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HIS EXCELLENCY YUAN SHIH-KAI
Elected Constitutional President of the Republic on Oct. 6

The
Chinese Students' Monthly

VOL. IX NOVEMBER 10, 1913 NUMBER 1

Published Monthly from November to June, Inclusive, Under the Authority of the Council of the Chinese Students' Alliance in U. S. A.

Contents

EDITORIALS—
- The Supreme Task, Religion and State, Another Adviser, A Persona Grata Minister, Welcome, Amendments to the Alliance Constitution, Announcements.... 3

PRESIDENT YUAN—
- President Wilson to President Yuan 9
- President Yuan's Declaration of Foreign Policy 9
- President Yuan Shi-kai, a Poll of the Press 10

COMMENTS 16
SURVEY OF HOME NEWS........ 19
INDUSTRIAL TOPICS 28
CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES—
- The Japanese Episode—W. P. Wei 31
- Address of Welcome, Acting President Crane 34
- The International Student Movement, Suh Hu 37
- Conservatism vs. Radicalism, R. Y. Lo 40
- The Late Mr. Tong Kai-son, D. Y. Lin 44
- Over-progressiveness, Yoeh-Liang Tong 46
- The Problem of Opium Stocks, H. W. Harris and Gen. L. Chang. 50

THE STUDENT WORLD—
- The Urbana Conference, C. P. Wang 55
- The Ithaca Conference, Woon Yung Chun 59
- Dean Crane's Statement......... 64

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE 66
PERSONAL NOTES 72
BUSINESS 75
- President Wei's Reports........
- The Constitution of the Alliance.

FORUM 85
ANNOUNCEMENTS 89
OFFICIAL DIRECTORY 90

TERMS—$1.00 a year to non-members and $ .70 to members of the Alliance, payable in advance to the Chinese Students' Monthly. Postage prepaid in U. S. A.; 24c. extra for foreign countries.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:—Notice to that effect must be given to the Circulation Manager one month in advance. Both the new and the old address must be given.

DISCONTINUANCE:—Subscriptions are continuous until notice to the contrary is received by the Circulation Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS:—Rates and detailed information will be sent on application to the Advertising Manager.

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The Chinese Students' Monthly

Vol. IX November, 1913 No. 1

Editorials

The Supreme Task

The Provisional Government has at last come to an end and a Constitutional Government has been established. The election of Yuan Shih-kai means that the National Assembly has confidence in his ability to restore peace and order in the country, build up the nation's credit, and win the confidence of foreign powers, some of which have already assumed a very menacing attitude toward China.

Welcome as this news has been to all of us, yet we cannot help being somewhat pessimistic when we look at the real situation of our country. The finances of China, concerning the actual condition of which most of us live in a state of happy ignorance, have never been quite right; they are now deplorable. Largely through the antagonism between the provinces and the Central Government, the remittances from the provinces to the National Exchequer since the Revolution had been reduced to the lowest minimum, and inasmuch as the Central Administration had to meet its ever-increasing obligations, it was compelled to borrow as best it could. The result of it all was a spectacle of reckless spending and characteristic lack of control from top to bottom. This state of affairs, perhaps a necessary sequence of the events that had previously occurred, cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely. The time to build up the nation's credit is long overdue. On this issue at this time all patriots must put aside any suggestion of partisanship, of self-interest and of bias, and must attempt in absolute good faith to assist the Government in devising correct means to put the State on a sound financial basis.

All of us who are at all familiar with our public affairs must admit that the era of progress, of peace and prosperity, is yet a long way off. We need not accept the political heresy of the poet who says:—

> "For forms of government let fools contest,
> That which is best administered is best."

But we must admit that the supreme function of the political system is to secure and maintain domestic and international peace. The internal affairs of China are far from being satisfactory. In many localities license masked as liberty threatens to substitute violence for law; in other places the organized few contrive to ride roughshod over the unorganized many. There are many, as recent events have shown, who are just as ready to plunder the innocent and peace-loving people as to shout hurrahs for liberty. All these indicate that the task of reconstruction is not an easy one, and that to restore order and usher in the era of prosperity many lawless elements have to be subdued and private interests made subordinate to the social welfare.

Our hopes are centered upon the Central Government which must be the final authority to cope with this situation. In this time of crisis, all loyal citizens must substitute for local patriotism and all that goes under the name of "provincialism," the broad sympathy of a true patriot who looks for the prosperity of his country not in the superiority of one section of the country over another, but in the solidarity and progress of the nation as a whole. Let us hope the day may soon dawn when we may truly say, and prove to the over-critical world that we have a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, and that such a government can exist and prosper in our country.

Religion and State

"Confucianism shall become the State religion while religious liberty shall still be accorded to the people of China." Such is the substance of a clause which Chen Huan Chang and undoubtedly many of his followers would wish to see incorporated in the permanent Constitution of the Republic. Dr. Chen has lately gone up to Peking where he interviewed many high officials and most of the members of the National Assembly in the interest of his movement, and a petition has already been presented to the National Assembly asking that body that the above clause be adopted. We are further informed that there is the keenest interest shown toward this question, and the pros and antis have been quite busy in putting forth all the available arguments at their command. It is unfortunate that at this time when many national problems have long been waiting for solution and men have just begun to turn their attention to these matters, another dangerous element of discord is introduced. Moreover, it cannot be denied that this is a reactionary movement, not consistent with the spirit of liberty under our new Republican form of Government. How is there to be a State religion while all other religions shall at the same time enjoy an equal measure of liberty seems to challenge some explanation. Great Britain has often been pointed out as a good example to show that there can be a State religion and at the same time perfect religious toleration, but it must be admitted that this toleration has been achieved only through centuries of struggle and the shedding of much innocent blood. It is for this reason that the framers of the Constitution of the United States considered it best to take religious issues out of politics altogether. As for the other modern nations that have a State religion, we can not be far from the truth when we say that their history and present day conditions all show unmistakably that it is bad both for the State and for the religion itself, and the spirit and tendency of modern times have been toward separation of the two. If this clause is adopted—which is very doubtful--there can be only two conceivable results. Either it would remain a dead letter, impossible of execution, in which case all the time and energy put upon it now by our legislators would be sheer waste, or to render it effective and mean anything, coercion, political and social, would have to be resorted to, in which case we would unnecessarily set the half dozen religions in China at war with one another, and make liberty of conscience possible only at a heavy cost. The English historian Lecky is right when he says in his *Democracy and Liberty* that "the history of the past is not without its uses in elucidating the politics of the present." Let us profit by the experience of other nations and have freedom of religion in a free State.

Another Adviser

The appointment of Dr. Henry C. Adams, professor of political economy and finance in the University of Michigan, as Adviser to the Commission for the Standardization of Records and Accounts of our railways, is to be looked upon with satisfaction by all who know the intricacies of the task before this Commission, and the peculiar qualifications of Prof. Adams for his new post. A writer of great eminence—all students of political economy are familiar with his two principal works, *Public Debts* and *Science of Finance*—his influence is not limited to academic circles. He was for a number of years expert statistician to the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission; since 1906 he has been in charge of the division of statistics and accounts of that Commission. His acceptance of our offer, therefore, may be taken as an indication that a scientific and uniform system of accounting will be established for our railways.

Of Foreign Advisers we really can boast of a formidable array. Aside from Dr. G. E. Morrison, Political Adviser to the President, and Dr. F. J. Goodnow and Dr. Nagao Arigo, Advisers on the drafting of the Constitution, there are at the time of this writing seventeen other Advisers distributed among the different branches of the Central Administration as follows: War, 3; Finance, 2; Communications, 5; Foreign Intercourse, 1; Interior (Mongolian Affairs), 1; and for the reorganization of the salt administration according to the Five-Powers Loan Agreement five more have been added. It is important of course that we should select competent experts to advise our Government, but it is equally important that we make right use of them. Prof. Goodnow, than whom there is no greater authority on constitutional and administrative law in this country, and whose services the Republic has so fortunately been able to secure, found upon his arrival in our country nothing to do because our national legislators had, until recently, been very busy with other things, and could not turn their attention to the comparatively uninteresting task of Consitution-making. Prof. Adams in this respect will in all probability be more fortunate, inasmuch as this Commission has already made a preliminary study of the problems on hand in a business-like manner, and will find itself ready to receive his advices. We wish Professor Adams success.

A PERSONA GRATA MINISTER—Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, appointed late in last summer by President Wilson as Minister to China, has sailed for our shores to take up his post in Peking. In resigning his chair of political science at the Unversity of Wisconsin, during his incumbency of which he has put the whole student world under his obligation by his sound instruction in, and, particularly by his valuable contribution to, political science, he has found a new field of usefulness where he is destined to play a great part to bring closer the already close relations between these two Rpublics, China and the United States. We hope he does find himself at home in China, as he remarked he was going to, at the banquet given in his honor by the Wisconsin Chinese students on the eve of his departure.

A HEARTY WELCOME TO THE NEW STUDENTS—To the unusually large number of students who have arrived in our midst during the last summer the Chinese Students' Monthly extends its hearty greetings. A member of our Staff writes from San Francisco saying that during the month of August alone 86 new students, including five girls, arrived from our country in quest of higher education. We welcome all of them, and wish they will be instrumental for the coming of a great many more in the near future. We invite them to join the Alliance, the revised Constitution of which is published elsewhere in this number.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION—Several important amendments to the Constitution have been made, which change the usual method of organizing the Staff, to which we wish to call the attention of our readers. These are found embodied in Sects. 23, 26, 28, 29, and *(a)* of Sect. 10, the substance of which may be put categorically as follows:

1. Beginning with the next academic year there shall be nine issues, the first number to appear in October.
2. The Editor-in-Chief and Business Manager shall be elected in April from the existing Boards, in order that they may have the whole summer months to prepare themselves for the next year's work.
3. These boards shall be composed of those elected by the Sections at their Annual Conferences on the basis of membership, and the appointees of the Chief of each board.
4. The Directory shall hereafter be published by the Secretary of the Alliance.

We welcome these changes; they certainly ought to help to improve the Monthly. Our readers may notice that we have somewhat reconstructed the paper for this year. While we aim at improving the quality of the matters contained herein, we have not neglected the opportunity to improve also the form and general appearance. As we go along we hope to introduce new features; so we invite suggestions and criticisms from all our friends.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

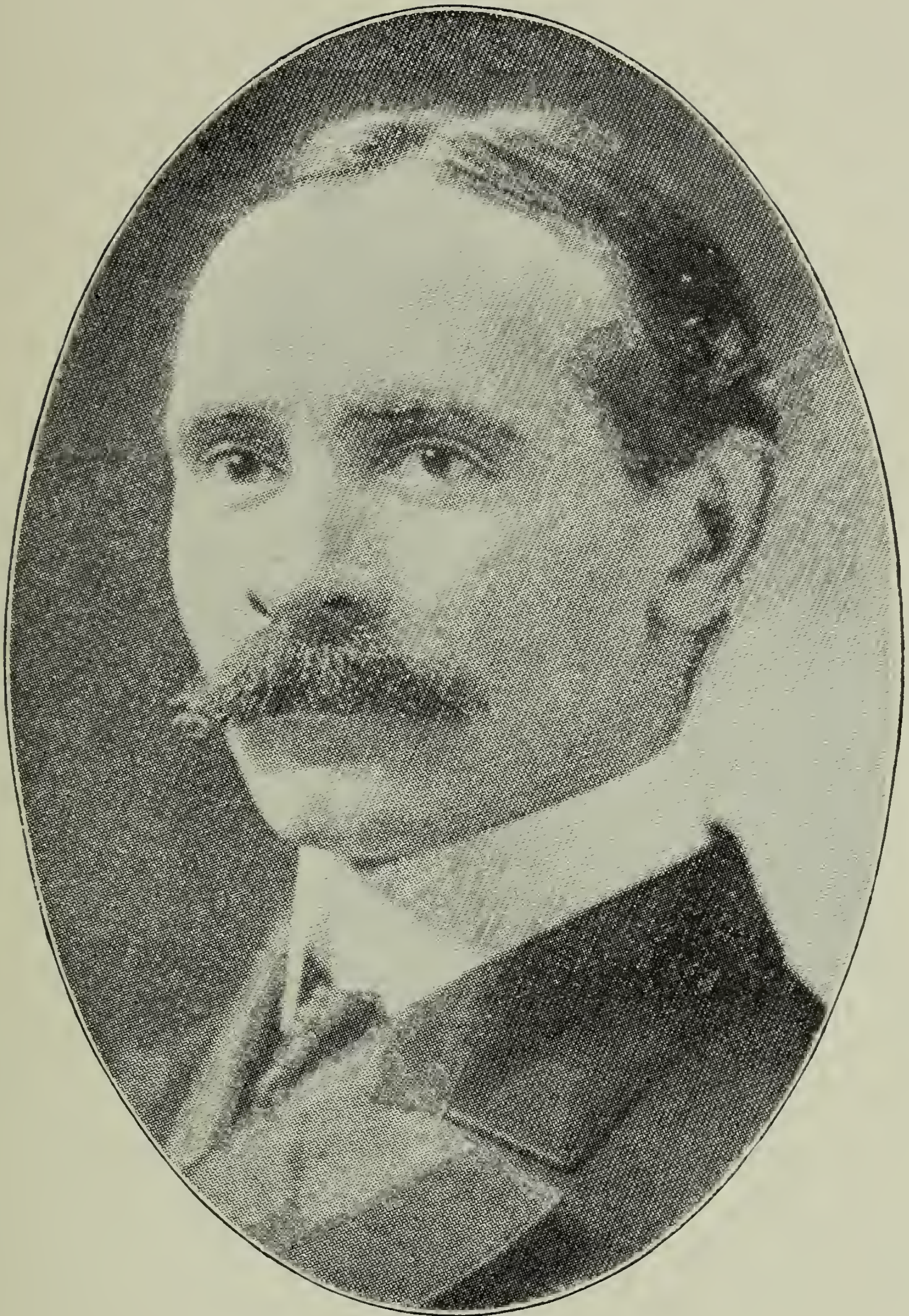
All contributions must be sent to the proper Department Editor, or, in case there is more than one Editor in that Department, to the one nearest, before the 10th of each month for the next month's publication.

All contributions must reach the Editor-in-Chief on or before the 15th of each month in order to have them appear in the following number.

Only when it is impossible to send the manuscripts to the proper Department Editor on time for publication may they be sent directly to the Editor-in-Chief.

Unpublished articles will not be returned unless upon receipt of sufficient postage.

Books for review, correspondence for publication, and contributions from abroad may all be addressed to the Editor-in-Chief.



HON. PAUL S. REINSCH
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of the United
States to China

President Wilson's Congratulatory Message to President Yuan

"On this auspicious occasion of your Excellency's inauguration as Chief Magistrate of the Chinese Republic, I offer your Excellency my congratulations on the trust and confidence reposed in you by the National Assembly, and felicitate the Assembly and the Chinese people on the selection for that high and honorable office of a gentleman so eminently qualified as yourself.

"It is my hope and expectation that, guided by the principles of right and justice and the high ideals of republican government, your Excellency's administration will be so conducted as to assure the advancement of China and conduce to the peace, happiness, and prosperity of her people.

"It will be my pleasure to co-operate with you in preserving and still more firmly cementing the friendly and cordial relations between the two countries."

President Yuan's Declaration of Foreign Policy

"The attitude of the foreign powers toward us has always been that of peace and fairness, and they have given us cordial assistance whenever the occasion arose. This, of course, is due to the civilization of the world, yet all the same we highly appreciate the good-will of the friendly powers. It is most important for all citizens of the Chinese Republic clearly to understand this and to endeavor to strengthen international friendship.

"With sincerity I hereby declare that all treaties, conventions, and other engagements entered into by the former Manchu and Provisional Republican Governments with foreign Governments shall be strictly observed and that all contracts duly concluded by former Chinese Governments with foreign companies and individuals shall also be strictly observed.

"Further, I declare that all rights, privileges, and immunities enjoyed by foreigners in China by virtue of international engagements, national enactments, and established usages are hereby confirmed.

"This declaration I make with a view to maintaining international amity and peace."

President Yuan Shi-Kai
A Poll of the Press

Yuan Shi-kai, Provisional President of the Chinese Republic, was elected President for the term of five years on Monday, October 6, by a requisite two-thirds majority of the Senators and the Representatives of the National Assembly at Pekin, sitting in a joint session. He was inaugurated on the following Friday, October 10, the second anniversary of the Republic, when President Yuan received congratulations from President Wilson of the United States of America, as well as from the foreign Powers that had not hitherto recognized our Republic. We are glad to reprint below the comments of the press, showing once more the cordial good will of the American public toward our country.

Atlanta Journal—The prophets of a speedy downfall or disruption of the Chinese Republic are continually disappointed. The new Government has weathered one storm after another. The revolution, or rather insurrection, which had its origin and its only appreciable support in Southern China, threatened at one time to reach large proportions. The remarkable thing is that the uprisings have been comparatively few, and have been suppressed without great loss of life or destruction of property. The Chinese people, as a whole, have shown a really surprising adaptability to the new political regime. Their tendency is not to abuse but to use their new freedom.

The St. Louis Republic—Since the Elephants of Ming were placed upon their pedestals there has been no one event of greater significance than the peaceful election of a Chinese President by representatives of the 400,000,000 inhabitants. And for two hundred years Continental publicists have been writing of the Unchanging East!

Rochester Union and Advertiser—There is every assurance that the Chinese Republic will before long have a higher place among the nations than did the old kingdom.

The Washington Evening Star—As Dr. Wu Ting-fang claims to have considerably more than a century of life ahead of him, he may still entertain hopes of securing that Chinese presidency.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat—Our old friend, Dr. Sun, was eclipsed in the Chinese election. China has selected a Provisional President and Vice-President to hold the positions for a regular term. The Chinese are not starting off with a recall performance.

New York Tribune—The world will applaud the choice as the best that could have been made. There are other competent statesmen in China, but not one who on the whole measures up to so high a standard of fitness for the Presidency as Mr. Yuan. His qualifications have been much discussed, and are well known to the world. It needs only to be added that during his provisional occupancy of the office, in circumstances of more peculiar and formidable difficulty than he is likely hereafter to encounter, he has more than vindicated the confidence which has been reposed in him.

New York Evening Post—The new President signalizes the beginning of his term with the suppression of a formidable uprising in the South; so that in the country at large, as in Parliament, he will henceforth work with a free hand. The Japanese crisis has been surmounted. Finally, the ghost of the famous six-Power loan has been laid, and the reorganization of China's finances can be taken up perhaps under no bright auspices, but freed at least from this particularly subtle bit of international wire-pulling which has for years confused the entire situation. Having thus vindicated itself against domestic sedition and foreign intrigue, and intimidation, the Government of Yuan Shi-kai bids fair to enjoy something of a respite in which to show just what it can do.

The Omaha Bee—His election may be construed as a promotion, and therefore an emphatic expression of national confidence. Yuan's transfer from the premiership to the Provisional Presidency was the occasion abroad for speculation as to his temperamental facility for adjusting the powers nurtured to greatness in the atmosphere of ultra-conservative imperialism, to the progressive principles of republicanism. But he seems to have allayed all doubt, both as to the matter of expediency and good faith. The United States with other great nations will felicitate China upon the auspicious choice it has made, and, as its best friend, predict even greater development in the ensuing five years than has yet been accomplished.

Indianapolis News—Yuan is still physically powerful at fifty-four years of age. Mentally, he is the superior of most leaders in China—certainly the equal of any.

Boston Herald—The new Republic may be considered fairly launched. Yuan Shi-kai is the one Chinese statesman who seems to have the confidence of foreigners having interests in the country.

Bangor (Mass.) Daily Commercial—Yuan has shown himself patriotic and moving for the best interests of China. One of his moves was the prevention of the growth and use of opium, and he has mapped out an ambitious program for the moral and business betterment of China.

Boston Transcript—An instance of the progressiveness of the President of the new Chinese Republic is the permanent suspension of the Pekin Gazette. It is one of the hardest knocks that the old conservatism has received, for the Gazette, started in 713 A. D., was the oldest newspaper in the world. The President now proposes to give the news directly to the popular press, as is done in this country, and in many other ways follow the beacon of modernism.

Philadelphia Public Ledger—The constitutional choice of Yuan Shi-kai as President of China is the anticipated and satisfactory selection that has led to the prompt recognition of the Republic by the European Powers, as signified in their dispatches to the Foreign Office at Pekin. It is hard to see how any other candidate could have been chosen; for there was none who had more signally disclosed statesmanlike abilities, none who had assumed greater personal risks or more laborious responsibilities in the difficult transition from the old order to the new. China's new President is the strong man that the times have demanded. Repeatedly in the past he has given proof of his courage and his devotion. He can do more for his country than his country has done for him in selecting him to be the ruler of one-third of the human race, and no other president or sovereign has a greater opportunity or a heavier responsibility.

Buffalo Express—Yuan Shi-kai was formally and legally elected President of the Chinese Republic by the Chinese Congress yesterday. Chinamen can do nothing more patriotic than to support him in his efforts to reorganize the country.

Chicago Record-Herald—Yuan has committed irregularities, but in an abnormal situation full of danger and confusion this is not unnatural. He has not dissolved Parliament, however, and has attempted no *coup d' etat* of any kind. His election by the body that would have chosen a President in any case, for no direct or popular election of a President has been proposed, is a pledge of further progress toward constitutionalism. On the whole China is doing fairly well, and it is to be hoped that President, Cabinet, and Parliament will now cooperate with a minimum of friction, and prevent frenzied finance and a riot of loans, concessions, and mortgages upon national assets.

New York Times—Yuan has shown great strength and skill in dealing with a complex and perilous situation, and is more likely than any one else to face successfully the long and more arduous task before him. To secure and maintain order China must have money, and lenders are more likely to trust Yuan than any one else. Nor is he unlikely to develop better than any one else the internal resources of the country, which would tend strongly to reinforce credit in foreign markets. There will be a great deal of sincere but somewhat sentimental protest against the utter hallowness of the democracy professed by Yuan and his associates. But the progress of China depends upon the maintenance of order, and anything like real democracy there for a long time would tend to chaos.

Springfield Republican—Yuan Shi-kai is the man of the hour, and much will depend during the next five years upon his wisdom, strength, and patriotism. They will be stormy years, with dissensions at home, and powerful foreign enemies gathered like a ring of wolves and ready to snap at the first sign of weakness. China is poor, and will be greatly tempted by foreign gold; how President Yuan Shi-kai will deal with the concession-hunters remains to be seen, but on an honest and patriotic course in such matters depends in great measure the future of the nation.

Washington Post—The prompt recognition of the Chinese Republic following upon the election of Yuan Shi-kai for President by the Parliament removes doubt as to the confidence of the great powers in the stability of China and the permanence of the new form of Government. China is a country of vast acquired wealth and wonderful natural resources, and ought to work out her salvation financially, under Yuan's guidance.

Detroit Free Press—It seems to be conceded by disinterested persons that Yuan is the one man in sight who can steer the Chinese ship of state through the shallows in which it is wandering. As President Yuan has hitherto been a dictator, he will continue to be a dictator as long as he remains in power and retains his good common sense.

Cleveland Leader—To Americans the manner of the election of the Chinese President by the Parliament will look very undemocratic, but that is the way the President of France is chosen, and he is far from possessing excessive power. Any executive with a limited term and no right to pass his authority on to a self-chosen successor, stands for notable progress toward freedom. Now what is most vitally needed to prevent the Mexicanizing of China is strength in the national capital, power in the President's office during a transition period. This Yuan Shi-kai has in greater measure than any other man available.

The Pittsburg Despatch—The Parliament will now proceed to the drafting of a Constitution of the new Republic. That the step from Yuan to a real Republic may be easier than from the Manchu dynasty to Yuan is the most consoling hope of the situation.

The Manchester (N. H.) Union—At the same time it may be true that the action of the Parliament expressed the wish of by far the greatest proportion of the people of China. There must be a general feeling that the time has come to stop revolutions of every sort, and to settle down to more stable conditions, politically and industrially. China has vast undeveloped resources, but development comes only under stable conditions of government. The Chinese Republic now has a strong permanent government, but that government is surrounded by difficulties which will call for all the strength it can muster.

The Philadelphia Public Record—The permanent Constitution of the Chinese Republic has not been adopted. Nevertheless, Monday's event may be regarded as the most important that has occurred in the history of China since the Manchu conquest; and its effect in changing the direction of the development of the social order and political life of China will exceed that of anything that has happened in that country in more than a thousand years.

North German Gazette (From the London Times)—The election makes Yuan Shi-kai the first constitutional President of the Republic of China. In entering upon the high office, which he owes to the confidence of his fellow-citizens in his proved ability, he is greeted in Germany with sincere wishes. Difficult tasks in the sphere of the great Chinese Empire's domestic and foreign policy are awaiting their solution by his strong and skilful hand. We hope that it will be granted to him to add to the services which this patriotic leader of North China has rendered to his country, by further achievements in the cause of her prosperity.

The Times (London)—This election and the foreign recognition of the Republic of China which will now follow will secure for the Central Government some of the prestige lost since the revolution, and ought to strengthen its position.

The Independent—There was, of course, no real contest, because it would not have been possible to dispossess the present incumbent even if the desire to do so had been far stronger than it is. But whatever may be the faults of Yuan, it is the consensus of both Chinese and foreign opinion that he is the only man strong enough to rule China in the present crisis.

The Outlook—Foreigners welcome the event because there is no visible alteration in the government of which Yuan is the principal figure; and for the same reason the election of Li Yuan-hung as Vice-President. Whatever of reliable statesmanship there is in China is represented by these men. . . . . . They have shown a sane realization of actual events about them which distinguishes them, on the one hand, from the visionaries who do not understand how to make haste slowly, and, on the other hand, from the reactionaries who, under the hypocritical title of the "Public Righteousness" party, would hark back to Manchu methods.

Comments

THE ANALOGIST—The fatalistic analogist at times becomes extremely ingenious. He likens China now to the Young Turks, now to Mexico, sometimes to Japan, sometimes to the Balkans, sometimes to France under the Directory. The Americans and the English are well-known for their disposition of examining every question on its own merits. The curious thing of it, therefore, is that they, too, should have joined in the overdoing of these analogies.

Whatever she may have been in the past, China is no longer an isolated nation. This much is all very true; yet may there not be in her character some individuality that augurs well for her distinct contributions to the cosmopolitan civilization? Professor Thomas C. Chamberlin aptly described China as passing from an adaption to a past set of conditions to an adaption to a present set of conditions. "When the infant Republic has grown into manhood," said Dr. Wu Tingfang in a recent address before the Saturday Club, Shanghai, "she will not be a source of danger to any nation, but will undoubtedly help to maintain peace, for her policy is not aggressive but pacific, *i. e.* prosperity and good will towards all nations."

LET'S HAVE PRIVATE ENTERPRISE—In emphasizing industrial and commercial development in the inaugural address, President Yuan has struck a chord that will reverberate with echoes throughout the country. Politics is spectacular, but economic progress is far more fundamental, constructive and lasting. As yet our industry has not quite reached the factory stage and our commerce has not even held its own. Now that industrial liberty and political stability are reasonably assured, it is high time to hurry up with the development of our vast resources.

The best talents in China, as in Germany and Japan, have hitherto gone into politics, doubtless because of the traditional prestige a mandarin has been held in the public estimation. And one result of this condition is the present uncritical trend towards State operation of divers industries. But there is no good reason why China will not find private enterprise the more efficient and beneficial. With the excellent kind of business men we have always had, what is really needed is the leadership of managers with a world-wide outlook and engineers with modern training, to direct the effective utilization of our natural assets. More and more of the best American college graduates are going into business, as an examination of college statistics will show. More of us will do well to turn from politics to business.

THE ETHICS OF ASSASSINATION—A fanatic was found plotting against the life of our President on the inauguration day. Assassination is never laudable, and there is too much social cost involved to consider it at all tolerable. We can remember how when ex-President Roosevelt was wounded by a would-be assassin, the newspapers all over the United States, irrespective of party or view, were at once spontaneous, unanimous, and vigorous in the expression of public indignation.

If assassination was acquiesced in during the worst days of the monarchy, those days are happily no more. It will now be the opportunity of every citizen to raise his or her voice against further toleration toward any act of this kind, no matter to what public man it may be directed.

CHINA AND JAPAN—The way in which the Yamamoto ministry handled the Nankin incident leaves much to be desired. The case was an exceedingly complex one, but Japan's complaints seem, on the whole, to be well founded on international law. Our Government, nevertheless, made it quite clear that no available resource would be unemployed in making amends. China was then at great odds with her own subjects. At no time would Japan's friendship be more appreciated, if she would only talk the matter over. The Tokio mass meetings calling for war on our country were quite uncalled for. The ultimatum was fortunately handled with statesmanlike discretion by President Yuan. If it were in the hands of another chief executive, the result might have been deplorably different.

Now Japanese statesmen and press can do nothing more substantial toward the cordial relations between the two countries than by standing against the aggressive talk of imposing upon us an extension of the Port Arthur and Liaotung lease. Those of our own number who resent the ultimatum must remember that just now our northern neighbor, Russia, does not even mind the courtesy of handing us an ultimatum. She is simply going straight ahead in our Outer Mongolia.

THE WAYS THAT ARE DARK—The British opium merchants are the most resourceful. Finding opposition at the treaty ports, they waste no time in attempting to locate their transit stations at Hongkong and even in Outer Mongolia. China's tariff, we are told, is conventional, as contrasted with autonomous; and so a heavy import or excise duty on opium will be out of the question.

John Bull's merchant princes seldom, if ever, permit any poetry in business. But there is another important aspect in this business, which may have a chance of receiving some consideration. That is, since Britain holds "the lion's share in the China trade," will it not redound as much to her interest to lend a hand, now that her customers are struggling so hard to get themselves freed from the deleterious opium habit?

DON'T BE TOO HARD ON US—The Nova Vremya (St. Petersburg) and the Nichi-Nichi (Tokio) had many an occasion to use strong words of wisdom concerning the "instability" of our Republic and our "inability" to govern ourselves. We are a sensitive people. But the early English literary bombardment on America, to take a single example, affords even today none too pleasant reading.

Survey of Home News

Premier Hsiung Shi-Ling and the New Cabinet With Mr. Hsiung's acceptance of the portfolio as premier, China has really entered upon a new era. Up to Mr. Hsiung's time, the cabinet was merely provisional. On this account, the whole governmental machinery was weak *per se*. Therefore, no sooner had Mr. Hsiung assumed the premiership than he endeavored to organize the permanent cabinet, which is the first of its kind since the country decided to join the republican family of nations. Very delicate and gloomy as the political situation then was, when the Kuo Ming Tang leaders rose in arms and threatened to rend the country asunder, the premier has had the advantage of the time, the emergencies of which have aroused the members of the national legislature to a fear of danger as well as a sense of duty; thereby Mr. Hsiung's nomination of the cabinet ministers was approved by the House as readily as could be expected. Thus the various Executive Boards were appointed with their chiefs, and a feeling of stability immediately prevailed. The names of the new cabinet ministers are as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sun Pao-Chi; Minister of War, Tuan Chi-Jui; Minister of Navy, Liu Kwan-Hsiung; Minister of Finance, Hsiung Shi-Ling; Minister of Justice, Liang Chi-Chao; Minister of Interior, Chu Chi-Chien; Minister of Education, Wang Ta-Hsieh; Minister of Communications, Chow Tse-Chi; Minister of Industries and Agriculture, Chang Chien.

The Hard Fate of Thanking The combination of the chapters of "The Sack of Rome by Alaric," "The Invasion of the Huns" and "The Sack of Rome by the Vandals," would not be sufficiently descriptive of the outrages committed by Chang Hsuin's army in Nanking during the three days and nights beginning the first of last September. Upon the evacuation of the ill-fated city by the rebels of the late uprising, the populace of Nanking innocently and rightfully expected that General Chang Hsuin's "government troops" would bring peace and blessing to the city. But the very worst of the unexpected had taken place. All papers unanimously agree that during three successive days and nights Chang Hsuin's soldiers broke loose from all restraint and ruthlessly looted the whole city—residences, shops and hotels. Many houses were robbed as many as four times and more. Where nothing remained to be robbed, the occupants were met with anger, and the house was burned to the ground. Profound gratitude is due to the foreign missions in Nanking. Thousands of women were given shelter in their compounds while the unspeakable reign of terror was going on in every corner of the city. Those unfortunate women who had to share the fate with their homes were left to the mercy of the immoral soldiers. Many cases of ouraged women were reported. The papers say that General Chang Hsuin's soldiers were most conspicuous, for they still keep their queues. Barbarous as Alaric was, he succeeded in commanding his soldiers to respect the lives of Romans, and to leave untouched all eleemosynary and religious institutions. But General Chang Hsuin's soldiers were reported to have robbed the Red Cross quarters in Nanking, and had not the foreign missionaries shown timely bravery at several critical moments, their institutions and their refugees would have been likewise violated by the looters, who made many attempts to do so. It is true that before entering the city, General Chang Hsuin had issued proclamations promising that not a single person should be injured and not a single household disturbed; and the report is equally reliable that the beastly soldiers had been promised "three licensed days and nights." As a result, the once most beautiful city in China is now a wreck. Records witness that Chang Hsuin's soldiers were also responsible for the massacre in Nanking during the revolution of 1911. Therefore, as long as Chang Hsuin's soldiers remain in Nanking the people have reason to fear the repetition of past terrors. Recent cablegrams allege that President Yuan may remove General Chang for he has lost control of his soldiers. The Pekin *Jih Pao* says that General Chang's recent actions are being hotly opposed by public opinion in Nanking, and, according to the same paper, the recalcitrant general has anounced that he does not understand republican ideas, nor will he heed public opinion, but he only knows that he should support Yuan. The question, of course, is whether or not General Chang's support will benefit President Yuan's administration. That the Republic cannot exist partly lawful and partly lawless, is clear. That General Chang Hsuin is not popular, is quite apparent. That President Yuan was greatly concerned with the grievances of the Nanking residents, is clearly shown by his proclamations. Therefore, we have no doubt that the President will be just in dealing with the case, and we hope that the political career of our President will not be stained by the criminal negligence of any incompetent generals.

The Government, assisted by a number of native and foreign charitable institutions, is now conducting a general relief work in Nanking. Although the report is prevalent that General Chang Hsuin will be replaced by General Fung Kuo-Chan, the former is still the Governor-General in Nanking.

The President's Rebuke to Chang Hsiun

On learning of the atrocities of Chang Hsuin's soldiers in Nanking, and of the killing of three Japanese barbers by mistake, President Yuan was highly incensed. The following rebuke was at once telegraphed to General Chang Hsuin and other generals who were thought to be equally responsible for the heartrending tragedies. The rebuke reads:

> In the Reuter's telegram I find that the whole city of Nanking—residences, shops and hotels—have been ruthlessly looted, and the women of all classes were outraged. Many took refuge in foreign missionary compounds. Of all the troops who participated in the looting, the soldiers of Chang Hsuin were the most conspicuous, in spite of the proclamations assuring security to lives and property. The atrocities were suffered in the presence of officers. It is reported that the Japanese residents suffered severely. Three of them were killed and one wounded by our soldiers while they were on their way to the Consulate-General. Primarily, the Government troops were sent down to suppress rebellion, and they were ordered to deliver the people from the lawlessness of the rebels. These atrocities really throw discredit upon our country. The rebels will seize them as a pretext for inciting the people to rebellion. . . . The soldiers must have lost all conscience, and I do not understand why the officers did not stop the looting. I, the President, was in the army for many years; my sole ambition was to protect the people. As I perused the account of these atrocities, my heart was sadly grieved. I hereby order the commanders of the troops to make a careful investigation, and courtmartial without mercy or leniency any soldier who may be found guilty of committing these atrocities. Foreign life and property must be protected. The commanders must remember that trivial incidents may seriously endanger the safety of the country.

Japanese Soldier Killed Five Policemen at Li-Chang

On the 11th of last September five Chinese railway policemen were killed by Japanese soldiers at Chang-Li. Chang-Li station is on the Pekin-Mukden railway, within the historic Shan-Hai-Kwan.

By the Treaty of 1901, the Japanese acquired the right of stationing soldiers at Chang-Li. At the time of the killing there were forty Japanese soldiers encamped near the railway station. The Chinese railway police consists of a force of eighteen men.

On the afternoon of September 11 one of the Japanese soldiers came up to the station premises and bought some fruit from a fruit hawker, without paying for it. Therefore a quarrel ensued between the fruit hawker and the Japanese soldier. A Chinese policeman happened to be there on duty, who urged the Japanese soldier to pay for it, but he turned to assault the Chinese policeman. When the latter blew his whistle the Japanese soldier ran to his camp.

At nine o'clock in the evening the captain of the Japanese camp led his armed soldiers to the Chinese police station and demanded an interview with the chief constable. On seeing the approach of the Japanese soldiers, the constable warned all of his policemen not to act indiscreetly. Then the chief constable went out to meet the Japanese captain, who demanded that the Chinese policeman concerned in the railway station affair be handed over to them. After a refusal by the constable, the Japanese captain immediately drew out his sword and inflicted a serious wound on the constable's right arm. Instantly the constable fell to the ground. The Japanese captain ordered his soldiers to fire upon the policemen, who were coming out of the doorway. One policeman was instantly killed. While the rest of the policemen ran away, the Japanese soldiers chased them and fired another volley, and three Chinese fell. Then the Japanese soldiers guarded the thoroughfares strictly, and forbade the station-master to send out any telegram. Altogether, five Chinese policemen were mortally wounded: three died immediately, and two died in the hospital the next morning. According to the deposition of a foreign surgeon, one of the victims received twelve wounds. There was no fatality on the Japanese side, as the policemen strictly obeyed the order of their chief not to act indiscreetly. Mr. Wang, the justice of peace of the Chang-Li district, was informed of the outrage on that very night. He was on the scene at midnight. But the Japanese soldiers would not let him have a pass to the railway station. Next morning Mr. Wang had an interview with the Japanese captain, who forced him to sign a statement admitting that the trouble was started by the Chinese policemen and that the Japanese soldiers did the killing in self-defence. This Mr. Wang refused to do. But, on being further pressed by the Japanese captain, Wang signed with the addendum to the effect that his signature was extorted by the coercion of the Japanese soldiers.

Recently we learned that the general opinion in England and Germany is very much against the attitude adopted by the Japanese Government in not admitting the blame for the outrage committed by its soldiers at Chang-Li.

The Constiutiton Drafting Committee In the beginning of last August a Constitution-Drafting Committee was formed in Pekin to draw up a Constitution for the Republic. The committee consists of thirty members each from the House of Representatives and from the Senate. Most of the members selected have been graduated abroad, and a great many of them are well versed in international and constitutional laws. The committee is assisted by Prof. Frank J. Goodnow of Columbia University, who was appointed constitutional adviser to the Government last spring. After much deliberation, the committee finally decided to sit in the Temple of Heaven, where monarchs of the old days burned their sacrifices. The late uprising in the southern provinces has served to bring about favorable circumstances, under which this committee has settled down to work with marked unanimity ever since its first meeting on August 2. The following regulations governing the procedure of the presidential election were drawn up by the committee, and were adopted by the two Houses for the first presidential election of the Republic:

1. A native of China above forty years of age, possessing full franchises and having been a resident within the country for upwards of ten years, is eligible for the Presidency of the Republic.

2. The President shall be elected by a joint session of both Houses of the National Assembly, with a quorum of a three-fourths attendance of its members, and with a two-thirds plurality of votes. If after two ballots no candidate has received a two-thirds plurality, then a final balloting shall be held for the choice between the two candidates having obtained the highest number of votes, and he who shall receive the larger number of votes on this ballot shall be elected as President.

3. The presidential term shall be five years. Two months prior to the expiration of his term, the President shall order the convocation of the National Assembly for the purpose of electing a new President. If the President fails to order the convocation of the National Assembly, the members of the two Houses may meet on their own motion. The President shall not hold his office for two terms in succession.

4. Before he enters upon the duties of his office, he shall

take the following oath: "I do solemnly swear that I will honestly adhere to the Constitution, and faithfully execute my duties as President of the Chinese Republic."

5. In case the President, by reason of accident, is forced to vacate his office, or when he is mentally incapable of performing the powers and duties of said office, the Vice-President shall act in his place. If the Vice-President meets with some accident or is otherwise made unable to act as President, the Premier shall assume the duties of the President.

6. The election of the Vice-President shall be held at the same time and by the same regulations by which the President is elected.

7. Pending the adoption of the permanent Constitution, the articles of the provisional Constitution shall be in full force and effect.

It was decided that the above regulations are subject to revision at later times. It was also decided by the committee that the President is to be empowered to dissolve the House of Representatives with the approval of the Senate, and to issue urgent orders. It was further agreed that the Premier shall be elected by the House of Representatives, and that he shall have the power to elect his own cabinet ministers. Since the Presidential election was over, the committee has been devoting itself to the remaining sections of the supreme instrument of the nation.

Yuan is Elected President

On October 6, Provisional President Yuan Shi-kai was elected President for a term of five years by a joint session of the two Houses of the National Assembly in Pekin. Of the 850 members of the two Houses, 759 were in attendance. Three ballots were necessary before a decision was obtained, as there were more than twenty candidates. Most of them were eliminated on the first ballot. The final contest was between Yuan Shi-kai and the provisional Vice-President, Li Yuan-Hung. On the third ballot the figures were: Yuan Shi-kai, 507; Li Yuan-Hung 179. Thus Mr. Yuan obtained a bare two-thirds majority.

On the next day, according to the method of procedure by which the President was elected, General Li Yuan-Hung was elected Vice-President, receiving 610 out of 719 votes cast.

The State Religion Question

The campaign for the adoption of Confucianism as a State religion is going on with growing fervor by a number of professed Confucian scholars, mixed up with a horde of politicians. The leader of this campaign is a Mr. Chen Huan Chang, a "Gin-Shih" or expectant member of the Hanlin Academy under the Manchu dynasty, and a doctor of philosophy of Columbia University. While the arguments employed in this campaign are apparently attractive, it seems that a constitutional point has been inadvertently overlooked or deliberately ignored. Foreign observers in Pekin have reason to believe that the state religion propaganda connotes the reaction of the "old" conservative party. However, Premier Hsiung is not in favor of having a State religion for China. It was reported that Premier Hsiung has made a statement to a foreign visitor that he was strongly opposed to the idea of adopting a State religion, because the provisional Constitution explicitly provided for "religious liberty," and the people, therefore, had a perfect right to decide their own religion, which is not a matter for state control. He also told his visitor that he thoroughly believed in the power of religion, without which it was difficult to preserve the morality of any people; but, as to what religion any individual should choose, that is for the individual to decide.

It is rather interesting to note that Prof. Ariga, the famous Japanese jurist and the present legal advisor to the Judiciary, favors a State religion for China. In his published advice, Prof. Ariga urges that an article should be incorporated in the permanent Constitution of China. Prof. Ariga presented a resume of the practices and constitutional provisions of Great Britain, Prussia, Norway, Denmark, Russia, the Balkan States and Turkey, purporting to show that although the abovenamed countries have either tacit or express constituional guarantees of religious liberty, yet every one of them has its own State religion. In finding a reason other than the constitutional one for the exception of the United States, Prof. Argia says that the reason why the United States has not interfered with the choice of religion of her citizens is that this noninterference has proved well to be an inducement to invite the Europeans over to develop their territories when religious persecution was at its height on the continent of Europe. Therefore, Prof. Argia endeavors to show that since China does not find herself in need of the United States' policy, she may adopt Confucianism as a State religion, and yet may perform the constitutional pledge that the people shall have religious liberty.

America Loses Trade in China

Statistics from the Washington Bureau of Commerce show a steady falling-off in the export of American goods to China. The reports of the fiscal year ending June, 1913, give the figures at $21,335,000, as compared to $24,335,000 in 1912 and $26,800,000 in 1908. This means a decrease of over 20 per cent. of exports within the last 5 years. In addition to this general loss of trade the American cotton goods is losing ground in the competition with the English and Japanese mills. The exports to China for the year ending June 30, 1913, had a value of only $5,796,000. We will see the contrast, when we remember that the exports of American cotton goods amounted to $28,000,000 in 1905, and to $30,000,000 in 1906.

The Panama-Pacific Exposition

Senator Tong King Chong of San Francisco has been endeavoring to obtain an appropriation of $1,500,000 from the Parliament towards the defrayal of the expenses to be incurred in China's participation in the Fair. The Department of Finance, owing to present financial difficulties, has proposed to cut down this estimate to $500,000, and it is doubtful whether Congress will sanction even this. The original plan of Sen. Tong included a splendid Chinese palace and complete exhibits of Chinese arts, sciences, and manufactures, the building to be presented to the United States at the end of the exposition. Now that the appropriation is cut down, Senator Tong has to give up his fanciful palace, but we may rest assured that the Fatherland will be well represented in this coming Exhibit of Nations.

Chinese Industry At Singapore

Yang Chien-Yun, a Chinese merchant in the Straits Settlements, has started a rubber company at Singapore. It is called the Ta-li Rubber Company. The promoter has applied to the Ministry of Agriculture for registration, which has been granted.

Great Japanese Economist Estimates The Wealth of China at $53,000,000,000

Dr. Hideomi Takahashi, distinguished economist and historian, author of "The Wealth of the Japanese Empire" and many other books, has just published a volume entitled "The Wealth of China." In substance he estimates the wealth of the big Republic at 106,000,000,000 yen, or $53,000,000,000, with her great natural resources still untouched, to all practical intents and purposes. In summarizing his painstaking labor Dr. Takahashi announces:—

"In total wealth China proper ranks fifth in the list of the different nations of the world, but the wealth per capita is 267 yen ($133), or a half of the Japanese wealth per capita. The average income of the Chinese is 7.5 sen (less than four cents in American money) per day. The poverty of the Chinese has been due to bad administration. 'A good people and a bad government' has been true of the entire past history of China.

"There is no important item of wealth in China except land and houses, and most of the profitable businesses are held by foreigners. But she has an untold amount of wealth, not yet developed, and numerous businesses not yet undertaken.

"Should China come to have a stable government and try to develop her wealth in earnest, she would be able to have an annual revenue of 1,500,000,000 yen ($750,000,000) and become strong and wealthy."

From the Far Eastern Information Bureau.

Industrial Topics

Prof. Reinsch's Views

In a certain Chicago daily paper, Prof. Paul S. Reinsch, the new U. S. Minister to China, made the following remarks concerning the internal situation in China: "The country is already a great industrial empire," he said, "but it will assume greater importance than it can boast of at the present time. The Chinese are a thrifty people and are making remarkable strides forward since the gates of progress have been opened to them. They are not only industrious, but shrewd; and if their country is allowed to remain at peace it is only a matter of time when its fleet of merchantmen will crowd the Pacific Coast.

"The United States in the future will gain much industrially from China. This, in the main, will follow the opening of the Panama Canal. While we furnish a market for many of the Chinese products, that country also opens up a great field for American industries. China has been shut out from the rest of the world for ages. Today her vast country is in the process of rebuilding and advancement. She needs our modern inventions and our facilities for civilization. With the opening of the new highway across Panama, this tremendous field of commerce will be automatically opened to us if only we will go after it. Chinese ships in this way can always have full cargoes both ways and thus of itself progress of trade is assured."

Mr. Reinsch has keenly observed the industrial opportunities in the far East, and it is strongly believed that the tendencies he predicted will be materialized during his stay at Peking. China, in the future, will also gain much from the United States, for industry and commerce are vital elements in helping to increase and circulate the wealth of the nation. We have been longing for the coming of the mission of the Chinese merchants to this country to study business conditions as well as to advertise our materials and finished goods. Once the writer had a chance to talk with a Chinese merchant here, who thought it quite necessary to exhibit our commercial products in the large cities of this country, such as Chicago and New York. Not only should we advertise them properly, but we should also demonstrate their uses to the Americans. There is a psychological way of promoting trade; once we get hold of it, the rest is easy. Chinese lacquer affords an attractive finish to articles of wood, but owing to the lack of proper advertising, which is the chief means of insuring busness success, we find no market for it in this country. China produces many articles that are useful and can be used as substitutes for other products. Yet these are unknown to foreigners. Are we to look on with unconcern at the dying and diminishing silk and tea trade? Shall we not stir China to a development of her industries and commerce for her social and economic reconstruction? While we are studying in this country, it is important for us, also, to learn American business, to talk on business subjects and to make the acquaintances of business men. We should urge our home government to take special interest in, and to provide the best exhibit for, the Panama Pacific Exposition of 1915.

Pig Iron on the Free List

It is very interesting to note that articles on the free list of the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill include pig iron, ferro-manganese, and other cheap grades of iron. We have heard of the exportation of Chinese pig iron to the United States, and the references made to it in the tariff hearings before the Senate Finance Committee indicate its importance as an industrial factor. There is no danger of an Oriental invasion of the steel market, but it does promise beneficent trade relations between the two Republics. The Hau-Yeh-Ping Iron and Coal Company reported that during 1910, 130,000 tons of pig iron were produced, of which 29,000 were sold to Japan, and 15,000 were sold to the United States. In addition, of an unreported amount of iron ore, about 100,000 tons were sold to Japan and a smaller amount to the Pacific Coast. The quality of Chinese iron is excellent, and it constitutes as high as 65 per cent. of the ore. Nearly every modern plant produces steel products from its own molten pig iron, thus avoiding the expense of remelting, but the Chinese iron, so cheap and so excellent, invites the purchaser even from distant lands. It is obviously impossible at this time for China to manufacture fine machinery and other specialized steel products. We believe it good policy, at this transitional period, to exchange our pig iron, which is a semi-raw material, for those necessary goods. We have to observe sharply and calculate clearly the tendencies of the trade. The largest iron plant in the world has thirteen blast furnaces, while the Hau-Yang works operate but three. Nothing more can be said at this time, except that iron industries should be encouraged.

Hot Answer on Chilled Food by Chinese Expert

The attention of the cold storage food advocates of the Third International Congress of Refrigeration, with Dr. Pennington, chief of the National Food Research Laboratory, at their head, has been greatly aroused by a statement made by Mr. Wu Ying, the delegate from China. Dr. Pennington believes that the food we eat should be refrigerated because everything impure would thus be frozen out. Mr. Wu takes exception to that statement. It may be of interest to note that Mr. Wu is a nephew of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who advocates a vegetable diet in order to live to a ripe old age of one hundred and fifty. Mr. Wu believes that fresh food is the best. "In the interior of China the people live to an average of sixty years because they eat the meat an hour after the kill." This idea was not based on scientific foundation. Irrespective of the merits of the case, the Chinese people can no longer depend altogether on fresh meats. Local markets will soon be unable to supply the demand. Naturally the question of refrigerated food must engage our attention, involving as it does the matters of public health and the cost of living. The standardization of food products, the concentration of population, and the improved systems of transportation have all combined to give importance to the cold storage industry. Our ideas should not be too conservative, and the problem should be approached with an open mind fortified by scientific knowledge, for its solution involves the welfare of a considerable number of our people.

By M. H. LI.

Contributed Articles

The Japanese Episode

Amidst conflicting press despatches and fragmentary reports it was difficult to comprehend fully the significance of the recent strained relations between China and Japan as the result of the regrettable occurrences following the fall of Nanking. Sufficient time has now elapsed for us to review the whole situation and try to understand the meaning of it all. Briefly, the facts are as follows: After the capture of Nanking by the Government forces three Japanese were killed by Chang Hsun's soldiers, and a consular messenger carrying a small Japanese flag was assaulted by the soldiers, who, it was alleged, tore up the Japanese flag and trampled it under foot. These together with two other minor cases, one of which was the rough handling of a Japanese lieutenant at Hankow and the imprisonment for two days of another Japanese lieutenant in Shantung, formed the substance of Japan's complaint against China. She demanded among other things, in reparation for these outrages, a personal apology from General Chang Hsun, a parade of the Government troops at Nanking before the Japanese Consulate, and the payment of an indemnity to the families of the victims. To back up these demands she sent a squadron to our waters apparently ready for hostilities. But as the Government was determined to avert an immediate foreign war all these demands were subsequently complied with and the incident may therefore be regarded to have ended.

To understand the Japanese side of the matter one must look beyond the mere happenings at Nanking. It is generally admitted that the feeling between these two nations had not been of the most enviable kind. The open sympathy of the Japanese people, or at least a large portion of them, with the insurgent movement was greatly resented by all those supporting the Government. That many Japanese served in the ranks of the insurgents and arms and ammunition were shipped to China to advance the insurgents cause, is generally admitted. Such being the case, the collapse of the movement in China was a stunning blow to the Japanese. It is evident that the victories of the Government forces meant a moral defeat of the Japanese and perhaps a sudden frustration of Japan's designs, if there had been any. This serves to account for the violence of the Tokio mobs who would not be satisfied with anything short of a war with China. That the action of the Japanese Government was rather somewhat high-handed is the opinion shared by all who are familiar with this affair. The London *Times* (Sept. 7) warned the Japanese that their high-handed action would tend to strengthen the conviction held by many that the Japanese meant to foment trouble in China, and said further that "foreign opinion considers that Japan has no excuse for demanding anything more than an ordinary compensation. China had previously notified all foreign powers that compensation would be paid to foreigners suffering loss through hostilities, and, in view of this understanding the Japanese who in circumstances left the shelter of their Consulate at Nanking in order to protect their property were taking risks for which China can not be reasonably held responsible. The outrages on the flag, which so incenses the Japanese, can hardly be taken seriously, considering the demoralized condition of the soldiery concerned, and considering that Japanese petty traders throughout China retail the flag at 4 a penny for ornamental purposes." The following editorial opinion from a great British paper *The Nation* is quite stimulating and suggestive: "In spite of China's agreement (this was written on Sept. 20) to all Japan's demands in regard to the alleged ill-treatment of Japanese subjects at Nanking and elsewhere, Japan has despatched two cruisers followed by four destroyers, to Nanking. She complains that no real apology has been offered by China, and it is believed that she now makes a further demand for the dismissal of General Chang Hsun. In accordance with the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, she has consulted our Government upon the situation, and has been informed that British diplomacy at Peking would support her claims to indemnity and apology, but that this country would not countenance military or naval action at present. This is all right so far as it goes, but it must be cold comfort for China. There can be little doubt as to Japan's ulterior object in thus increasing her demands. She dreads China's progress and consolidation. She hopes to exasperate her up to the breaking-point before the new Republic has time to establish its power and authority. By striking now she believes she could both check the growth of a future rival, and gain a foothold on her territory for which there will be a general scramble soon if only the Republic can be reduced to impotence. It is a characteristic policy which this country must do its utmost to defeat."

Enough space has been given to this matter. History is made; we are merely giving a *post mortem* examination. But the whole incident furnishes a good lesson and subject-matter for serious reflection, and is not to be taken lightly by students of China's relations with our island neighbor. It must be remembered that the jealousies and hostility of Austria and France hastened the consolidation of the German States into a union, now perhaps the most powerful country in the world. The formation of the United Italy and the creation of the Federal Government of the United States were in no small measure due to hostile exterior pressure. To unite and consolidate ourselves is the best means to defeat whatver designs our enemies may have on us and to prevent further aggressions and humiliations from our strong and hostile neighbor.

W. P. WEI.

Address of Welcome by Acting President T. F. Crane of Cornell University to the Chinese Students' Conference, August 21, 1913

I consider it a great honor as well as a peculiar pleasure that almost the last official act of my brief administration should be the welcoming of the Chinese Students' Conference to Cornell University.

There are many general reasons why this act is a pleasant one. In the first place, I am getting a body of citizens of a sister Republic which this country has formally recognized, and to which it has just sent as its minister a professor from the University of Wisconsin.

In the second place, I am addressing the members of a great nation, whose students for many years have honored this university by their attendance, and by their good conduct and intellectual attainments have won our esteem and respect. These students have upon their return to China contributed to spread the fame of Cornell University. Some of these students occupy high positions in their native country, and one of them has recently been mentioned as the probable minister of China to the United States.

Cornell, of course, is not the only American institution to receive Chinese students. During the year 1910-11 in thirty-seven representative institutions of learning in the United States there were 330 Chinese students, of whom 44 were at Cornell. I have not the time to show how Cornell has contributed through its own professors and students to the educational, religious, and material progress of China. I have said enough, however, to show our long-continued and intimate relations with China. On which side is what I may term for the moment "the balance of trade." I will not pretend to determine. The debt of the civilized world to China is great, and may be still greater if in its more intimate relatons it learns to know more fully certain traits of national character and historical institutions which have proudly modified the life of the country. But I am speaking to a body of students from a country where education has been more highly valued than in any country of the world. The only country in the world, perhaps, where until the present the only avenue to public office was through the governmental system of education and examination. With us the State, but not the United States, has provided the educational system of the people, and it has taken this nation over a hundred years to see the relation between its offices and education.

Those who are acquainted with the Civil Service of this country know how long and discouraging was the struggle for the principle of civil service examinations, and how difficult it is now to maintain this principle.

I need not call the attention of this audience to the remarkable history of their own country in this respect, but I can not refrain from expressing the hope that in the inevitable changes which must take place the importance of education, and of liberal education, as a necessary preparation for public life, will not be forgotten.

In this country we have too long overlooked the necessity for special training with a view to governmental service. Our diplomatic service does not offer an honorable and lasting career which our college graduates can enter, and it is so with other branches of our public service.

It is always said that examinations are an inadequate test of a man's ability, especially of his ability to serve the state; and it is often said that a classical training is not suitable for a business life.

I was greatly pleased the other day to come across an extract from an address by the Lord Chancellor of England, Lord Haldane, who is to pay a brief visit to this country presently. I will read a word or two of it:

"After a good deal of observation, both while I was at the bar and while I was in charge of an administrative department, I have come to the conclusion that as a general rule the most stimulating and useful preparation for the general work of the higher civil service is a literary training, and that of this a classical education is for most men the best form, though not exclusvely so. No doubt, men vary, and science or modern literature may develop the mind, in the case of those who have aptitude for them, better than Latin or Greek literature. But, as Goethe said long ago, the object of education ought to be rather to form tastes than simply to communicate knowledge. The pedant is not of much use in the conduct of public affairs. For the formation of tastes and of the intellectual habits and aptitudes which the love of learning produces, the atmosphere of a highly organized university life is a tremendous power, and we can not do without it."

There are, however, many other things which I trust will not be changed in the new China which has so rapidly risen from the ruins of the old political system.

I trust the reverence for parents and the sacred character of family life will not be too deeply modified. In short, I hope that you, in whom your country's future largely rests, will take back from us the best that we have, and that we may learn from you lessons of benefit for our social and public life.

For all these reasons I welcome you very heartily to Ithaca and to Cornell University. You will find much here to interest you. Beautiful scenery, out-of-doors and within, libraries, laboratories, workshops, and collections of all kinds. All of these are at your disposal, with our best wishes for your happiness and profit during your stay at Cornell.

The International Student Movement

Suh Hu, Cornell.

Last August the little city of Ithaca witnessed two significant student conventions—the Ninth Annual Conference of the Eastern Section of the Chinese Students' Alliance and the Eighth Biennial Congress of the "Corda Fretres" (Brothers in Heart) International Federation of Students. Of the 200 delegates and visitors who attended the latter Congress 33 were Chinese students. To me this is of no small significance. It means that for the first time in history our students have now actively joined the so-called International Student Movement. It heralds the fast coming together of the East and West through the efforts of their future leaders—the students.

Perhaps it will be necessary for me to say a few words as to what the International Student Movement stands for. This is a movement of the world's educated youths to unite for the promotion of friendship and understanding among nations. It stands for Reason, Justice and Love. It endeavors to combat the great foes of humanity, Prejudice and Injustice.

The movement was started in Italy when in 1898 Dr. Efisio Giglio-Tos, an Italian student, first founded the "Corda Fratres" International Federation of Students. It soon found enthusiasts in many parts of Europe. In 1903 there was founded in the University of Wisconsin the first International Club in this country. In 1904 there arose the Cornell Cosmopolitan Club. Three years later there was formed the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, which has now chapters in most of the great American universities and colleges. In 1911 this Association became affiliated with the "Corda Fratres" International Federation of Students. The Federation now embraces the consulates or chapters of the "Corda Fratres" and other affiliated societies in most of the European countries, the International or Cosmopolitan Clubs in North America, and the "Liga de Estudiantes Americanos" in South America. Members of these organizations include all nationalities of the world. Indeed we can say without fear of contradiction that the sun shines on no corner of the earth without discovering one or more members of the Federation.

The object of the Federation is embodied in its noble motto, ABOVE ALL NATIONS IS HUMANITY. It aims, as its constitution states, "to unite student movements and organizations throughout the world, to study student problems, and to promote among students closer international relations, mutual understanding, and friendship." It believes that the students of today are to be the leaders of the coming generations—if not the present, as in the case of China and Russia—and that if they are properly led to see clearly the independence of the nations and the unity of mankind, they will surely stand and fight for the cause of justice, peace and good will among the nations, when their turn to serve their respective countries comes.

Now let me point out the significance of this movement to our students and the part that we can play in its support.

First, this movement furnishes a great educative opportunity which we as students cannot afford to miss. To me our mission as students is twofold; to learn and at the same time to teach. In other words, to understand and to be understood. Our sojourn in this country affords us ample opportunity both to understand the American people and their social and political institutions, and at the same time to make ourselves and our own civilization understood by the people in whose midst we find ourselves. But we must not confine our observations and associations to the Americans alone when hosts of young men from all parts of the world are within our reach. The international student organizations are bringing to us these young men whose aims and aspirations are not unfamiliar to our own. It is our duty to know them and learn from them what problems confront them, what ideals they have, and what they are. It is no less our duty to make known to them our own ideals and our culture and our civilization. We may thus indirectly bring a message to their people through them and thus help to break down certain misconceptions and prejudices which they may have formed of China through sheer ignorance. Indeed it is a very valuable portion of our liberal education to know and appreciate and befriend the picked youths of the nations. It broadens our sympathy and ennobles our vision.

Secondly, it is quite compatible with our interest in the future of China that we should sympathize with this International Student Movement. This movement is not exactly a pacifist movement, yet it is the most fruitful and hopeful work for the propaganda of peace. It is sowing the seeds of friendship and mutual understanding in the most fertile and promising soil, and will surely reap in the near future the rich harvest of international justice and good will. It is true that the present situation of China makes us hesitate to talk of peace,—much the less of disarmament. But it always behooves us to be true to our oriental tradition of justice and humanitarianism, and to pledge ourselves to the support of any movement which tends to bring about a better and more humane international relationship which in the ultimate end will no doubt also benefit our own fatherland. It is our duty to join any movement which proposes to combat the evils of narrow nationalism, race prejudice, greed, injustice and aggression. Are they not also *our* deadly foes?

For these reasons I earnestly recommend the International Student Movement to all our students of serious thinking and broad vision, as a cause well worthy of our support.

Conservatism vs. Radicalism

By Ren Yen Lo, Syracuse.

Broadly speaking, man is by nature either conservative or radical. He who by nature is responsive to the appeal of the past or of the present, falls into the ranks of the conservatives. He who by nature responds to the appeal of the new, finds himself in the ranks of the radicals. The one cherishes the things that are, because they are largely the things that have been; the other aspires to the new and is zealous for its claims and possibilities. But conservatism is sometimes distinguished from radicalism as the apotheosis of the practical against the theoretical; it clings to the known, and is skeptical of all *a priori* arguments in favor of the unknown. In that sense conservatism is averse to change. So it happens that one set of men who fears the danger of the unknown future form a party of stability, while the others who perceive the evils of the too well-known present become a party of progress. The conservative takes as his motto: " 'Tis better to endure the ills we have, than to fly to others that we know not of," just as the radical accepts as his: "Let right be done though the skies fall." The result is the controversy which entails criticism and publicity, out of which the discerning mind comprehends truth.

Unfortunately for the cause of progress a few are the intellectual and thoughtful men who by sheer force of the upward calling, realize the present constitution of society, remediable as well as unjust, and have elaborated plans for its regeneration. But many are the stormy characters who find pleasure in opposition, who amuse themselves by shattering the cherished ideals of their erstwhile brethren. And to these must be added a large number of persons who see no chance of happiness for themselves under present conditions and desire change, no matter how irrational or illogical it may be. Lastly, there are demagogues who see in the overthrow of the established order the opportunity to advance their own ambitions. Whatever might be the aim of these self-appointed reformers, we wish to maintain that any destructive critic is a true iconoclast and deserves nothing at the hands of society but a speedy extermination. The true criticism is conservative; and it substitutes for the idol it shatters a more adorable God. The destructive critic has no excuse for his existence, and no aim in life but to cause discomfort and suffering; the constructive critic destroys only to substitute the better way, with the good of all in view.

The advocate of progress, then, saves the best of the old, if that be possible, but where all possible remedies would leave the old still thoroughly bad, there is no course open to him but to tolerate it until something can be had to take its place. There is only one condition under which destruction of the old is permissible, and that is where it is removed to make place for the new. Even then outright destruction is impossible without a corresponding shock to society. The substitution of the new for the old must be made without interfering with the work of the institution.

Though our government is instituted and maintained exclusively for our welfare, yet it does not imply that each one of us is authorized to resist it, whenever one conceives that it is injurious to his particular interests, or disagreeable to his taste. The social character of our nature out of which government springs binds us together for good and also for evil. We cannot attain to the full gratification of our own desires, even though enlightened and reasonable, unless we can persuade our neighbors to adopt the same social movements with ourselves. If we attempt to advance alone, even to good, we shall find ourselves situated like a soldier on march who should move faster or slower than his column. He would be instantly jostled out of the ranks, and compelled to walk by himself. The same result occurs in regard to individual attempts to arrest or improve a government. The first step, in a rational and moral course of action, is to convince our fellow-men of the evils which we wish to have removed, and to engage their cooperation in obtaining a remedy; and until this is done, to continue to obey. As soon as the evil is generally perceived, and a desire for its removal pervades the public mind, the amendment becomes easy of accomplishment.

For convenience, the idea which the writer seeks to express will perhaps be made clear by this illustration:

Fourier, "sergent de boutigne," as he called himself, made attack upon the existing order of the society, not against an accidental or temporary excrescence upon it, but against the entire structure. In his analysis of the system against which he raised his protest, this Utopian Socialist shared the unhistorical attitude of the eighteenth century radicals. With his phalansteries and his harmony of the passions he proposed to establish a new earth—to abolish the instinct of competition, and to find eternal enjoyment in the discovery of the perfect social order which nature had designed. He was a man in dead earnest, of contagious enthusiasm and unbounded self-confidence; a dreamer indeed, possessed by vague, intangible, large-horizoned ideals of humanity's perfection, but failed to make the dream come true.

However, when Luther inaugurated the Reformation by posting his ninety-five propositions upon the door of the Witenburg Church, he had no startling object in view. His acts were not an onslaught upon the normal constitutions of society, nor did he seek to uproot tendencies and aims which the history of mankind had shown to be deep-seated in human nature. He proposed merely a better draught for purging the church of corruption and profligacy that represented the accumulations of centuries.

One of these reformers attempted to banish the evils which he noted in the world by abandoning forever the old theories of society, and creating arbitrarily new systems and new lines of activity. The other sought to achieve a reconstruction of a mighty institution by driving out the offenses which had crept into it, but preserving the original structure intact. Both were reformers, but the Utopian failed utterly, and is forgotten save as a well-meaning, but uninformed theorist, while the theologian undertook merely to draw the church back into the well-traveled highway which had long existed, and, as a result, initiated one of the greatest movements in history.

The real way, then, and the only successful one to bring about reform, is to bring about a change in the will of the people slowly and steadily. The world was not made in a day, nor was anything in it that was enduring. The quick to rise and blossom has ever been the quick to decay. Social advancement has been stable because it has been slow. Its progress was measured by cycles in the beginning, and is still marked by centuries. In fact, the greatest safeguard to society has been its tendency to make haste slowly. This has saved it from freak development and unstable conditions. Without stability, progress would never be. Reformers have mistaken this stability for indifference, when in reality it is only aversion to change, especially change which is untried and doubtful. The reformer often urges new schemes because his inspired vision has caught a glimpse of the promised land, but the populace is still mindful of the leeks and onions of Egypt. Not until a whole new people is reared and educated for the new things can the actual change be made, long after the reformer has been cast out or crucified. When the whole group has advanced to the point of seeing his holy vision, his tomb is decked with garlands, and monuments are raised to his memory. Revolutionists escape being rebels or anarchists only when the ideas they represent are held or espoused by a sufficient number of the population to make their efforts successful.

The Late Mr. Tong Kai-Chen

It is unquestionable that China has lost one of her best sons in the untimely death of Mr. Tong Kai-chen, 54 years of age, which occurred on the 22nd of August at Peking. To those of us here who know him so well his loss naturally came like a surprise, and no doubt his memory will live long in our minds.

Mr. Tong was a most useful man. He represented a type which is exemplary in a very high degree. He was educational director, college president, editor (Nan Fon Pao), diplomat, orator, Y. M. C. A. worker, and the commissioner of several important missions to foreign countries. In all the offices he held he acquitted himself with efficiency, and won admiration from both his fellow countrymen and foreign residents in China.

No one could speak with more authority on the opium question than Mr. Tong. The wonderful speech he delivered at the International Opium Commission at Shanghai was really the first shot, so to speak, which China fired in her proclamation to the world of her determined intention to eradicate the opium curse. That great speech was most impressive, and was translated into many languages. Mr. Tong, then, was known not only as China's worthy opium commissioner, but also as an orator. His eloquence, however, did not confine itself to set speeches. The writer can well recall the excellent extemporaneous speech which Mr. Tong made on "American Education" before a large gathering of foreign passengers on S. S. China, when he was directing the first group of Indemnity Fund students to America.

After the Opium Commission, Mr. Tong was offered a responsible position on the Board of Foreign Affairs, which he accepted and held until he became co-director of the Bureau of the Educational Mission to the United States. While on the Board he was twice commissioner to the Hague conference; and as China's representative he commanded respect and attention. Since 1912 he was the sole director of the Bureau of Educational Mission, and was instrumental in starting the Tsin Hua College.

Mr. Tong showed great interest in sports, and in the work which the Young Men's Christian Association is doing. Though busy with his official duties, he seldom failed to take an active part in the Y. M. C. A. work. He was one of its important officers, and his untiring effort along this branch of social service won for him an enviable place in the hearts of those with whom he labored. His love of wholesome competitive sports of young men was shown by his intense interest at the various athletic meets he attended in Shanghai. Though not an athlete himself, oftentimes he would take pains to explain and to show to the youngsters how to run and how to jump.

As a companion, Mr. Tong was most congenial. His cheerful and pleasant ways would impress anyone that met him. He would talk informally with all friends, and yet maintained his dignity and allowed no occasion for the commonplace. He could talk most entertainingly for hours about his experiences in Japan, Europe and America, and once, telling about his college days in Yale, he said: "When you boys study in America, you want to get into the swing of the American college life." Such an advice will do most of us immense good, if we only stop to think over it carefully. Chinese students studying here in America are being criticised, and often called "mere grinds." Why should we be "mere grinds," and not get into the swing of American college life by participating in the various extra-curriculum activities?

The last important office which Mr. Tong held was the presidency of Tsin Hua College. As a president there he worked unselfishly and gathered around him a host of admirers. No doubt, it was he who had organized and built up that college to what it is today.

Such was the brilliant career of the late Mr. Tong. It is, indeed, most sad to think that he had to yield untimely to the decree of Fate! China has lost one of her best citizens, Tsin Hua its unselfish and energetic president, and we a most useful friend. To the bereaved family we extend our profound sympathy in this, the hour of their great sorrow .

D. Y. LIN.

Over Progressiveness

Prize Oration at the Ithaca Conference

Yoeh Liang Tong, Yale.

There are turning-points in the history of every nation. By some heroic sacrifice, or the receipt of a great message, a nation is new-born and begins a new life. Such a turning-point in the history of England was the wresting of the Magna Charta from King John, when feudalism heard its death-knell. Such a turning-point in the history of America was the signing of the Declaration of Independence. And such a turning-point in the history of our country was the resignation of Dr. Sun from the Presidency, and the unification of the North and South under Yuan Shih-Kai, thus giving birth to our glorious Republic. The awakening of China did not begin with the passing revolution, but from this political uprising it has received a great impetus and a new significance. The spirit of progress and reform did not first appear with the Republic, but under this new regime it has acquired a new meaning. The whole country is seething with a progressive spirit, and, with its mighty power, it is turning and recasting ancient institutions, and introducing radical innovations. Thus, the wearing of the cue is no longer a custom. Party government has already been introduced. Labor unions are being organized. Socialist movements are gaining ground, and woman suffrage is being widely advocated. These are but a few of the numerous manifestations of this spirit of progress, and these are changes which could not have taken place in fifty years under the old government.

But this sudden and abrupt departure from the beaten track of the past, which China has followed for over two thousand years, is fraught with serious dangers. It is true that some of the reforms dictated by this spirit of progressiveness are wholesome, beneficial and inevitable, but I do not hesitate to say that others are really too radical and have been carried beyond their limits. These radical changes are the natural results of the sudden, undue predominance of this spirit of progressiveness, that is, progressiveness unchecked and unbalanced by conservatism. On all sides we see the ardent young spirit of our nation urging the government to force the pace, and hasten forward drastic changes for which our people are not yet fitted. Imagine what a catastrophe is liable to befall a huge empire like China, if she is started full speed ahead on a wrong line of development. A mischief once started takes years to remedy, and for so long will the true progress of the empire be retarded. It is a new danger that is facing us, not that of conservatism, but that of over-progressiveness.

Now, let me illustrate to you by a few instances the danger of over-progressiveness. Take the question of party government. In order to make China a real republic, our leaders have thought it necessary to have political parties, like the advanced nations, and forthwith they are forming themselves into various political combinations. They are ignorant of the fact that parties are needed only when we have different portions of the people holding different political doctrines and national ideals. But when we examine the platforms of our so-called political parties, we fail to find any difference in their fundamental principles. What they differ in are the particulars and details. Such being the case, what are our parties fighting for? So far, their activities have been limited to struggling for place and power, and in this struggle they even subordinated the well-being of the nation to selfish interests and personal aggrandizement. They kindle the animosity of one part of the people against another. They agitate their followers with ill-founded jealousies, as in the case of the murder of Sung Chao-yen, and stir up revolution against the central government. Thus, instead of reaping the benefits of party government, we are now having its worst evils. President Yuan has said that the political parties, as they appear in our country, are more prominent than important, more noisy than useful. We cannot have party government until the feeble and chaotic forces of our country can be consolidated on some other basis than the ambitions of factions. The prime need of China at this moment is not dissension, but a real sinking of differences, a steadfast cohesion and union, to bring about those ideals for which our Republic has been established. We cannot allow sectional prejudices and party strifes to prevail when our nation is threatened with foreign aggression from without, and the ambitious designs of political demagogues from within. Until China has passed through her present critical period of transition, the introduction of party government will do us more harm than good, result in discord rather than unity among our people.

Another instance of over-progressiveness is the undue emphasis of rights and the lack of an adequate sense of duty.

With the advance of republicanism, it has been a fashion among our people to lay claim to rights, individual and political. To many of them the birth of the Republic means nothing more than the increase of freedom and liberty. Especially is this noticeable in the case of the press. Many of our journalists of today have an erroneous impression that there are no press laws in a democratic government, and that every citizen can say in public whatever he likes. Acting under this misconception, they condemn en masse all the government officials. They use the most abusive language and invent the most malicious slanders against such public men as Dr. Sun and President Yuan. They fail to discriminate between legitimate criticisms and scandalous libels. They attack everyone who differs from them, and call down any reform that does not have their approval, and this they call freedom of speech and liberty of the press. Is not this a dangerous misconception of democracy? Is not this an example of "Oh, liberty, how many crimes have been committed in thy name"? Any attempt to assume the privileges of freedom without first understanding its moral obligation undermines the ethical basis of our nation. We need in our public life, and we sadly need in our individual life, a strong sense of duty and responsibility, and until this is realized we will not have liberty in the true sense of the word.

Over-progressiveness, however, has not only shown itself in political changes, but also in religious changes. In the city of Canton, not long after the revolution, every idol in the temples were either pulled down and burned, or had its head cut off in the manner of a formal execution. Even some of the Confucian tablets suffered the same fate. These Confucian tablets are considered by our progressives as marks of conservatism. In fact, many of them are ascribing the weakness and stagnation of our country for centuries wholly to the teachings of Confucius. How far this is true it is not my purpose to argue, but I am sure that, although the destroying of idols and tablets indicates the end of superstition and conservatism, yet the moral and religious effect of this movement must not be disregarded. For centuries the worship of these idols and tablets has been the basis of the moral fabric of our people. What will be the result if this movement spreads over the whole country, without being superseded by a new and better religious force? Our ignorant people will be left godless, without any religious inspiration, without any moral backbone upon which our social and political stability must depend. It is true that Christianity is gaining much headway in our country, but it is not yet widespread enough to supersede these old beliefs. We must not destroy the old unless we have something new and better, and until Christianity has gained a strong hold among our people we must prevent any further demolition of idols and tablets, for no other reason than to safeguard against moral pauperism among our ignorant people, if not among our intelligent.

Ladies and gentlemen, I can cite many more instances to illustrate to you the dangers of over-progressiveness, but these three, the abuses of party government, the misconception of liberty, and the destruction of idols and tablets, are sufficient to drive home the lesson. It is a danger that undermines the foundation of our Republic. The cause of the danger lies in overstepping the limits of progress, in rushing progress along with an undue speed. Progress cannot be rushed. It has its necessary phases to pass through. There is a law in progress, as there is in every scientific phenomenon. Any disregard of this law must be attended by serious consequences. Unfortunately, in leading the progressive movement of our country, our people have too often neglected to observe this rigid law. They are too impatient and restless. They expect instantly to right all wrongs, remedy all abuses, and usher in an era of great prosperity. This is impossible! Progress must come gradually. A change which concerns the welfare of four hundred million people, affects the area of three million square miles, and involves so many intricate issues in its government, such a change must take time, patience and deliberation, especially in a crisis like the present.

The Problem of the Opium Stocks

H. Willis Harris and General L. Chang.

(Though the opium traffic between India and China is on the way of being discontinued, and may be regarded to have come to an end, the problem of how to dispose of the stocks accumulated at the Treaty Ports remains to be solved. The following articles will give our readers same general information about the present status of this nefarious trade. Mr. Harris' article first appeared in the *Daily News* and *Leader* (London), and is taken from the *Rep. Adr.* The statement from General Chang, a delegate to the National Opium Prohibition Union of China, given to the British public, is from the Far Eastern Information Bureau.—Eds.)

By H. Wilson Harris.

"The traffic is dead." In this terse statement the Under-Secretary for India summed up his important statement in the House of Commons a month ago on the Indo-Chinese opium trade. All credit has rightly been accorded to the Government for the step they have taken, but one thing more is needed yet. In wiping the slate they have not wiped it clean. The transport of opium from India is ended forever, but the problem of the stocks accumulated at the treaty ports remains.

These twenty thousand chests lying unsold in bond would, it was anticipated by the Government, be absorbed into China in something under a year. Figures since obtained by cable from the Chinese Imperial Customs suggest that twelve months will by no means exhaust the supplies, and the *North-China Daily News*, generally understood to represent the traders' point of view, computes the period in its news pages at two years, and in its financial columns at from two to three. The "dead traffic," then, has, on a moderate estimate, a good eighteen months of vitality before it.

That is a prospect to be viewed with profound disquiet, for the concession of the Government, left thus incomplete, loses two-thirds of its value in the eyes of the Chinese. To terminate the importation of opium here and now by a dramatic act of generosity that could not fail to strike the imaginaion of China, is one thing. To exclude some 27,000 chests, and at the same time demand an entry for 20,000, is another.

Another factor must be considered. There is no need, since Mr. Montagu's speech, to demonstrate China's earnestness in the suppression of her native growth of poppy. But, so long as Indian opium is coming in—no matter whether it is by fresh importation or from the accumulated stocks, such distinctions lie as far outside the range of the agricultural mind in China as they do in more enlightened countries further West—she is fighting with her hands tied. "The foreigner is making profits out of opium," the farmer argues, "and so will I." And he grows his poppy, and is shot, or imprisoned, or heavily fined. Is that to continue for a year, or eighteen months, or two years more, and the responsibility throughout China to be laid at England's door? It is a case where half-measures must break down. The only policy possible for China is to wage relentless war on opium, whether smuggled or native-grown, and to carry out that policy she must have complete release from the obligation to import.

And why should she not? The case for the opium merchants must be overwhelming indeed to outweigh the moral and political reasons for the exclusion of their stocks. Their argument is two-fold: that the congestion of opium in bond is due to Chinese interference with the trade in defiance of treaty obligations, and further, that to lose a market for the accumulated stocks would involve the ruin not only of the traders, but of several financial houses as well.

On the first of these points three competent witnesses may be cited. As long ago as March of 1911, Dr. Morrison wrote in *The Times*: "The opium merchants have never believed in the sincerity of the Chinese Government in its crusade against opium. They have increased their stocks, paid enormous prices, and held their opium for a rise. They have acted in all ways in accordance with their treaty rights, but their judgment has been at fault." Eighteen months later the *Morning Post* Peking correspondent summed up the situation in almost identical words, adding: "Wiser firms withdrew from the trade at an earlier stage, and will have every reason to congratulate themselves upon their foresight. Those who elected to extract the last cent out of catering to the vice of a weaker people must soon have cause to regret that they, too, did not escape while there was yet time." The third witness is the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who, referring to the matter in the House last December, remarked that "the speculative aspects of these sales must have been clear to those concerned for some years. . . . One could not regard the trade as a trade for which the British Government was bound to secure a profitable sale."

With this testimony on record, there is little need to search further for explanation of the congestion of stocks. As to the alleged repudiation of treaties by the Chinese, the agreement of 1911 expressly reserved to them the right, of which they have made full use, of imposing whatever regulations and restrictions they saw fit on the retail trade.

In face of these facts any talk of compensation for the opium merchants, whether from public subscription or the Indian revenue or the British taxpayer, is beside the mark. Fortunately there is no necessity for such heroic measures, nor for the ruin of the merchants as an alternative. China is not the opium market in the world, or even in the East. Indo-China, Java, Siam, are all consumers. The discontinuance of the Indian sales a few months ago called forth an immediate protest from these anxious customers, and Mr. Montagu particularly mentioned in his speech on the 7th May that a limited growth of opium is to be continued in India to supply their needs. Here, obviously, is a way out satisfactory to all concerned. India has no need to grow opium at all. Other crops, as the Under-Secretary has pointed out, are at least as remunerative to the grower. Let the cessation of growth be complete, at any rate, for the present, and the Shanghai merchants will immdiately find at their disposal extra-Chinese markets which will absorb their stocks at least as soon as they could hope to get them into China. The only sacrifice would be on the part of the Indian Government, in loss of export duty on the reduced opium crops it had still been intending to raise. That, however, it can well afford, for, owing to the abnormal rise in opium prices, it has actually netted £10,000,000 more in five years than it had estimated to receive in nine.

The next twelve months may be the most critical in China's history; and it is as important for this country as for her that every obstacle to the friendship of the two nations should be removed. There must be no room for suggestions of grudging generosity and reluctant altruism. Fortunately, Mr. Montagu has made it clear, by a reply to Mr. Theodore Taylor in the House of Commons, that the Government has not closed its mind to the course advocated in this article. With the Shanghai traders in front of them, His Majesty's Ministers may well be waiting for pressure from behind to strengthen their hands. It remains for public opinion to express itself.

No Response on the Part of Great Britain to China's Plea to be Freed of the Opium Curse

Lieutenant-General L. Chang of the Chinese army, a delegate of the Chinese Opium Prohibition Union, has been for three months in England, working in the interest of the Opium Prohibition movement. However, he has failed in his attempt at bringing the pressure of public opinion to bear on the British Government to have China freed from any obligation to absorb the stocks of opium lying now at the Treaty Ports. Before leaving London, he issued the following summary of the opium disputes between China and Great Britain:

(1) "In China our prohibition of opium is not yet totally done, but the Government is doing its best to suppress this evil."

(2) "We have reduced our native production by 80 or 90 per cent., but we need to continue our own work, which the British Government declares it would like to assist us to accomplish."

(3) "China's difficulties in carrying out this reform are greatly increased by England's policy in forcing Indian opium upon us, and the present stocks at our Treaty Ports will, if allowed to remain there, create countless troubles between the Chinese officials and the English merchants."

(4) "Opium prohibition in China is being enforced more strictly every day, and though the merchants who hold the present stocks will by and by complain as their opium becomes unsaleable, China must still continue to suppress, without any hesitation, the evil of opium smoking."

(5) "The removal of the stocks is the best way to avoid unfortunate incidents, and would be the best proof that the British Government is really willing to assist China in this reform."

(6) "China already has great difficulties of her own to meet. but we cannot believe that Great Britain desires to add to her difficulties by compelling her to take the accumulated stocks."

(7) "It may be said that Great Britain is not going to send any more opium from India to China. I would like to say in reply that the people in China cannot see any difference between the opium imported directly from India and that from the Treaty Ports. So long as they see that foreign opium

is allowed to be imported, they say: 'Why is it that our Government does not protect our own home producers, but, on the contrary, confiscates our farmers' lands, destroys their profits, and often kills them in order to give foreign merchants the monopoly to enable them to get tremendous profits from us?' "

"Our people," he proceeds, "are in deadly earnest to get rid of this evil. No one in China who smokes opium can vote or become a public official. They cannot help feeling resentment against the country which is forcing upon China the very article by which they are degraded and disgraced. Such conditions are, indeed, intolerable, when we reflect that we are sacrificing millions of revenue and hundreds of lives, and struggling against enormous difficulties, and that a foreign country forces us to receive the poison which we are so earnestly endeavoring to stamp out.

"Further, I want to say just a word as to the generosity for which the British Government claims credit. We are thankful for what has been done, but in the eyes of our people it is only justice tardily rendered. A wrong has been inflicted on us for many years, and it is hard for our people to realize the generosity when they see that wrong only gradually given up, and are told that the hated foreign drug is still to be forced upon them for two or three years more. I have striven to awaken the British Government, but I have not yet succeeded. I am going to bring home with me the reply from your government, for which our people are anxiously waiting. I am sorry that I shall bring them an unsatisfactory reply. I earnestly beg that everyone, man or woman, in this country will do their utmost to write or speak to one's friends in Parliament, or in the Government, that they may again consider wisely, and join with us in removing the root of wrong and in promoting righteousness in the world."

The Student World

The Urbana Conference

I. *Introduction.* Ever since written language has been invented, no authors of any kind, from poets down to the dime novel writers, have suffered more harsh criticisms and abuses than the historians. Politicians will complain that not enough space is given to the careers of statesmen, scientists will complain that most of the inventions have been left out, professors will complain that grammatical errors have been committed on such and such pages. Everybody seems to have a complaint of some kind against the poor historian. The latest one we hear about is that of the suffragettes, complaining that not enough justice is done to their sex. They will insist on having their rights. Heaven knows what rights they have lost here, as well as elsewhere. Do you wonder why the historian hesitates to take up his work? It was an unlucky day when I accepted the offer of being the historian.

II. *A description of the place.* The University of Illinois is a queer place; queer for three reasons. The first reason is, the name of the place is unreasonable. The campus is situated in between two villages, named Urbana and Champaign. Why they name them this way, only the Illinois people can tell. Urbana is urban to no large city, except that of Chicago, about 100 miles away. Champaign is a dry town. It is truly dry, literally, due to the dust they raise there, especially by the Chinese students. It is also dry, figuratively speaking. Mr. Douglas, the students' Y. M. C. A. secretary, told us that if he does not get out of town every two weeks or so his mouth becomes so dry that a pat on the back will make him cough dust.

Secondly, the university is queer for its inter-urban system. Since the campus is sandwiched between the two above-mentioned villages, the people in them have thought it wise to hug close to the campus, fearing that they might wake up some morning and find it flown away. Therefore, they have laid a few fibres across the campus, which they call rails, and put those four-wheeled things upon these fibres—cars, they call them—running them back and forth, a sort of keeping the campus on the ground.

There is a sort of mystery to these cars. Whenever you want to meet a train, no matter how long you may wait, no car appears, but whenever you want to cross the street cars are sure to stream down from both directions, and keep you standing on the sidewalk long enough to say a couple of naughty words. The lines that lead to these two sister villages make a figure X on the campus. There are no signs as to which direction the cars are going. A stranger who wishes to go to Urbana is sure to be landed in Champaign, and vice versa. After being there for a week, I have learned a secret, which, I suppose, will be of great service to the newcomers of Illinois University. It is this: If you wish to go to the depot, make up your mind to cross the street; there will be plenty of cars to carry you there. Again, if you wish to go to Champaign, make up your mind to go to Urbana. You will surely get there. Champaign being a dry town, and as students cannot afford to stay in there week in and week out, these hints are invaluable.

Lastly, Illinois University is queer for its fanatic loyalty to the State. As has been said, the campus, being sandwiched between the two villages, is squeezed into the letter "I." No wonder the students there cannot think of anybody else. One day a few of us went out to see the campus. We did not find it, because we stepped right across it. We had to step back, turn to our right, and walk the plank (cement walks are not appreciated by the farming States). The first building we met with, was the Armory. After walking for an hour or so we were told the building was still the Armory. We were naturally surprised. The explanation offered was, "This end is the New Armory, and that end is the Old Armory." Where is the middle end of it, is a real mystery.

The Chinese students of Illinois University have all caught on to the loyal spirit of the place. They wear the letter "I," sing the letter "I," and look like the letter "I." In a word, they think they are "I(t)."

III. *Most important features of the Conference.* That the social side of it has been a great success, can be testified by the following instances: The "Inter-Club Night" was well attended. The women delegates have been so entertaining that their house was always crowded, morning, noon and evening. The chaperons were all overworked. Large as the house was, they could not find enough places for each girl and her friend. Every doorstep was taken, not to say the parlors and the porch. The invitation of the women delegates extended to men was attended with great enthusiasm. Chairman Yen was so

HE MID-WES

THE FOURTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE MID-WESTERN SECTION OF THE ALLIANCE HELD AT URBANA, ILL.

infatuated with the smiles of the women delegates that he granted them equal suffrage on the spot. This political error he will always regret as long as he lives. To quiet his conscience, he had resolved to move to the East this next year.

The social success is testified in another way. The following is taken from the notes of one of the delegates:

"9.30 A. M., Aug. 30, No quorum, chairman looks displeased.

"9.30 A. M., Sept. 1, No quorum, chairman becomes very anxious."

"9.30 A. M., Sept. 2, No quorum, chairman becomes angry, and appoints sergeants-at-arms to bring delegates to the business meeting. Cannot pry a single "fusser" from the girls' building."

"9.30 A. M., Sept. 3, No quorum. Mr. Yen becomes desperate, and begs the women delegates to bring their friends to the business meeting. One out of twenty responded with great reluctance."

The athletic events have also been a success. New stunts have been introduced, the girls' tennis tournament, for instance. If you wanted to find anybody at the Conference, first go to the women delegates' house. Failing in your object, as a rule this rarely happened, you were sure to find him on the athletic field. It was no use to go to the business meeting or the literary contest places. In the first place, business was usually transacted this way: The committeeman put up the motion, the secretary seconded it, and it was passed by the chairman. At the second place, in order to get a large audience, the judges were usually increased.

IV. *Summary and conclusions.* Under the last chapter of his book it is customary for the historian to draw morals by summing up the events, and pointing out the way things should be conducted in the future. Not to violate the rules of the profession, your humble historian considers himself under obligation to do the same thing.

(1) Our object in a Conference like this is mainly social. This object has been attained without the least trouble. The delegates have shown exceptional ability of organization and co-operation. Had Mr. Tzur stayed longer at the Conference, and saw the way the boys and girls conducted themselves in order to dodge all kinds of meetings, he would not have found it necessary to lecture on Organization and Co-operation. He would have seen both demonstrated in perfection.

(2) For the next Conference, in order to get the business (the necessary evil) done, the Conference chairman had better announce beforehand that the women delegates will not be allowed to vote. This will probably attract them to the business meetings to assert their rights. Then we shall have a quorum.

Humbly submitted by the historian,

CHANG PING WANG.

THE NINTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE WESTERN SECTION OF THE ALLIANCE HELD AT ITHACA, N. Y.

The Ithaca Conference

The Ninth Annual Conference was held at Cornell University, at Ithaca, during the week of Aug. 21st to 29th, 1913. The Cornell authorities were most cordial and courteous in extending to the Conference facilities to satisfy every need. Sage College was the home of the delegates. Here the students enjoyed excellent accommodations, in the dining room as well as in the spacious parlor, which was beautifully decorated. Goldwin Smith Hall and Sibley Dome, as well as Percy Field, were thrown open to our use. The campus added no small amount to our enjoyment. It was a pleasure to rest and chat under the shady trees, or wander, two by two, as was the custom, down the paths worn by the feet of countless generations of Cornell co-eds.

One hundred and forty-five delegates registered. Twelve of them were ladies. In all, twenty-eight institutions of learning were represented. Cornell, naturally, contributed the largest delegation, with a total of thirty-nine; Columbia followed, with twenty. A remarkable showing was made by Michigan, in sending twelve delegates. We were also fortunate in having as our guests Mr. S. K. Tsao and Mr. David Z. T. Yui, from China.

Chairman Loy Chang formally opened the Conference with an appropriate speech, which was followed by an address of welcome by Acting President Crane, representing the Cornell authorities. He welcomed the delgates in most cordial terms. He pointed out with pride Cornell's contribution to the new blood of China. He particularly mentioned the services of Mr. Alfred Sze and Mr. John R. Mott. After the address, the delegates and guests reassembled in the Sage Parlor, where an informal reception took place.

The sessions of the Conference followed a general arrangement. The mornings were occupied with business meetings and platform addresses; athletics, excursions, bazaars and the like took up the afternoon, while the program of the evening consisted of entertainments, musicals and literary competitions. For convenience, the events of the week will be grouped into several main divisions, under which each event will be treated in its turn.

Business Meetings.

The business meetings were well attended. They were capably conducted, and aroused an interest the like of which was not seen in the previous Conferences. Various officers made their reports. The revised constitution was discussed and adopted. Officers for the ensuing year were elected. The list of officers follows:

Chairman—Y. L. Tong, Yale.
Vice-Chairman—T. C. Hsi, M. I. T.
English Secretary—K. Z. Lin, Cornell.
Chinese Secretary—H. M. Au, Syracuse.
Treasurer—W. G. Loo, M. I. T.
Managerial Board—V. F. Lam, M. I. T., chief; H. K. Chow, M. I. T.; Y. S. Djang, Cornell; S. Z. Yang, Cornell.
English Editorial Board—W. P. Wei, Columbia; F. Chang, Harvard; D. Y. Lin, W. Y. Chun, Syracuse.
Editors Chinese Annual—M. C. Hou, M. I. T.; T. S. Kow, Cornell; K. Wang, Columbia; M. Y. Loo, Lehigh.
Councilmen—Loy Chang, Harvard; C. F. Wang, Columbia; Y. C. Mei, Worcester; S. D. Lee, Columbia; S. Hu, Cornell; P. C. Chang, Clark; Z. Y. Chow, M. I. T.

Vocational Conferences.

The Vocational Conferences brought out a large number of delegates to their respective sections. The Arts and Sciences Conference was led by Professor Tilly of the Philosophy Department of Cornell University. In the Engineering Conference three inventions of Chinese students were discussed. Mr. T. C. Chang of Ohio presented the design of a new storage battery, which can be charged to a higher voltage than can those of the present time. His paper has been presented to the Association of American Engineers. Mr. H. K. Chow of M. I. T. demonstrated a new ink-grinding machine, which will be a boon to the Chinese scholar. Mr. M. K. Tsen of Cornell exhibited a design for an instrument for the construction of sine and cosine waves of any length and amplitude. In the Agricultural Conference problems in agriculture and forestry were considered, under the leadership of Mr. P. C. King.

Platform Addresses.

Dr. Andrew D. White was unable to attend the Conference, but he sent through the Conference *Daily* a message to the students, which was greatly appreciated. Dr. N. Schmidt, Dr. G. W. Nasmyth, Dr. John R. Mott and Mr. David Z. T. Yui were the speakers of the morning sessions. The addresses constituted the intellectual food of the conference, and the full attendances indicated the keen interest of the delegates.

Athletics.

Cornell again captured the cup for the prize in the track meet. If the Cornellians succeed in winning the cup a third time, they will retain it in their permanent possession. The individual championship went to Mr. W. H. Pan of Michigan, with B. H. Chen a close second. Mr. Pan's all-round form excited the admiration of the ladies, and much favorable comment of the American bystanders. Many records were broken, and the competition was keener than in previous years. A marked improvement was shown in all events.

The tennis doubles went to Mr. S. P. Wo and Mr. D. Y. Lin of Yale. The Syracuse team, composed of Mr. C. L. Sun and H. C. Szeto, was their last match. Mr. Lin won the singles from Mr. Joe Tong of Spring High School, in three very interesting straight sets.

Literary Events.

The English Oratorical Contest was won by Mr. Y. L. Long of Yale; subject, "Over-Progressiveness." Mr. D. Y. Lin, also of Yale, captured the second prize. His subject was "China and America." Competition was keen, and the program was of uniform excellence throughout.

Mr. K. P. Young of Wisconsin won the first prize in the Chinese oration. His subject was "The Unification of the Chinese Spoken Language." The second prize went to Mr. P. W. Tsou of Cornell. Mr. Y. C. Yang of Amherst was accorded honorable mention. Their respective subjects were: "The Second Revolution in China," and "The Spirit of Union." During the intermission Mr. Yang gave an ilustrated talk on the former conferences.

Entertainments.

The Inter-club Night was well attended. "The Fashion Show," presented by the lady delegates, won the prize for the cleverest and the very best performance.

The concert of the former conferences was renamed "Public Entertainment." Under the able leadership of Mr. T. C. Hsi, the music committee produced a very interesting program. The entertainment was very well attended, and was highly successful financially as well.

Those who did attend were most generous, and were more than glad to buy from the charming salesladies. A total receipt of about $300.00 and a net receipt of $100.00 was reported.

The Picnic.

On Tuesday afternoon the delegates were the guests of the Cornell Club. The delegates were carried in two steamers some distance up Cayuga Lake, where, on a point underneath some shady trees, a picnic lunch was spread. Cheers, songs and good fellowship enlivened the occasion, which was one of the most enjoyable of the whole Conference.

Banquet.

The banquet ushered in the closing events of the Conference. The menu was excellent. Chairman P. C. Chang presided as toastmaster, and the following speakers responded: Acting President Crane, Mr. S. K. Tsao, Dean C. H. Hull, Mr. David Z. T. Yui. The retiring president of the Alliance, Mr. W P. Wei; the retiring chairman, Mr. Loy Chang, as well as the new chairman, Mr. Y. L. Tong, were called upon to make impromptu speeches.

The Inauguration Meeting.

The last meeting of the Conference was devoted to the inaugural of the new chairman, and the awarding of prizes and cups. Appropriate speeches were made, and considerable enthusiasm was shown throughout the meeting.

New Features.

The Ithaca Conference saw the innovation of several new features. The Mock Parliament was one of these. It was a reproduction in miniature of the Chinese National House of Representatives in session. The first business taken up was the questioning of the Premier for concluding the Five Power loan, with a view to his impeachment, which attempt was unsuccessful, owing to the superior logic of the Prime Minister (Mr. W. P. Wei) and his abettors. The salary of the Senators and the woman suffrage bill were other matters taken up. The official language was used. The Parliament presented an excellent opportunity to discuss public questions in our mother tongue, besides affording a glimpse of the parliamentary life into which some of the students undoubtedly will be plunged in the near future.

The Conference *Daily* was another new feature. A paper was issued every morning of the entire week of the Conference. It served the three-fold purpose as a bulletin, as a souvenir, and as a history. Its popularity was well attested, and undoubtedly this feature will be continued in the future conferences.

The social hour after dinner every evening, at which the delegates were entertained with songs, cheers and informal talks, greatly promoted the sociability of the Conference. It deserves continuation and elaboration.

The outstanding features of the Ninth Annual Conference at Ithaca were harmony, dignity and sociability. Its success was due largely to the untiring efforts and initiative of Chairman P. C. Chang, and the various committees, to whom the thanks of the delegates are due.

Humbly submitted by the historian,

WOON YUNG CHUN.

Dean Crane's Statement

Dean T. F. Crane, Acting President of Cornell University, gave out the following public statement through the Far Eastern Information Bureau in regard to the Ninth Annual Conference of the Eastern Section of the Chinese Students' Alliance:

"It was my great pleasure and honor, as acting president of Cornell University, to welcome the ninth annual Conference of the Eastern Section of the Chinese Students' Alliance. This gave me a great opportunity to form an opinion of the value of the Conference, and of the manner in which it was conducted by its officers.

"One hundred and forty delegates were in attendance. representing twenty-eight institutions. Thirty-nine of the delegates were Cornell students. The university did all in its power to make the Conference a success. The women's dormitory, Sage College, was placed at the disposal of the delegates. and all the buildings of the university were thrown open to them for their meetings.

"The program was varied and interesting, the business meetings alternating with public exercises, consisting of oratorical and athletic contests, picnics and banquets, and addresses by distinguished men interested in the welfare of China.

"The Conference was an unqualified success, and deeply impressed all who attended its exercises. The good taste and ability of the Chinese students, who made all arrangements and carried them out so admirably, were beyond all praise. and I can say in all sincerity that I have never witnessed a similar Conference more ably planned and carried out.

"I was deeply impressed by the character of the delegates. I knew, of course, that they were picked men and women. and that many of them had had their early education in English and American schools, but I was unprepared for such a perfect knowledge of our language, and such familiarity with our manners and customs. I had the honor of being one of the judges at the English oratorical contest. and I cannot speak too highly of the matter of the orations and the manner of their delivery. The English was almost perfect, and the patriotic sentiments which characterized all the speeches were delivered with evident sincerity.

"I have already alluded to the remarkable way in which the Chinese students have assimilated our academic culture and customs. This was shown in a very interesting way at the

ANNUAL CONFERENCE WESTERN SECTION OF THE ALLIANCE, 1913

athletic contests and at the annual banquet. On the latter occasion the toastmaster presided in the most felicitous manner, and the after-dinner speeches by the officers were admirable.

"For many years I have been acquainted with the Chinese students at Cornell, and have always found them intellectual and orderly. The university has been glad to welcome them, and since 1908 has granted every year a number of free tuition scholarships. This generosity of the university has been well bestowed, and the recipients have maintained a high grade of scholarship.

"In reflecting on the Conference, I am greatly encouraged in regard to the future of China. All the public utterances of the delegates were filled with sincere patriotism. It was evident that the education which was being acquired in America was to be used unselfishly for the good of China. It was equally evident that the Chinese had learned to love America, and would do all in their power to strengthen the ties between the two countries."

Local Intelligence

California Club It is most gratifying to note the unusually prosperous and bright beginning of the Chinese Student Club of the University of California, this year. So far, it has already had two very successful features in the way of social entertainment. The one was a grand reception to the new Chinese students and American friends around Berkeley, on September 13, and the other, a splendid reception given in honor of Dr. Reinsch, the new American Minister to China, on October 6.

There was an exceedingly happy gathering at the first reception. The Girls' Mandolin Club of the University of California and two noted singers from Berkeley, had kindly consented to take part in the entertainment on the evening of September 13. The club was also honored with the presence of Dr. Tenney, who has recently returned on a furlough from the American Consular service in China. He addressed the students, and had a great deal to say in praise of the old Chinese civilization. He particularly mentioned his admiration of the respect of the Chinese people for their social customs and morality. He also urged upon the students to assimilate the Western learning judiciously and discriminately, and yet not to forget the splendid record of the past in the Chinese civilization. Then, in conclusion, he especially asked the students to support the Chinese Government for the sake of the necessary work of reform.

The reception given in honor of the new Minister to China was equally a success. It was given in conjunction with the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco. Mr. Fong, secretary to Consul-General Owyang of San Francisco, and representing the merchants, welcomed Dr. Reinsch in a few remarks, while Mr. T. K. Ching, in behalf of the Chinese students, spoke a few words of welcome and brought forth an eloquent reply, which, no doubt, manifested a very favorable interest in the mind of the new Minister regarding the promising future of the young Republic.

Besides the two successful social gatherings mentioned above, the club has had two other business meetings. At the first regular meeting the following new officers were elected:

President, Mr. Tin Koo Ching; Vice-President, C. Y. Chiu; Chinese Secretary, Hsen Hsu Hu; English Secretary, J. D. Bush. There is a notable increase on the membership roll this year, an increase of from 32 in the previous year to 43 up to the present time.

J. D. BUSH.

Cathay Club A social was given on the fourth of October in honor of American friends and new Chinese students by the Cathay Club, an organization in the University of California, with members consisting of Chinese and American students and members of the university faculty. The program for the evening was introduced by a speech of welcome from the club president, Mr. Jarret, who was followed by Mr. J. W. Lum, Mrs. Tolsom and Mr. Cochran in musical numbers. The guests were further entertained by Prof. J. Fryer, head of the Oriental Department of University of California, who illustrated the romantic history of the famous "Willow Pattern Plate." The interesting romance was illustrated by a series of beautifully colored stereopticon views. Then Mr. Ng Poon Chew, editor of the Chung Sai Yat Po of San Francisco, gave a short talk, which was full of sound advice. The social hours came to a close with games and light refreshments.

L. L. SHEW.

Columbia Club To celebrate the anniversary, the Columbia Chinese students prepared a very elaborate program. Over fifty students turned out for the meeting. Mr. Choy, the president, presided, and made a very impressive speech of introduction. The principal speaker and also guest of honor was Professor Paul Monroe of Teachers' College, who has just returned from China, where he spent the first part of the year. Prof. Monroe spoke on several phases of our national problem of education, and said, among other things, that there is in our country much local patriotism and too little sense of loyalty to the Central Government, and that, although in private economy we are among the best, we are most wasteful in national economy. To cultivate a spirit of loyalty and sense of duty to the community is the important problem now facing our leaders and educators. Prof. Monroe's speech was listened to with keen interest and appreciation. Mr. C. Yen, who just came from China, and Mr. Y. C. Ma, one of our old students here, also spoke. The ladies, all our girl-students, furnished us with good music, vocal and instrumental. Misses Anna Kang, Mabel Lee and Alice and Carrie Huie, took part.

The officers of the club for this semester were elected on Oct. 3. They are as follows:

J. K. Choy, President; C. F. Wang, Vice-President; Y. S. Chun, Chinese Secretary; Z. T. Nyi, English Secretary; M. C. Tsai, Treasurer; P. K. Loh, Auditor.

Cornell Club Thirteen men entered Cornell this fall. Among these, a large number came afresh from our fatherland. At our first regular meeting, held on Oct. 4, D. Y. Key, was elected secretary, which position had been vacated by K. Z. Lin, who left here for the University of Virginia. Miss Pinsa Hu is here with us, and will stay here throughout the coming winter. She is now deep in her work of studying the social conditions of American women. Miss S. E. Sze, who entered Wells College, Aurora this fall, has become our associate member.

D. Y. KEY.

Harvard Club A reception was held on September 27 in honor of those who newly came to the university. The following men were voted into the membership: C. C. Yen, Illinois '13; T. C. Chang, Ohio State '13; S. J. Shu, Wisconsin '13; Hyne Sun, Yale '13; C. C. Chu, Illinois, '13; K. S. Ma, St. John's '09; C. H. Chen, R. T. Wee and T. L. Li. Mr. Chang registered in the School of Applied Science, Messrs. Shu and Sun in the Business School, and Messrs. Yen, Chu, and Ma in the School of Arts and Sciences. W. S. New was elected to fill the vice-presidency, left vacant by C. F. Wang '13, who had left for China.

At the regular meeting, held October 11, Dr. J. H. Liu spoke on the Boston City Hospital, in which he has been working as an interne, and Zuntsoon Zee spoke on the "Harvard Spirit." A lively program for the year has been outlined, an interesting feature of which is the exchange of speakers with the M. I. T. Club.

ZUNTSOON ZEE.

Pittsburg Club On September 21st, 1913, the Chinese students studying and working in Pittsburgh, Pa., formed a club among themselves. They have six members in the University of Pittsburgh, and six engaged in practical work. Among them are B. Y. Long, Colorado School of Mines, Y. C. Lo, graduate of Cornell, and M. Y. Chung, graduate of Yale and Columbia. Y. C. Lo, Luke Chess, I. S. Hua, S. H. Kim and S. C. Kurok are working in Westinghouse Electric Co., and M. Y. Chung is connected with the Homestead Steel Works.

The officers of the club are: M. Y. Chung, President; Luke Chess, Secretary; Y. B. Lieng, Treasurer.

Princeton Club A Chinese club was organized in Princeton soon after the opening of the college, and the election of officers resulted as follows: H. K. Kwong, President; H. L. Huang, Secretary; and K. Y. Dzung, Treasurer. This club was made possible by the influx of Chinese to Princeton this year, there being four new men.

In connection with the club, a Bible Class was formed, with John L. Mott, son of Dr. John R. Mott, as leader. When Dr. Mott was here last month he spoke to the club informally. China, he said, is the greatest nation in the East, and America the greatest in the West. Their greatness, he explained, does not lie in their populations, nor in their territories, but in the strong character of their peoples. In other words, their greatness lies in their respective holds on Confucianism and Christianity. If the Chinese should preserve all that is good in Confucianism, and add to it the best of Christianity, he argued, they could be the greatest people in the world.

Purdue Club The officers for the semester are: President, P. S. Wu; Secretary, S. Zi. The usual program of having short current discussions after each business meeting was followed. Mr. Shihsuan gave a talk on the "Air-brakes," and it proved interesting as well as instructive.

Mr. J. Wong, brother of V. L. Wong, hailed from Hanover, is here for a short stay.

Purdue's so-called "barbaric relic," in the form of an annual "Tank Scrap" between the two lower classes, has been swept out of existence by a vote of the student body this fall, in consequence of the death of a sophomore, which occurred during the last fight. Owing to the increasing number of the first-year men, the last few "scraps" had been won by the freshman classes; therefore, the "scrap" has outlived its usefulness. Hence, the "blackball." Among the victors this year was Mr. H. Chun, formerly of M. A. C.

U. of P. Club The officers of the Chinese Club in the University of Pennsylvania for the year of 1913-1914 are as follows:

Dr. E. S. Tyau, President; Dr. C. V. Yui, Secretary; B. Y. Li, Treasurer.

Syracuse Club The following officers were elected at the first meeting of the year: President, J. F. Tang; Secretary, W. Y. Chun; Treasurer, S. O. Au; Delegate to the Representative Board, S. Y. Li. The club consists of twelve members, two of whom are new students. They are Messrs. S. O. Au and B. H. Hsu, both freshmen in the Forestry College.

Stanford Club At the first regular meeting held on Sept. 5th, the following officers were elected for the present semester: C. Y. Nam, President; Y. S. Chuck, Secretary-Treasurer.

We regret that Messrs. F. O. Yapp, N. C. Ho and M. C. Fong have left us for Illinois, but we welcome with pleasure Y. S. Chuck and J. S. Lowe into our midst, making a total of seven. Our present roll is as follows: A. P. Low, W. S. Lee, S. J. Yim, R. B. Wong, O. Y. Nam, N. S. Chuck and J. F. Lowe.

We take great pleasure to announce that Mr A. P. Lowe has been elected president of the Stanford Cosmopolitan Club for this semester.

On Sept. 12th we were honored by a visit from Y. T. Chiu, the associate general secretary of the C. S. C. A. President Nam called a special meeting, at which Mr. Chiu gave us an interesting talk about the Lake Mohonk Conference, and a brief discussion on the general scheme of the C. S. C. A. work along this coast for the ensuing year.

Y. S. CHUCK.

Wisconsin Club A banquet was given in the University Club of the University of Wisconsin on the 23rd of September, in honor of Mr. Paul S. Reinsch, professor of political science, and the newly appointed Minister to China. Besides him, there were nine other guests, namely, President C. R. Van Hise, Governor McGovern, Prof. L. Kahlenburg, Prof. Comstock, Prof. Lloyd Jones, Prof. Hall, Prof. Gilman, Prof. Goodnight and Prof. Burges. Mr. S. K. Loh, the president of our club, acted as toastmaster, and introduced the speakers eloquently.

Prof. Reinsch, in thanking the Chinese students for their kindness, and in making the closing address of the evening, said that he was going to a country whose progress he had always been keeping pace with, and whose people he would try to love, and that he was not sorry at all for leaving his home, because he was going to make a new home in China.

Among the guests there were three speakers, namely, President Van Hise, Governor McGovern and Prof. Kahlenburg. They all congratulated Prof. Reinsch, and remarked that he, being a man of world-wide education and experience, was well fitted for this position, and would render valuable service to both the United States and China.

On behalf of the Chinese students, two speeches were made by Messrs. M. D. Wong and J. Wong, who, in congratulating Prof. Reinsch, both said that the relations between China and the United States would be brought closer and closer through him.

The first regular meeting was held on Sept. 19. The following constitute the Executive Board for this semester: Mr. S. K. Loh, President; Mr. K. J. Woo, Vice-President; Mr. S. W. Lu, Secretary; Mr. M. H. Ma, Treasurer.

We take great pleasure to welcome into our club Miss H. Chai, Mr. S. T. Suen, Mr. K. N. Chien, Mr. P. S. Ho, Mr. S. Hsun, Mr. K. Su and Mr. P. H. Young. In spite of the fact that so many have left Wisconsin, we still have 27 members. Miss Chai is studying in an academy, and will enter the university next year.

S. W. LU.

Yale Club Following the general tendency of the university, on account of the strict entrance examinations and requirements, the number of the Chinese students here has decreased by three, as compared with last year, in spite of the fact that, for the first time, Chinese is now officially recognized as a substitute for Latin. The members are: F. L. Chang, S. J. Chuan, President; H J. Fei, Secretary-Vice-President; C. T. Lei, D. Y. Lin, T. F. Liu, K. F. Mok, K. Y. Mok, Treasurer; I. H. Si, C. H. Wang and S. P. Wo; Messrs. Liu, Si, Wang, and Wo being the only new members.

To celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of our Republic, the club sent brief articles, on Oct. 10, to the different local papers.

H. J. FEI.

Personal Notes

Z. Y. Chow has been elected president and T. P. Hsi secretary of the M. I. T. Cosmopolitan Club.

H. K. Chow is president of the M. I. T. Naval Architecture Club.

Miss Y. M. Chun, Wellesley '13, has returned home, and is now engaged in the Y. W. C. A. work.

Miss Pinsa Hu, Wellesley '13, is now at Ithaca, where she is engaged in some research work for the government. She will remain there through the major part of the present academic year.

Y. L. Tong, Yale '13, is now a student in Princeton, being the first Chinese student enrolled in the new Graduate College.

Dr. E. S. Tyau and Dr. C. V. Yui are the first students to receive the degree of Doctor of Public Hygiene from an American medical institution. They remain in the U. of P. during this year.

K. F. Hu and H. W. Sun, both of Harvard, performed a unique feat last summer by traveling on foot for some 800 miles, starting from Cambridge, Mass. and finishing at Ithaca, N. Y. This trip took them through New Hampshire, Vermont, and was completed in 44 days.

C. H. Liu, a graduate of Harvard Law School, has been appointed secretary to President Yuan Shih-Kai.

H. K. Kwong of Princeton was reporter for the Springfield *Republican* during the last summer vacation.

S. P. Wo of Yale was winner of the prize for the best student in Worcester Academy last June.

S. J. Chuan was runner-up at the Beaver Hill tennis tournament, New Haven.

D. Y. Lin was winner of the Northfield Students' Conference tennis tournament, in which there were about 150 entries.

"Mon" Chung, whose reputation on the diamond we are all more or less familiar with, played on the Homestead Steel Works team during the last summer, and starred again. "Mon," in one game, made four hits, a record which even "Ty" Cobb might have reason to envy.

The Leonia High School, Hackensack, N. J., has a Chinese quarterback. He is Koh Am Wee. One newspaper says: "He is as nimble as a jack rabbit, and plays his position exceptionally well. Also he is one of the most popular players on the team."

P. W. Kuo and Y. Chen of Columbia, both Kiangsu provincial students, have been appointed members of the education mission from that province, which is to study educational problems abroad.

Miss E. Hsu, hailed from Tientsin, is now a student in Teachers' College, Columbia. She taught girls' schools in Tientsin for several years.

C. Y. Chiu, Purdue '13, is now enrolled in the Columbia School of Political Science. He is an ex-president of the Alliance. There are now three ex-presidents of the Alliance in Columbia, namely, P. W. Kuo, C. Y. Chiu and W. P. Wei.

A. P. Low '14, has been elected president of the Stanford Cosmopolitan Club for the current semester.

P. C. Chang, General Secretary, and Y. T. Chiu, Associate General Secretary, of the Christian Association, are traveling in the interest of the association. Chang is in the East, while Chiu is limiting his field to the Pacific Coast States.

Miss L. L. Shew is secretary-treasurer of the Cathay Club, an organization of Chinese and American students and also of members of the University of California faculty.

M. L. Woo has been elected secretary of the California Cosmopolitan Club.

The students supported by the Government should feel grateful to the Carnegie Peace Foundation for advancing, free of interest charges, the sum of $200,000 to Director T. T. Wong, early in the summer, when the funds ran short. This sum has already been returned by our Government.

Mr. Y. T. Tsur, who brought over the batch of Ching Hua students, and Mr. David Z. T. Yui, who came early in the summer to attend the Lake Mohonk Conference, representing the National Committee of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., sailed for home on the S. S. Imperator on Sept. 20. Mr. Y. T. Tsur, Yale '09 and Wisconsin M. A. '10, has been appointed Director of Ching Hua College, to succeed the late Mr. Tong Kai-son. While a student in the United States Mr. Tsur was very prominent. Returning home, he taught for some time in the National Institute and Futan College. He served as Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Nanking Provincial Government. He was called to Peking as Co-Director of Ching Hua in 1912, and is now in sole charge. Mr. David Z. T. Yui, M. A., Harvard, often called by his friends by the title of "King David," served, upon his return, as secretary to General Li Yuan-Hung, but later resigned to take up Association work among the students in China. He is now in Europe, visiting the Chinese students, but will soon be back home to continue to develop his important work.

During the last week of August the distinguished Chinese bacteriologist, Dr. Wu Lien-te, came from London to attend the International Congress of School Hygiene, held at Buffalo. He was easily the most conspicuous personality in the whole Congress, on account of his achievements in fighting the plague in Manchuria, which gave him international fame.

Business

Report of the President

By W. P. Wei.

Inasmuch as the activities of the Alliance have been reported from time to time in the Monthly, and will further appear in the annual reports of the chairmen of the sections, I propose in this paper to touch upon, in broad outlines, only a few phases of the progress of the Alliance. No attempt is made to cover all the ground since my responsibilities as President began where Mr. Chiu left off late in May; so consequently I can include in this report only that which has come within my personal knowledge during the last three months.

For the first time the Monthly management completes a year's work without a deficit, and even with a handsome surplus (see the Business Manager's report). This is indeed gratifying, in view of the fact that, inasmuch as the financial resources of the Alliance are limited, it has not been quite free from embarassments in the past years on account of the Monthly. The success of this year must be entirely attributed to the untiring energy of the able manager, Chengfu Wang, and his several equally able associates. It seems fitting that some kind of recognition should be accorded to such efficient service to the student body in this peculiarly difficult task, and the Council has accordingly been asked to consider the advisability of ordering a few "Monthly Pins" to be made and given free to the managers, in recognition of their service.

Attention is called to the tentative election of the Manager-in-Chief for the ensuing year by the old board from among its own members, early in July, by a resolution of the Executive Council. As the practice has been, so the Constitution provides, to elect this officer on or before the first of October, from among those elected by the Conferences, some explanation is necessary to justify this irregular procedure. The Council acted upon the recommendation of the Business Manager of the Monthly, in order to increase the efficiency of the management. That this change is wholesome and altogether desirable may be seen from the fact that under the new system the Manager will be enabled to get familiar with his duties, and to secure "ads" in particular, during the summer months, whereas if the election takes place in late September the whole summer months are wasted. The original resolution of the Council favored similar action in the choice of the Editor-in-Chief; but, as there does not seem to be such necessity concerning the editorial department for an immediate change, I did not think it justifiable to carry into execution this latter part of the resolution before the necessary amendment is made to the Consitution. In the revised draft of the Constitution the method of elecion is modified accordingly. The tentative choice of Yon-Fong Lam as the next year's Manager has been submitted to the Conferences for ratification. It is to be desired that in the immediate future we may be enabled to employ a proofreader, when the management is put on a sound financial basis, thus to do away with whatever grammatical and typographical errors which frequently appear in the Monthly.

A committee to revise the Constitution was appointed by this office in June, to so improve it and make it a permanent instrument. Those who are at all familiar with the Alliance affairs may recall that during the last year efforts were made to incorporate several organizations into the Alliance, to prevent overlapping of work and waste of energy. That this is true was because these organizations had merely identical aims and objects. Those efforts were successful, and consequently the Alliance had to modify its Constitution, which was done rather in a rush. A year's experience with it has convinced us that, to make it a permanent instrument, a few changes will have to be made, including the procedure of electing the Editorial and Managerial boards.

The following gentlemen constituted the committee: Hua-Chuan Mei, Columbia, Chairman; Soong-Dau Lee, Wisconsin; Chengfu Wang, Columbia; Loy Chang, Harvard; Chia Cheow Yen, Illinois.

The revised draft has been printed in sufficient numbers, and it is hoped that the modifications made will meet the approval of the Conferences.

New York City, August, 1913.

Supplementary Report

The revised Constitution has been accepted by the Conferences, after a careful study. Each of these Conferences made some suggestions calculated to be improvements upon th original draft, and, as these suggestions were in most cases not identical, although most of them were mere changes in the wording, a final adjustment was needed. I accordingly appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. S. D. Lee, C. Y. Chiu and C. F. Wang, all of whom have been at different times responsible officers of the Alliance, to adjust these differences. The work has already been completed, and it needs only a formal vote of the new Council to make it effective. In passing, I may call the attention of members of the Alliance to the following prominent changes: (1) The Directory to be published by the Secretary of the Alliance, and not by the Editorial Board, as heretofore. It is necessary to mention this fact in order to prevent misunderstanding. (2) The membership dues have been reduced from $3.00 to $2.50. (3) A new system of organizing the Editorial and Managerial boards has been adopted, as is provided for in Art. X. of the new Constitution (the final draft appears elsewhere in this number of the Monthly—Ed.)

Some unfinished business—It has not been possible to get a vote of the Council during the month of September, so the two names recommended by the Mid-Western Section for election to the honorary membership of the Alliance have not been voted upon. We hope the new Council will act upon this as its first act. Both the Conferences at Ithaca and Urbana passed resolutions requesting the Alliance Council to lend whatever support it can give to our Canadian friends to bring about a final repeal or a modification of the Canadian Immigration Law. We hope the new officers will not fail to act vigorously, in accordance with the desire of the student body they represent.

WEN PIN WEI, Retiring President.

New York City, October 1.

Constitution of the Chinese Students' Alliance in the United States of America

ARTICLE I.

Name and Definition.

Section 1. The name of this organization shall be "The Chinese Students' Alliance in the United States of America."

Section 2. By "Chinese students" are meant persons who are Chinese, either by birth, descent, naturalization or marriage, according to the nationality laws of China, and who are, at the time of their application for membership, students enrolled in universities, colleges or other educational institutions in the United States of America.

ARTICLE II.

Objects.

Section 3. The object of the Alliance shall be:

(*a*) To labor for the general welfare of China, both at home and abroad.

(*b*) To keep the Chinese students in the United States in close touch one with the rest; and

(*c*) To promote their common interests.

ARTICLE III.

Geographical Delimitations.

Section 4. The Alliance shall be composed of three Sections, namely, the Eastern, the Mid-West and the Western.

(*a*) The Eastern Section shall comprise the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and the District of Columbia.

(*b*) The Mid-West Section shall comprise the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Mississippi, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

(*c*) The Western Section shall comprise the States of Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, Nevada and California.

ARTICLE IV.

The Council and Officers.

Section 5. The Alliance shall have a Council composed of the chairmen of the several Sections as ex-officio members, and one or more councilmen from each Section. For every group of thirty members, or a fraction over fifteen, a Section shall send one councilman. Any vacancy, caused by absence, resignation or any other disability, shall be filled by the proper sectional authorities.

Section 6. The Alliance shall have a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who, with the chairmen of the three Sections as ex-officio members, shall constitute an Executive Committee, who shall perform the general executive functions of the Alliance. These officers shall be nominated and elected by and from the new Council, under the auspices of the old, not later than October fifteenth of each year. A simple majority vote of the Council shall suffice for the election. Any vacancy, caused by absence, resignation, or any other disability, shall be filled by the Council not inconsistently with this Constitution.

Section 7. (*a*) The Council shall have the power to raise revenue, vote appropriations, admit honorary and associate members, accept resignations, and enact all necessary and proper laws to carry out the provisions of this Constitution.

(*b*) Any member of the Council may initiate a proposal for its consideration. For revenue and appropriation measures and the election of honorary members a two-thirds vote of the Council shall be required; for all other measures and the election of associate members a simple majority vote shall suffice.

Section 8. (*a*) The President shall direct the affairs of the Alliance, enforce this Constitution and the laws thereunder made, call and preside over meetings, and generally represent the Chinese student body in the United States.

(*b*) The President, with the concurrence of the Council, shall have power to call special meetings, appoint committees, and take such other measures as are necessary to carry out the objects of the Alliance.

(*c*) He shall cause to be published from time to time in the Monthly an account of the proceedings of the Council, and of the Executive Committee, make a final report of the year's work and the progress of the Alliance, and submit a copy of the latter to each of the Sections on or before the first of August following his election.

Section 9. The Vice-President shall assume and discharge all the duties of the President, and exercise all his powers, in the event of the latter's absence, resignation, or any other disability.

Section 10. (*a*) The Secretary shall personally conduct the correspondence of the Council, and report the same to the President. He shall notify all honorary and associate members of their election, and keep copies of all communications.

(*b*) The Secretary shall publish and cause to be distributed to all members before January first of each year a directory of all the Chinese students in the United States, or of as many of them as information shall render available.

(*c*) For the purpose of this publication, he shall cause to be sent to the proper sectional authorities, or officers of each and every known local Chinese students' club,, or the registrars of schools, colleges, universities, wherever Chinese may chance to study, a set of uniform statistical cards, which, after their filing in, should be returned directly to the Secretary for a permanent record.

(*d*) The Alliance documents, consisting of an up-to-date history of the Alliance, the Constitution of the Alliance, the Constitutions of the several Sections, their by-laws, and rules for the guidance of standing committees, shall be included in the Directory.

(*e*) For the due performance of these duties the Secretary is empowered to appoint an Assistant Secretary.

Section 11. (*a*) The Treasurer shall collect all dues and fees of the Alliance, pay all bills and submit once a year to an Auditing Committee of two or more, appointed by the President for auditing an account of the financial transactions. He shall have custody of all funds belonging to the Alliance, and shall deposit them in a National bank as "Treasurer," unless otherwise directed by resolution of the Council.

(b) He shall cause to be paid to the Chief Manager of the Monthly and the Annual each a sum of money equivalent to 70 per cent. of their respective subscription prices for each and every member.

Section 12. The term of all officers and members of the Council shall be one year. The existing Council shall retire upon the organization of the new.

ARTICLE V.

Standing Committees.

Section 13. There shall be seven Standing Committees to direct the various activities and meet the needs of the Alliance, whose personnels shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Council. These are: (1) Membership, (2) General Welfare, (3) Reserve Fund and Finance, (4) Arts and Sciences, (5) Engineering, (6) Agriculture and Forestry, (7) Constitutional Interpretation.

Section 14. Upon the advice and consent of the Executive Committee, the President may appoint other standing committees to perform special functions.

ARTICLE VI.

Powers of the Sections.

Section 15. (*a*) To admit active members residing within their respective territories, and to recommend honorary and associate members to the Council for election.

(*b*) To hold annual conferences; and

(*c*) To make laws governing their individual activities and interests.

ARTICLE VII.

Membership, and Rights and Privileges.

Section 16. There shall be three classes of members, namely, active, associate, and honorary members.

(*a*) Active members consist of those members of the several Sections admitted under Section 15 (*a*) and Section 18 (*a*).

(b) Associate members consist of those Chinese residents in the United States other than students, non-Chinese residing here or elsewhere who manifest an interest in the Alliance, or Chinese domiciling abroad.

(*c*) Honorary members consist of those who, irrespective of race or nationality, have rendered distinguished service to China, or to the Alliance, and whom the Alliance wishes to honor.

Section 17. (*a*) Membership in the Alliance shall entitle the holder to receive the Monthly, the Annual, and the Directory, and to attend the annual conference of any Section without incurring any extra charges which may be levied upon nonmembers.

(*b*) Only active members may vote and be eligible for Alliance offices.

(*c*) Honorary members shall have the right to contribute any sum of money toward the support of the Alliance or of any of its activities.

ARTICLE VIII.

Admission, Transfer and Resignation of Members.

Section 18. (*a*) Any *bona fide* "Chinese student," as defined in Section 2, who possesses a sound mind and a good character, may be admitted to active membership by the proper sectional authorities.

(*b*) Any person as qualified in Section 16 (*b*), who possesses a sound mind and a good character, may be, upon direct application to the Alliance Secretary, or by recommendation of the sectional authorities, elected to associate membership by a simple majority vote of the Council.

(*c*) Any person as qualified in Section 16 (*c*) may be, upon nomination of the Executive Committee or by recommendation of the sectional authorities, elected to honorary membership by a two-thirds vote of the Council.

Section 19. A member transferring from one Section to another, according to his changed residence, shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of membership in the new Section, provided he produces, on demand, the proper credentials.

Section 20. Resignation from membership shall be sent in a written form to the Secretary of the Alliance, who may not submit such resignation to the Council until assured by the proper Section Treasurer that the member resigning has paid his dues.

ARTICLE IX.

Dues and Revenues.

Section 21. (*a*) Every active member shall pay annually to the Section Treasurer two dollars and fifty cents ($2.50) gold.

(*b*) Each Section, for every active member residing therein, shall pay annually to the Alliance Treasurer one dollar and seventy-five cents ($1.75) gold.

(*c*) Every associate member shall pay annually to the Alliance Treasurer two dollars and fifty cents ($2.50) gold, or its foreign equivalent.

Section 22. Agreeably to Section 7 (*a*), and in the event of urgent needs or ultimate deficits, the Council may assess *pro rata* shares on, and to be paid by, the several Sections, with their concurrence.

ARTICLE X.

Publication.

Section 23. The Alliance shall publish, beginning with October of each year, a nine-issue monthly, in English, known as the "Chinese Students' Monthly"; an annual in Chinese, known as "The Chinese Students' Annual," and a Directory, known as "The Chinese Students' Directory."

Section 24. The Monthly shall be published by a board of editors, under the direction of an Editor-in-Chief; its business affairs shall be conducted by a board of managers supervised by a Chief Manager.

Section 25. The Chief Manager shall make a financial statement to the Council as often as demanded by the President.

Section 26. (*a*) The Editor-in-Chief and Chief Manager, preferably resident in the same place, shall be nominated by the respective existing boards on or before April 30, and confirmed by the Council on or before May 15 of each year. The retiring chiefs shall conduct the nomination canvass and allow every member of his board one vote. They shall cause the names of their successors to be published in the June issue of the Monthly. (*b*) The chief of each board shall have had at least one year's experience in the work for which he is elected, and may not be eligible for a second, consecutive term.

Section 27. The retiring Editor-in-Chief and Chief Manager may be requested to act for one year as Advisers by and of their successors in office.

Section 28. (a) To give popular representation, associate editors and managers shall be nominated and elected at the annual conferences. For every fifty members or a fraction over twenty-five a Section shall have one editor and one manager.

Section 29. The new chiefs shall have full power to appoint departmental editors and assistant managers.

Section 30. The subscription price of the Monthly shall be determined by its Chief Manager with the approval of the Council.

Section 31. The editorial and managerial boards of the Chinese Students' Annual shall be organized in the same manner as those of the Monthly. The subscription price of the Annual shall be determined by its Chief Manager with the approval of the Council. The Annual must be distributed to the members on or before May first of each year.

Section 32. The Chinese Students' Directory shall be published by the Alliance Secretary agreeably to Section 10, (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*). The subscription price of the Directory shall be determined by the said Secretary with the approval of the Council.

Section 33. The policies of all Alliance publications shall be subject to the control and revision of the Council.

ARTICLE XI.

Supremacy of the Alliance Constitution.

Section 34. Power to act in all matters concerning the whole student body or affecting the welfare of China or the Chinese generally shall reside in the Alliance and not in the Sections.

Section 35. The Constitution of the Alliance and the laws thereunder made shall be supreme, anything in the constitution and the acts of the several Sections to the contrary notwithstanding.

ARTICLE XII.

Amendment.

Section 36. Any amendment to this Constitution, when initiated by two-thirds of the Council and approved by a majority vote of each Section at its next succeeding summer conference, shall become valid and binding as if a part thereof.

Forum

Relativity of Virtues.—Is water good or bad? It depends. It depends not only upon the liver, but also upon the weather. "Patience is good only when it is the shortest way to a good end; otherwise impatience is better. Courage on behalf of a good cause is good; otherwise it is bad. Even fidelity may imply evasion of the larger good."—(George A. Coe: Virtue and The Virtues). So, likewise, is the classification of men into conservatives and radicals a sweeping generalization,—one that goes only so far as it can go.

Carlyle's heroes have ceased to be idolized. With Macaulay we have come to see that genius, too, is relative. Virtue may be absolute, for aught we know; but virtues are relative.

The Passing of the Quintuplist.—"Now that the Chinese Republic has been practically founded on a proper basis, it must be taken that all the agreements arranged by the Triple, Quadruple, or Quintuple Syndicates concerning Chinese loans have been cancelled except in regard to those concluded for political purposes. An open field, therefore, is now offered to those interested in the Quintuple Syndicate, regarding railways and the like undertakings in the Chinese Republic."

The above is the instruction from the Foreign Office in London, received at the British Legation in Pekin on Monday, Sept. 29.

The Boston *Transcript* of Nov. 10 has the following news item: "The Chino-French bank today signed a contract for a loan to the Chinese Government of $30,000,000. Of this sum $12,000,000 is intended for the construction of the port of Pukow, in the province of Kiangsu, and $12,000,000 for the building of a bridge between Hankow and Wuchang over the Yangtse River."

Bet Your Life.—In a special number of *China* published by the Kokukasha, Japan, occurs the interesting hypothetics that "were there one Tsen Kuo-fan living, the Chinese Republic would be yet in dream." We are sure, however, that, quite the contrary, Mr. Tsen would have been the most standpat Republican.

Fare Thee Well!—Mr. J. F. McHugh said in the Boston *Herald*: "Russia has just made a characteristic arrangement with China respecting Outer Mongolia. China is still to be Suzerain—but the region is to have complete autonomy. China will refrain from colonization or military occupation. So, China saves her face, and Russia gets all she wants. Outer Mongolia becomes to all intents and purposes a Russian protectorate. Russian troops will stiffen the Mongolian armies, and should Russia ever come to blows with China, she will respect the neutrality of Outer Mongolia or not, as it suits her."

Outer Mongolia is Now Autonomous.—President Yuan should be sustained in accepting for the nation what has become so clearly inevitable. Yet, 'tis human frailty, if you please, that we can not help putting to ourselves a serious question. The middle stripe of our Union Stripes has always stood for Mongolia, for Mongolia Inner and Outer. Shall it not so stand?

There once was a policy passed around by a no mean statesman, for the integrity and open door of the Chinese empire. There once was signed a treaty whereby two great Powers engaged to respect and "guarantee" the integrity of the Chinese empire.

Does the Minority Have Rights?—The news is confirmed that President Yuan has expelled about 300 Nationalist members from the House of Representatives. The President can do no wrong?

De Tocqueville has his tyranny of the majority; Mr. Bryce has his fatalism of the multitude. Whether disguising under Cannonism and gerrymander, or posing as presidential fiat, the national majority should be jealous in maintaining a decent respect for the opinion of mankind. Just as the social prestige of women and children measures the civilization of a people, so the attitude toward the Opposition gauges the political genius of a nation.

We need the critical and moderating influence of an Opposition party. While the "irreconcilables" are reorganizing themselves, let the traditional toleration of the Chinese people bring itself to bear on the situation. And President Yuan cannot but lose much of his popularity by going farther than what reason would prescribe.

The Growing We-Group.—The man who wears blue spectacles thinks the world blue. Just because the West and the East do not happen to meet in the mind of the chronic pessimist, why "shall the twains not meet?" They have always met since time immemorial, and today they are meeting with an increasing feeling of "W-E." *We* are growing.

READ

The Chinese Students' Monthly

Published Throughout the College Year from November to June

A journal of university-student opinion on affairs Chinese—political, social, economic. That means the opinion of the future formers and directors of public opinion in China.

The *Literati*, or the educated men of old China, were the formers of public opinion in the past. Their successors in the formation and direction of public opinion are the modern university graduates and students.

A journal on the affairs of the Chinese student world; of interterest to Y. M. C. A. men, educators, cosmopolitan club men, members of student organizations (as *Corda Fratres*), missionaries, newspaper men.

A journal containing the thoughts and ideas of Chinese students and writers informed in Chinese affairs and acquainted with the Chinese.

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The Chinese Students' Monthly

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Signed ....

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Chinese Students' Directory of 1914 will be out by the first of January. As required by the Alliance Constitution, it will contain an up-to-date history and Constitution of the Alliance, the Constitution and By-Laws of the several Sections, Rules governing the various Standing Committees, a Directory of Alliance and Section Officers, and statistics of all Chinese students in the United States of America.

The statistics which are being collected by the three Section Secretaries, will tell about the year in which the student came to this country, his native province of China, his full name in Chinese and English, the highest academic degree he holds and from which institution, whether he is a member of the Alliance or not, and his present course of study, institution, and mail address.

On account of the large territory, and of our students being scattered all over the country, it is possible that the three Section Secretaries may not be able to reach all of them, especially those who are in more or less isolated regions. May we not, therefore, ask these students, or their friends who know them, to report all such omissions to the Alliance Secretary directly after November 20, 1913?

It is our ambition to make this year's Directory the best of its kind. On account of financial limitations, however, we shall publish only a small number for sale. According to representation in the Alliance Council, about 400 copies will be distributed to members in the three Sections through their Treasurers. The copies for sale may be bought at 30 cents gold each. For fear of exhausting our stock too soon, we wish to announce that "First come, first serve," will be our policy. All orders must be sent to Mr. S. D. Lee, 2940 Broadway, New York City.

S. D. LEE, Alliance Secretary.

The Pin and Insignia Committee wishes to announce that the new Alliance pin with its corrections is now ready for sale. This pin has been adopted by the recent conferences in the Eastern and Mid-West Sections of the Alliance. Owing to a misunderstanding of the date with the Western conference the committee was unable to get in touch with the officers of that Section. The pin is of 14 carat gold, with safety locks. The price of it, including three initials of purchaser, is $2.00. All orders for the pin must be accompanied by the cost price (check or postal order). Also be sure to give the initials that you wish to have engraved on it.

Address all communications to S. C. Pung, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

S. C. PUNG, Chm. Pin & Insignia Com.

Officers of The Alliance; The Council

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

President—Loy Chang, Harvard.
Vice-President—M. H. Li, Wisconsin.
Secretary—S. D. Lee, Columbia.
Treasurer—C. F. Wang, Columbia.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

Y. L. Tong, Princeton.
V. T. Maw, Michigan.
Y. S. Chuck, Stanford.

COUNCILMEN.

P. C. Chang, Z. Y. Chow (M. I. T.), N. C. Chu (California), T. Chuang (Illinois), S. Hu (Cornell), Y. C. Mei (W. P. I.), A. H. Panhoe (Illinois), C. P. Wang (Michigan) and P. S. Wu (Purdue).

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE EASTERN SECTION.

Chairman—Y. L. Tong, Princeton.
Vice-Chairman—T. C. Hsi, M. I. T.
English Secretary—K. Z. Lin, U. of Va.
Chinese Secretary—H. M. Au, Syracuse.
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The Chinese Students Monthly

VOL. IX DECEMBER 10, 1913 NUMBER 2

Published Monthly from November to June, Inclusive, Under the Authority of the Council of the Chinese Students' Alliance in U. S. A.

Contents

EDITORIALS—
China's Finances, Ex-President Roosevelt on Truths and Half-Truths, Professor Monroe on Chinese Educational Problems . 95
SURVEY OF HOME NEWS . 98
PRESS EXTRACTS 104
COMMENTS 111
CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES—
Our Fiscal Problems and Fiscal Policies. *W. P. Wei* 117
A Problem for Young Chinese Engineers. *H. S. Chuck*, Shanghai 122
Address to Kiangsu Educational Association. *Professor Paul Monroe* 126
Scientific Agriculture, and its Prospective Application in China (to be continued). *Y. Young* 131
An Address Delivered on the Anniversary of the Chinese Republic. *Professor John Fryer* 137
Lydia and Her Experience. *Kai F. Mok* 140
Dr. Eliot's "Some Roads Towards Peace." *F. Chang* . 144
LOCAL INTELLIGENCE . . . 147
PERSONAL NOTES 154
BUSINESS—
President Loy Chang's Message 156
Ex-Treasurer's Full Report for the Fiscal Year, 1912–1913 . . 161
Chairman Tong's Report for October and November 163
Report of the Western Section . 164
COMMUNICATION 165
OFFICIAL DIRECTORY . . . 168

TERMS—$1.00 a year to non-members and $ .70 to members of the Alliance, payable in advance to the Chinese Students' Monthly. Postage prepaid in U. S. A.; 24c. extra for foreign countries.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:—Notice to that effect must be given to the Circulation Manager one month in advance. Both the new and the old address must be given.

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The Chinese Students' Monthly

Vol. IX December, 1913 No. 2

Editorials

China's Finances

Sir John Jordan, the British Minister to China, who is now on leave of absence in London, declared, in a recent speech on Chinese affairs before the British China Association, that the question of finance in China is "the pivot of the whole situation." The financial problem, upon the solution of which the future of our country largely depends, is indeed a serious one, and ought to claim the whole of our attention at the present time. There is no reason for fear if it were only on account of the size of the total indebtedness. For a great country like China, possessed of such wonderful natural resources, our foreign debts cannot be called burdensome while our domestic debts are negligibly small. But so to reorganize our fiscal system that it can yield sufficient revenues to make both ends of our revenues and expenditures meet, in the immediate future, requires strenuous and persistnt efforts on the part of the Administration, and stable conditions in the country for a period of at least several years.

An article dealing with this same problem in detail may be found elsewhere in this number.

Ex-President Roosevelt on Truths and Half Truths

The following extract from Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt's address on "Truths and Half-Truths," delivered at Buenoes Ayres very recently, is highly stimulating, which we quote without further comment: "There must be ever before our eyes the ideal of freedom, of liberty. This is a great and noble truth; but it is only half the truth. Unless we use common sense in realizing the ideal of freedom, it will lead to anarchy, and, through anarchy, to despotism and the destruction of the State in soul and in body.

"The citizen must be so trained that he shall be able in time of need to defend his rights with a strong hand. This is a great truth, but only a half-truth. Its vitally necessary complement is that there is no surer or more fatal sign of weakness than facile readiness to resort to arms in foreign, and above all in civil and domestic, affairs; for a State which acquires the revolutionary habit, and is unable to secure the needed governmental growth and transformation without violence, is doomed."

Professor Monroe on Chinese Educational Problems

If the saying that "a people cannot be free and ignorant" is true, and if it is also true, as Emerson puts it, that "the State must follow and not lead the character and progress of the citizen," then the question of the education of our people is indeed one of vital importance. Professor Paul Munroe has just returned from a visit to China. He is an eminent authority on the subject of education, and is a professor of history of education in Teachers' College of Columbia University. The article contributed by Professor Monroe is the substance of an address he delivered at Shanghai to the Kiangsu Educational Association. No one can read it without being struck by the author's accurate knowledge and mastery of our problems, and of our real needs as well. For his frank and yet sympathetic criticisms, and for the educational value of the article as a whole, we are profoundly grateful to him.

It is gratifying to see that those educated in the United States have always been a corrective influence, and this influence is bound to increase, in view of the fact that the number of students in this country now exceeds the total number of all those who have been here before. Moreover, the present tendency that has developed among us of preparing, not for political appointments, but for all occupations of life, is indeed significant. Many have deliberately chosen professional careers, business, engineering and technical. Others have chosen to be of service to their fellow-men in the development of scientific knowledge, in education and social reform. The decrease of the appetite for political preference augurs well for the future, and this correct view of life and service must be largely due to the influence of the sound instruction received in the American institutions, and the healthy environment in which we find ourselves.

For some time the problem of education must engage the attention of all thoughtful men and women of China, and it will probably take a long time before we can have a system of education that is adapted to the real needs of the people. Meanwhile we must not forget that we are in an era of transition—a transition from an unchanging past to the unsettled present. We must be patient and build slowly.

Survey of Home News

Outer Mongolia—A Russo-Chinese agreement has been signed whereby our Republic recognizes the autonomy of Outer Mongolia. Russia continues to recognize our preponderating interests in the region, but in the new relation of suzerainty. She also undertakes to refrain from colonization or military occupation of the territory of our vassal, with the exception of the stationing of consular guards.

The boundary of Outer Mongolia is to be delimited so as to comprise those regions formerly under the jurisdiction of our Governor at Urga, our military Governor at Uliassutai, and our Governor at Kobdo, but, since no detailed maps of the territory exist, the exact future frontier will be the subject of further negotiations.

In consequence of the signing of the agreement, Russia has made the Khan of Outer Mongolia to order the soldiers in Inner Mongolia to cease fighting.

President Yuan and the Kuomintang—On November 4, President Yuan ordered the expulsion of Kuomintang members, more than 300 in number, from the National Assembly. The lengthy proclamation recounts the difficulties of the Republic since its birth, complains of the obstructive tactics of members of the party, and asserts the conviction that disasters will soon recur if the party is allowed to continue its opposition in the Assembly.

Speaker Tang Hua-lung of the House tried to persuade the Government to return credentials to the more moderate Kuomintang members; Premier Hsiung Hsi-ling almost wanted to resign; and Vice-President Li Yuen-hung also protested. President Yuan is, however, determined to call for a new election. The remaining members of the Assembly then met in a joint session and declared its adjournment.

The Kuomintang, it will be remembered, expelled the leaders of the late rebellion from its party roll, upon the demand of the Government. At first it had a majority in the Senate and a strong representation in the House, but the sentiments of the country lately so changed that the Speakership in both branches of the Assembly went to the Chinputang.

Reorganization of the National Legislature—A call for Central Administrative Congress will soon be issued. The Congress is to be composed of 71 members, made up of two representatives from each province, four Cabinet Ministers, a representative from each Ministry, and eight members of the Presidential secretariat. It is to act as the National Legislature pending the new election, to make regulations for the organization of the new National Assembly, and upon the gathering of the new members, to take the place of the former Senate. The membership of the new House of Representatives will be reduced from 596 to about 300.

The Draft Constitution—The Draft Constitution has been completed. It contains eleven sections, namely, the Form of Government, the Territory, the Citizens, the Parliament, the Recess Committee of Parliament, the President, the Cabinet, the Courts of Justice, the Law of the Land, the Budget and the Amending Clause. Article IV. provides that "among citizens of Chinese Republic there shall be no race, class or religious distinctions, but all are equal before the law."

A Loan for Public Works— Our Government has contracted a loan with the Chino-French bank, which has headquarters at Shanghai, to the amount of $30,000,000, of which $12,000,000 are for the construction of the Yangtse port of Pukow, the southern terminus of the Tientsin-Pukow railway; another $12,000,000 for the building of a bridge between the sister cities of Hankow and Wuchang, and the remaining $6,000,000 go to the Ministry of Finance.

Growth of Trade— During the last decade, 1902-1911, the value of our imports increased 46 per cent., and the value of our exports 82 per cent. This growth took place despite the disturbances of the Russo-Japanese war, the panic following the loss in rubber speculation, the suppression of opium, the floods, and the Revolution. The exact figures, rendered into approximate dollar (gold) equivalents from the Returns of the Chinese Maritime Customs, are appended below:—

	1902	1911
Imports	$212,295,000	$309,618,000
Exports	135,486,000	246,729,000

Russia Presents Fresh Demands—Russia demands the privilege of exclusively furnishing the foreign capital for building a branch line of the so-called Eastern Chinese Railway (northern Manchuria), now under Russian control. The contemplated line is to connect the cities of Tsitsihar, Aigun and Hailar, and thus to cover nearly all the principal towns in Amur territory. The amount of loan is placed at 50,000,000 taels. Russia further demands that she furnish the engineers and the materials. Negotiations on the subject have been carried on with our Government.

Paper Money—During and since the revolution the provincial governments have issued a large amount of paper money. The following figures rendered into approximate dollar equivalents from those published by the *Shen Pao* (Shanghai), show the reported total issue for each of the twenty-three provinces:—

Anhwei	$150,000	Kwansi	$1,093,000
Chekian	1,219,000	Kwantun	11,000,000
Chili	3,000	Kweichow	884,000
Fukien	150,000	Fentien	2,592,000
Heilunkian	1,259,000	Sinchian	1,388,000
Honan	741,000	Shantun	240,000
Hunan	5,285,000	Shansi	1,038,000
Hupeh	15,000,000	Shensi	750,000
Jehol	7,000	Szechuan	5,796,000
Kansu	141,000	Yunnan	1,000,000
Kiansi	7,347,000		
Kiansu	562,000	Grand total	$64,873,000
Kirin	7,228,000		

It thus appears that the issue by the province of Chili is particularly small, while those by Hupeh and Kwantun are particularly large.

Important Cabinet Measures—At a Cabinet meeting, with President Yuan presiding, the following measures are reported to have been decided upon:—

1. To disband thirty of the fifty divisions of the army. Part of the disbanded troops to be organized into columns of flying constables.

2. To divide the country into nine military districts, each in charge of a commander reporting directly to the National Government.
3. To train naval officers.
4. Gradually to make the prefectural divisions more important, and the provincial divisions comparatively less important.
5. To establish four central banks for the unification of the paper currency.
6. To float a large Government loan for various reconstruction measures.
7. To take steps toward a compulsory elementary education.
8. To carry out judicial reforms looking toward the abolition of the extra-territorial consular jurisdiction.

Tariff Revision— That the foreign Powers will not object to a 12½ per cent. ad valorem tariff on imports and exports at the termination of ten years, provided the likin duties should be abolished, is the stipulation of the McKay treaty of 1902. Our Government duly notified the Powers of her intention to revise the existing tariff when the treaty expired last year. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sun Pao-chi, has now invited the foreign Ministers at Pekin to open negotiations. An increase in returns of 25,000,000 taels a year is estimated, if the rate is raised to the full 12½ per cent. The basis of evaluating the goods is expected to be also revised, so as to be brought up to date. Great Britain, the United States, Germany and Japan are reported to have already signified their consent to a revision of the tariff.

Japan Wants. Railway Concessions—Japan is negotiating with our Government to supply funds for the construction of feeders to the South Manchurian Railway, one from Tonanfu, eastern Mongolia, to Shipinkai, and the other eastward from Kaiyuan to Heilunchen—a total of 300 miles. The Japanese are further arranging that, in the event of foreign capital being employed to build railways from Jehol to Taonanfu, from Taonanfu to Chanchun, and from Heilunchen to Kirin—a total of about 700 miles—Japanese capital shall have priority. Notes have been exchanged on the subject, but no definite agreement has been signed or the terms yet settled.

—From the Far Eastern Information Bureau.

Commercial Attaches Abroad—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sun Pao-chi, approached President Yuan in regard to the proposal that the Republic send a commercial attache to each of its legations abroad. The President and the Minister are said to have agreed that the time has come for China to do something like this, as a forerunner of the Republic's plan to push its commercial interests in all parts of the world. Further announcements along this line may be expected within a few weeks, and it is not unlikely that the first commercial attache will be assigned to the legation at Washington.

A Naval College at Shanghai—In preparation for the arrival of Captain Harold Christian, of the British navy, who has been loaned to the Republic for a period of three years, our Government is looking over Nimrod Sound, near Shanghai, in search of a site for a new naval college. There are naval training schools at Tientsin, Nankin and Canton, established under the monarchy, but the proposed college will be much more comprehensive and modern than they. The Minister of the Navy hopes to develop it, with Captain Christian's aid, into a national institution. The training schools at Nankin, Canton and Tientsin will not be discontinued for the present, and they may be retained permanently as feeders to the proposed college.

Correlative with the naval college and the training school courses will be actual service at sea. A number of up-to-date training ships for this purpose will be added from time to time to those now in use.

Captain Christian is one of the best-known officers not of admiralty rank in the British navy. He is commander of the *Hannibal*. He will be assisted as director of the new naval college by several instructors in various naval branches. They, too, will be drafted from the British navy, and are expected to leave shortly with Captain Christian.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A bill has been passed laying a tax of 3 per cent. on title deeds and 1 per cent. on mortgages.

General Chang Hsiun, military Governor at Nankin, resigned and Governor Feng Kuo-chang of the province of Chili has been appointed Governor-General of Anhwei, Kiansi and Kiansu.

Inner Mongolia has been reorganized into the four districts of Jehol, Dolonnar, Chifen and Taonanfu.

A bureau of Chinese students in England has been established in London.

Pekin Government University, in which, it will be remembered, a student "strike" occurred not very long ago, will be combined into the existing Peiyang University.

The Anglo-Chinese conference on Tibetan affairs was opened at Simla on October 13, and negotiations, it is said, have proceeded along the lines of the *status quo*.

On the occasion of his inauguration, President Yuan decorated Prince Pu Lun, who offered the compliments of the imperial household, with an order of the first class.

Official Tokio denies that Japan wants to enter into an alliance with Russia, since their interests mutually conflict.

At the fifth General Conference on the Metric System, held at Paris, China is reported to have been considering the adoption of the compulsory use of the metric system.

The provincial governments of Kwantun, Chekian and Hunan express the desire of retaining likin duties as a source of local revenue.

Mr. Thomas Sammons of Washington has been appointed American Consul-General at Shanghai.

Press Extracts

"Two Troubled Years" —By a lucky accident, the revolutionary outbreak at Wuchang on October 10. 1911, was successful, and ended in the disappearance of the Manchus. Then came the establishment of the Republic, with a Government composed of old and new elements, under the Presidency of Yuan Shi-kai, one of the old school. But the administration had been turned upside down, and the newcomers had nothing to work upon. They speedily showed utter incapacity to reconstruct in place of what they had overthrown. Financial difficulties with foreigners hampered the new Government. Legacies from the old regime gave rise to Tibetan and Mongolian questions. Political feeling helped to obscure the real problems facing the country. After eighteen months the Republic stood where it was at the beginning, the administration hopelessly feeble, all foreign questions aggravated by foolish handling.

The Government, in the meantime, had effected nothing. No reform of any kind had been instituted, no attempt had been made to reconstruct the administration, or such attempts as were made were frustrated by the National Council or the Parliament which replaced it six months ago. There was silent conflict between the new and old elements. The old wanted to get the ancient machinery going again; the new were incapable of making it work, or of creating new machinery The situation was complicated by the fact that armed forces in the provinces were eating up such revenues as could be dragged out of the people. If anything were ever to be effected, the incapable young element had to be overruled and the older men given an opportunity to get the ship of State under way on old-fashioned lines. By degrees Yuan Shi-kai squeezed the young Chinese out of office, and concentrated control of Government departments in his own hands. Parliament had to be ignored if progress was to be made, and many things were decreed in the old imperial style without reference to it. Young China stood by, impotent themselves to evolve anything practical, raging to see Yuan Shi-kai gradually assuming power, as they supposed, with the object of making himself Dictator. or even

Emperor. A couple of injudicious executions, a political assassination inspired from Pekin, the unconstitutional conclusion of the quintuple loan, which greatly strengthened the position of Yuan Shi-kai, all combined to convince the makers of the original Revolution that the great political change which they had engineered had only resulted in the passing of autocratic power from one hand to another. Young China wanted to rule, but found themselves out of the game. Not realizing that their failure to obtain control of the Government was due to their own incompetence, they attributed it to the machinations of Yuan Shi-kai. Hence the war "to punish Yuan." The depositions of a few military governors of revolutionary sympathies aroused them to boiling point, and the recent unhappy outbreak was the consequence. The failure of the revolt was due to the same cause that led to the failure of the Young Chinese to become the predominant factor in the new Government —namely, their own incapacity.

Yuan Shi-kai has won for the present, but the elements which gave birth to the movement still exist, and must continue to exist indefinitely. The half-baked students who constitute the vast majority of the Young Chinese, whether they number something under or something over 130,000, are still spread out over the provinces, particularly in the South, where there is a permanent antipathy to control from Pekin. Many of their leaders now in Pekin as members of Parliament, dissociated themselves from the recent movement. So did others who took part in the original Revolution. But we know very well on which side most of them would have been if the "war against Yuan" had opened more auspiciously than it did. Doubtless many deplored the outbreak as unnecessary and dangerous to the future independence of China. But the immense majority only know or care for the plain fact that Yuan Shi-kai and his nominees of the older school have place and power, while they are left out in the cold.

Thus, although the "war against Yuan" has failed, practically the whole of the revolutionary movement in China has a standing grievance against Yuan Shi-kai. Those composing it dwell mostly in the South, where there is jealousy of the North, and in provinces where undue interference from Pekin has always been resented. The ground is favorable for sedition. It is true that 99 per cent. of the people of China are uninterested in politics, and on the side of peace and quiet. But it is the few articulate ones who count. Sun Yat-sen, who caused disappointment by joining the recent movement, has declared that Kwantun province is to be the base of continued endeavors to down Yuan Shi-kai. Whether these ends will involve around force, or only secret scheming, will depend upon circumstances. Whatever the methods may be, the ends are bound to counteract and to hamper the efforts of the Government to reconstruct the administration.—London *Times*. Oct. 10.

Modifying China's Parliament.—There is nothing hopelessly discouraging in Yuan Shi-kai's strenuous purging and reorganizing of the Chinese Parliament, but rather is there ground for satisfaction that still more radical action has not been found necessary. It simply means that China must go a little more slowly than the hasty at first expected. To the thoughtful observer that will not be surprising. The excesses or the follies of most newly and suddenly created parliaments have long been notorious, as witness the records of the French Convention and the first Russian Douma. It would not be profitable to dwell upon the record of our own early Congresses; partly because other nations have not had the elaborate "town meeting" training for self-government which this country had and partly because, despite that training, the doings of some sessions in Confederation days were almost as bad as any ever known at Paris or Pekin.

When the progressive establishment of a constitutional system was decreed in China the world marvelled at and admired the detailed order of it and the steady realization of it, step by step. It seemed as though China were moving forward with the precision and the certainty of some of the great processes of nature, and that to the end the ambitious program would be fulfilled without a hitch. All went well so far as mere matters of organization were concerned. But when the point was reached where the factor of human nature became dominant the trouble began. It was simple to build the machine, frame, wheels and pinions. It was a different thing to apply the human intelligence and aptitude for operating it.

These will come, but they will require time; and we must be prepared to see fluctuations and zigzag courses. Meantime, there is supremely needed a strong hand, almost autocratic. The sequel depends, of course, upon the intent of that autocracy. If it were to make for its own perpetuation or for reversion to a monarchy, it would be all wrong. If it is honestly and intelligently to make for educating and training the nation in ways of fuller and more perfect self-government, it is all right; and this latter is what the world has reason to believe it to be under Yuan Shi-kai.—N. Y. *Tribune.*

The Expulsion of M. P.'s —President Yuan Shi-kai has never been found wanting in the courage of his convictions, and his imitation of the example of the Mexican ruler, in expelling 300 members of the Kwo Ming Tung faction from Parliament, indicates his intention to put down at all costs the seditious influence of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the first Provisional President of the "Great Republic."

It was on April 8, of this year, that this Parliament met for the first time, adopted the constitution and confirmed the transaction of the year before, when Sun Yat Sen surrendered to Yuan Shi-kai the supreme executive authority. Since that auspicious day the cause of the politicians have been such as to create increased anxiety among the friends of China abroad. . . . . In the Chinese Parliament there are many young men of the type of the superficiously educated native agitators of India. A little European learning has proved a dangerous thing. It has produced conceited and disputatious coxcombs, each eager to advance a political panacea, and each sure that Yuan's lifetime of belligerent experience counts for little of value when compared with their imported doctrines. China's worst enemies today are to be found within her own borders. —Philadelphia *Public Ledger.*

The Chinese Republic—Yuan Shi-kai, the President of the Republic of China, has followed in the steps of Oliver Cromwell, the two Napoleons and General Huerta. He has practically broken up the Parliament that was all there was representative in the Government of which he is the head. He has expelled over 300 members constituting the party known as the Kuo Ming Tang, of which Dr. Sun Yat-sen was the former leader, leaving only a minority of the Parliament, which he will have no trouble in controlling. The dispatches grimly state that martial law is declared in Pekin, and that summary executions will continue.

This is rather a gloomy outlook for the sincere republicans in China, of whom there is a certain number. But as an outcome of the conditions there that need surprise no one. The only hope of anything like unity in the management of the affairs of the country and the maintenance of its integrity as against the ambitions of other nations lies in a central authority strong enough to preserve a reasonable degree of order. The Chinese are too little trained in the art of self-government to establish a central authority of this sort on the basis of Parliamentary control. A President or a Ministry responsible to the Legislature would be at the mercy of faction with no definite public sentiment to rely on. So far as can be seen, an adequate central authority can be set up in China only by force. For this work Yuan is as well fitted as any man in China. His rule is no more republican than was that of the dowager empress, but at present it seems the only one practicable.—New York *Times*.

Finance Hampers China.—Fortunately, the finances of China in general are in good condition, so far as indebtedness and the annual expenditures of the nation are concerned. The total indebtedness of China for the central government, the provinces and the cities, plus the recent loan, is $1,079,000,000 gold, of which $277,000,000 are on railway and telegraph lines and other industries which are earning more than interest, leaving some $800,000,000 to be met by taxation. Considering that Japan's national indebtedness is $1,306,901,499, and that China's population and natural resources are some six or seven times as large as Japan's, China's indebtedness, speaking in comparative terms, is not large. Putting the matter in another form, China's total indebtedness is about $2 per capitum, whereas Japan's, including the Koreans in her population, is some $20 per capitum.

In regard to current expenses, Yuan Shi-kai is making a favorable showing. The gross expenses of the Government for the first six months of 1913, as recently submitted to Parliament, were $84,411,726 gold. This is at the rate of $168,823,452 a year. These expenses are a little less than one-half of the annual expenditures of the Japanese Government.

But while the expenditures of the first six months of 1913 were $84,411,726, the receipts for the same time were only $25,668,400, thus leaving a deficit for these six months of over $58,000,000. In the history of China down to the present time the central Government has received its income through the provincial officials, with the exception of the salt and the custom tax. Whatever else an official might or might not do, the payment of the taxes to the central Government was the first condition upon which he could hope to retain his office. But since the Revolution broke out in 1911, seven of the twenty-three provinces had not remitted a single dollar of tax, and the remaining sixteen had remitted far less taxes than usual. Therefore, despite the small expenditures of China as compared with other nations, Yuan Shi-kai had less than one-third of the income needed, and foreign Governments were pressing him hard for overdue interest on the public debt.—Boston *Transcript,* October.

Ex-President Taft on China—Under the auspices of the National Geographical Society, Ex-President Taft delivered an address in Washington, in which he said that the Japanese "are fighting the battle for trade, and not for conquest or further acquisition of territory, at least in this direction." Discussing China, he predicted that, despite present conditions, the new Republic would "work out ultimately." "One of the great difficulties in maintaining popular self-government," the former President said, "is in securing a sense of responsibility for the Government that all people must feel if the Government is to be a success. It is hard to get the team-work of all the people. Self-government, applied to a people, as President Wilson says, is a term indicating character, and you cannot acquire character over night."—New York *Times.*

President Faunce of Brown on the Orient—The President of Brown University, Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, who had recently returned from a tour through the Orient, speaking before 600 members of the Boston Baptist Social Union, said that "the impact of American individualism upon the crystallized society of the Orient forms one of the greatest problems the world has ever faced, and it will prove either the glory or the tragedy of the twentieth century."

"If I were young," Dr. Faunce continued, "nothing would tempt me to stay in America, for I am certain that the real opportunities are in the Orient. Some of the finest characters of the day are taking a prominent part in the East. Not all who volunteer should be sent as missionaries to the Orient, and I am thankful to see that the missionary societies are carefully scrutinizing their candidates. In answer to the question whether the Orient has anything to give us, let me suggest that the very finest interpretation of the Bible and of certain points in the teachings of Christ may well come back to us from the Orient, with the ideals with which that sacred volume is permeated.—Boston *Transcript*.

President Yuan also Opposed to State Religion— In a statement about the State religion movement in China, the Secretary of the Home Department of the American Board of Foreign Missions, the Rev. Dr. A. Woodruff Halsey, said:—

"The move would be a backward step in the progress of China, for it would permit the shrewd and unscrupulous to mix religion with business and politics. It would place China backward in the place of Mexico.

"Two years ago an attempt was made to make Christianity the State religion. We opposed that effort just as vigorously as we are opposing the present effort on behalf of Confucianism. President Yuan is the best possible man for the Presidency of China, and he recently said to Mr. H. H. Lowrie, president of Pekin University: 'I am not a Christian; I am a Confucianist; but only Christian ethics can save China. Our morality is not sufficient for the crisis.'

"The tendency to establish a State religion is, of course, indicative of a crisis in religious matters in China, but it will be a crisis in the internal affairs of the Republic only, and will not, decidedly, be a crisis in our work. We believe that will go on as usual."—New York *Herald*.

Comments

Dr. Chen's New Confucianism Doctors disagree as to whether Confucianism is ethics, custom, morality, or religion. But Dr. Chen Huan Chang wants you to be sure that it is religion. Confucius himself is, however, not quite sure, for does he not say, in his agnostic fashion: "Not knowing the life here yet, how do I know of the life hereafter?" Of course Dr. Chen should feel perfectly free to make a new Confucianism to order, whether under the garb of economic principles or that of communistic dostrines, but he really has no business to pull Hon. Liang Chi-chao and Mr. Yen Fuh into the job, and to cajole these good-natured scholars to sign the petition as recently presented to the Constitution Drafting Committee. When Mr. Yen, the translator of Adam Smith, Montesquieu, the younger Mill and Huxley, comes to apply the pragmatic test, for example, to the doctor's economic principles, we shouldn't be a bit surprised if Dr. Chen were frightened three thousand miles off. If the doctor has a second-hand copy of *Hsin Min Tsun Pao* (or "The Reform Advocate"), edited by Hon. Liang Chi-chao, he will discover that therein Mr. Liang has frankly confessed that he had immense difficulty in translating the word "inspiration" into the Chinese language, because, according to him, it is hardly there. Now, suppose Mr. Liang should give this as an exam. question, we are afraid it will take Dr. Chen another four or five years to dig out all the references about "inspiration" that there may be in the Confucian classics. Why not be tolerant, and maintain the religious liberty provided for by the provisional Constitution? To rewrite the Book of Rites, or to read out polygamy from Confucian writings, is a sufficient piece of work in itself. The paradox that "Confucianism shall become the State religion, while religious liberty shall still be accorded to the peope of China," of course, deceives nobody. By that we read merely that followers of other religions won't be put into jail. But why not be liberal-minded? Dr. Chen wouldn't have liked it if Columbia University had compelled him to attend chapel every day, or to contribute a couple of dollars every Sunday to help keep a church a-going.

The Evolution of a Diploma

"Generally speaking," says the old grad., rocking back and forth in his easy-chair, with an air of apology, "the freshman rushes blindly forward, the sophomore looks proudly about, the junor reaches eagerly out, and the senior settles resolutely down.

"College is a microcosm of the world outside its walls. As such it affords an ideal environment for being, learning, and doing. No one can afford to waste these valuable four years, for, as Franklin said, 'if you love life don't waste time, because that is the stuff that life is made of.' "

Love's Labors Regained

While Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and her formidable following of militant suffragettes carry their campaign into the very heart of this American republic, the antis are not going to allow them to steal a walk-over. From the classic halls of Johnny Harvard there arises the almost universal cry of "Let's get married," which, by the way, has just been embodied in a popular drama. Eli Yale is no less active in doing her part. Mr. Kai F. Mok, Yale '16, the greatest living expert on the feminist movement, whose second installment of suffrage literature appears elsewhere in this number, goes, however, directly to the subject. His particular interest, as we gather from the reading of the article, is to get the militant suffragettes married. This is by far the most worthy endeavor of the century, and Mr. Mok has the right kind of enthusiasm for the job. His friend, Lydia, is, to our great comfort, at last married. In the next installment of his fascinating study he will doubtless tell us more about the happy experiences of the married couple. We sorely need enlightenment on that subject.

The Tenth of October Celebration

From reports now on hand, it is gratifying to note the widespread celebration of the second anniversary of the Revolution. October 10 signifies far more than any other day in our entire national history. It is most fitting, therefore, that with each recurring year this day should stand forth to refresh our memories of those noble souls who fought and died in the Revolution, to renew in us that constant feeling of responsibility which we owe to our State and society, and to inspire us with fresh joy and courage in laboring in the cause of liberty and progress. Seasons will come and go, but October 10 will not lose its rich significance. It will continue to be celebrated as July 4 is among Americans or July 14 among the French, and celebrating, we will conserve, enrich and pass on the spiritual capital of that wonderful Revolution.

The Government Program of Centralization According to the Government program of centralization, tax commissioners have some time ago been appointed to administer all national tax laws in the provinces; commissioners of foreign affairs in the same will report directly to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the whole country will be divided into nine military districts, in command of officers reporting directly to the Ministry of War; four central banks will be established to regulate paper money; and provincial and local borrowing, it is contemplated, will be put under central supervision. The work of deprovincializing these very important functions of foreign intercourse, public defence, monetary regulation and public finance has been long overdue; it should now be pushed through without further procrastination or obstruction.

The actual division of powers among several grades of government varies considerably from country to country. Character of people, geography, traditions and ideas of polity and economic conditions all go to explain the variation. But, however varying in the dividing of such other functions as police, justice, education and public works, it has become a well settled practice that those of foreign intercourse, defence and monetary regulation go to the national government, and that of finance come under some degree of central co-ordination. In these respects our country has been conspicuously behind time.

The chaos and hardship of our old system have contributed a very large share toward the misgovernment. Under that belated system, provincial commissioners of foreign affairs handle diplomatic questions over which they should not have the least competency, the provincial governor takes command of troops with the convenient freedom of using "his army" for his selfish ends; provincial treasuries may delay or neglect the unattractive duty of sending regular quotas of the tax receipts to the national treasury; provincial governments may make foreign loans at their own sweet will without regard to the public credit as a whole; provincial mints coined as many copper coins as would bring profits to those whose pockets were not any too large to keep them, or get rich quick by forcing any amount of paper money into circulation; and some provincial officials even now still have the ignorance and audacity to oppose the abolition of *likin* taxes. It is small wonder, therefore, that each year sees the strengthening of popular conviction that something must be done with a situation so miserably out of gear, and that done quickly. The changes now decided upon will find unqualified support from all save narrow politicians, who are too much occupied with other things to think of the general welfare of the country.

An Act of Good Will

In Prince Pu Lun's being decorated by President Yuan with the First-Class Order of the Excellent Crop, the Republic does honor to a representative of the imperial family and a citizen of Manchu blood. The readiness with which the late Imperial Court passed on the sovereignty of the State to the Republic has our appreciation. It is, therefore, appropriate that the Republic, now that it is permanently established, and recognized by foreign nations, should not be slow in expressing public appreciation of the last act of the imperial family.

Manchus and Hans have lived together so long that they hardly perceive racial differences among them, but feel as being essentially alike. Article IV. of the draft constitution provides that "among citizens of Chinese Republic there shall be no race, class or religious distinctions, but all are equal before the law." This constitution may or may not be ratified, we cannot yet tell; nevertheless, the article in question, doubtless, reflects the deliberate public opinion of the country. Today one of the ablest of the high officials of the Republic is Hon. Yin Chang, a citizen of Manchu descent. It is to be hoped that every citizen, Han, Manchu, Mongolian, Tibetan or Sinchianese, will contribute freely to all lines of public activity, to the end that our republican ideal may be realized: From each to all according to ability, and from all to each according to merit.

Save Your Cash, says Pres. Yuan

"The people should carry the spirit of frugality into every detail of their daily life, in view of the distressed condition of the country." In saying this, President Yuan is appealing for an old virtue of the Chinese people, and his phrase, "in view of the distressed condition of the country," is particularly happy. We are living in a time when capital is extremely scarce in our country in proportion to the demand for it. Such a time was passed very long ago by England, the United States and Prussia. Such a time we will pass before very long.

But the act of saving is not the outcome of sheer will alone; it also depends on social conditions. The objects of productive investment in our country have already been numerous and diverse; our machinery of justice will now strive to give every saver of capital all the certainty of its protection; facilities for turning the capital saved into the capital invested will now be promoted in every way; but, above all, we must get into the habit of appreciating our future wants keenly. We should not lose track of the fact that a cash saved today from self-indulging luxuries, and invested in productive enterprises, is a cash added to the total capital which will help tomorrow to hasten the development of our economic resources, and to raise the standard of living among our fellow workingmen.

Provincialism

We learn from home very recently about the proposal of Vice-President Li Yuan Hung, that of redividing up the country into smaller districts, instead of having the provinces as they exist at present. He proposes that in this way the powers of the Tutus will be very much decreased, and hence a centralized government will follow. It is also true that further revolutions would be more easily checked in a smaller district than in a large province. We are, however, interested in a far more important result that will doubtless follow, that is, the doing away with provincialism. It has always worked havoc at home. Unprincipled politicians are sure to make use of it every time. In Europe and America, now and then, you will find its presence, though, we must confess, very little is found among the students. We are in sympathy with this proposal, because it substitutes nationalism in place of provincialism.—C. P. W.

Are We Fickle? While Dr. Sun was in exile, four or five years ago, students, merchants, not to say the official class, were in doubt of the merits of "a fanatic reformer." A year ago, when the Revolution became an accomplished fact we all remember the praises that were showered on this same person. Now that he is an exile again, notice the change of tone throughout the world, and especially in the home press. Is it all due to the change in Dr. Sun himself, or chiefly to our fickleness?—C. P. W.

Contributed Articles

Our Fiscal Problems and Fiscal Policies.

Out of the complexities and chaotic conditions of our governmental finance we may, nevertheless, recognize three general fiscal policies, pursued or attempted by the Government, namely, increased taxation, economy and borrowing. Of course many different measures have been resorted to, since the Revolution, in order to secure money to meet the Government expenses, but they all seem to fall within the definitions of the three categories named above. Generally speaking, they are the only legitimate means to make both ends of revenues and expenditures meet that are at the command of the Government, indeed of any Government, in time of an emergency. To be sure, we do not mean to assume that proportionate or equal emphasis has been placed on these three policies at any one or all the time during the period of the Provisional Government, or at the present time. This we shall presently see as we proceed with our inquiry.

There are times when the first policy is impossible, the second only to a limited extent, and the third the only possible and also convenient means available to secure the needed money. Such seems to have been the period of our history since the downfall of the monarchy.

It is not necessarily a bad policy to borrow. What Alexander Hamilton held as "plain and undeniable truths" 123 years ago, that "exigencies are to be expected to occur in the affairs of nations in which there will be a necessity for borrowing," and that "loans in time of public danger, especially from foreign war, are found to be indispensable resource, even to the wealthiest of them," still hold true today. Of course we did not exactly have a foreign war, but we had conditions, nevertheless, under which borrowing seemed to be the only possible way of getting money to save the State from bankruptcy, or being reduced to impotence through internal dissensions and troubles. These conditions amply justified the policy of borrowing.

Again, there is no reason to regard foreign loans of all descriptions with suspicion. Not possessing good credit at home

—which is not the fault of the republican Government—we could not float a sufficiently large internal loan to tide the nation through the crisis. Hence to approach the richer and more favorably situated countries for loans seemed to be not only unavoidable, but justifiable as well. We come to feel apprehensive, and question the wisdom of a continuation of this policy, when such loans could be contracted only at an excessive rate of interest, after paying an excessively high commission, and, in a certain instance, on condition that we could consent to pay excessively high prices to purchase, with a part of the proceeds of the loan, some old and worthless gunboats and war materials.

Our country had not commanded extraordinary credit on the world's important money markets under the monarchy. This was due partly to her currency conditions, and partly to her antiquated system of fiscal administration. A mere change of form of government could not immediately work miracles, and the Republic found no improvement in her credit abroad.

Many held the six and later the five Powers loan combination responsible, and charged that the poor show we made and the closed money markets were due to its machinations. Maybe it was so, but for the purposes of this inquiry it really does not matter whether it was or not. One thing is certain; that is, there is a limit to the borrowing capacity even of a great nation. Sooner or later we have to repay, with interest, whatever we have borrowed; and we must remember that the foreign Governments, or at least some of them, have the reputation of being particular about prompt payments. We have also to realize that, though the Ministries and Governments may be short-lived, and succeed rapidly one after another, the obligations contracted upon the nation, the State, and the existence of the State, is perpetual. Had we space, we would like to say more about the sense, or rather lack of sense, of indefinite and indiscriminate borrowing, but we have said enough, and must now proceed with the next topic of our inquiry.

Premier Hsiung's Cabinet is to be congratulated for its wise policy of economy and retrenchment. It is long overdue. It is a wise policy, no doubt, though it may give offence to certain classes of people. The abolition of sinecures, and the economizing of expenditures in the various departments of the Government, may make the present Cabinet "unpopular," but it will undoubtedly be backed up by our patriotic and able President, who has repeatedly demonstrated to the admiring world that he does not shrink from the odium of unpopularity when the interests of the country summon him to do his duty. All honest men welcome this policy of economy. We only wish that the Government would go a step further and "browbeat" favoritism, and compel honesty in the whole government service. It seems that Premier Hsiung has decided to do this, too. We recently read that, in giving instructions in person to a group of new appointees, he told them to regard "getting rich through serving the State" a disgraceful thing, which up to the present time few high officials ever had the courage to say. "Without sound finance no sound government is possible; without sound government no sound finance is possible." Whoever used that expression first has uttered a truth which has peculiarly important bearing on our situation.

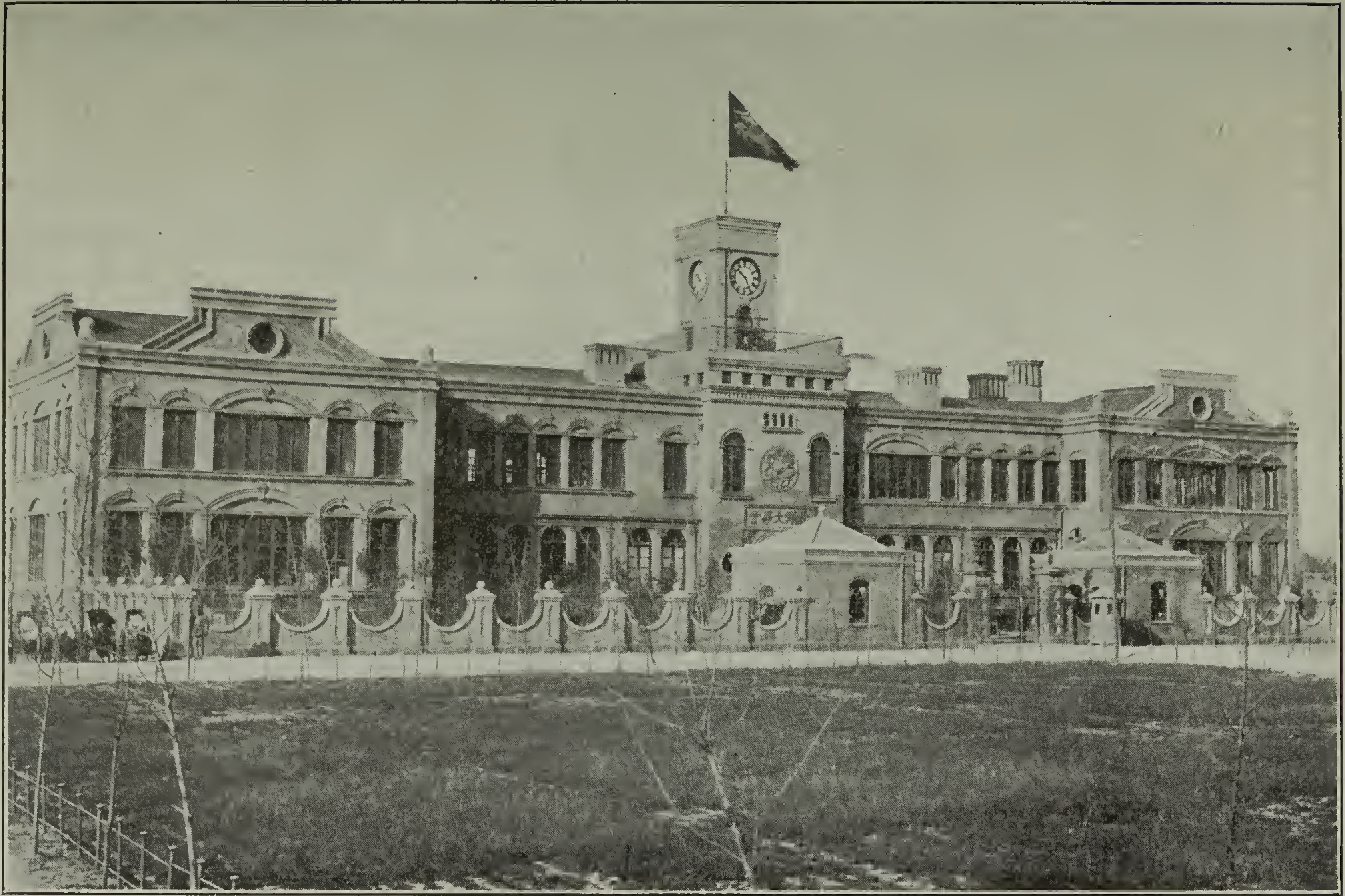
The policy of economy is not without its limitatons. For instance, there is a *theoretical* possibility that after removing one set of sinecurists, another set with equally good appetite to "eat" the State might find their way through the familiar channels into the various branches of the administration. And then there is the danger that the strong arm of the Government might not reach every department, and might leave some stones unturned. But we have more important reasons to assume that this policy has its limitations. The best governed countries in the civilized world are not those that spend the least money. The consumption theory of finance has long been discredited by economists as well as practical statesmen. You cripple the efficiency of the administration when you over-economize. However, we must admit that the present policy adopted by the Cabinet is a good one, and suitable to the existing conditions, and ought to merit the support of all intelligent men.

We mentioned before that there are times when the policy of getting additional revenues by means of increased taxation is impossible, and that such seem to have been the times after the fall of the Manchu regime. This was particularly true of us, because of the deplorable fact that our old structure of tax system made the national revenues, in practice, nothing but a series of provincial contributions (except the maritime customs), and under the circumstances of the last two years even these contributions dwindled to the lowest minimum. You, of course, cannot increase taxation when the tax machinery is not within your reach. Hence less justifiable measures had to be resorted to, and critics of the latter must take the actual circumstances into account. The only ultimate means of raising revenue, however, must be through the exercise of the taxing power, which, with us, is not so much a matter of new taxes as reforms in the old.

We believe the present Cabinet is pursuing the right course of action. Its policy of economy, as far as it goes, is admirable. Its policy of issue of convertible notes and public bonds, though somewhat unwelcome, seem to be matters of necessity, and ought to have the support of all patriotic people. Gradually the central Government has asserted itself, and re-established its authority in the provinces, and the present contemplated policy of "de-provincializing" military forces might conceivably be followed by a policy of "de-provincializing" revenues. Of course, it takes time to set fiscal machinery working. Meanwhile we are patiently waiting and earnestly hoping for the success of these statesmanlike policies.

Fiscal problems are complex in their nature. To those unfamiliar with this branch of knowledge they are difficult to comprehend in all their bearings. Hence whatever support the Government can expect must come, not from the many, but from the few. We believe the whole civilized world will be relieved of its anxiety once we are put on a firm financial footing. We hope all good citizens will come to the support of the Government, and that no further interruptions will cause delay in the upbuilding of our national credit.

W. P. WEI.



PEIYANG UNIVERSITY, TIENTSIN

A Problem for Young Chinese Engineers.

H. S. Chuck, Shanghai.

The most difficult problem which confronts many of our young engineers who have just returned from study abroad is to find a suitable position. By suitable position, I do not mean a position that will fit an engineer exactly to the particular branch of engineering work for which he has prepared while abroad; as a position of designer of locomotives and cars for a mechanical engineer who has specialized in locomotive designing, or a position of locating engineer for a civil engineer who has specialized in railroad location. Even in America, where the demand for engineers is many times greater than in China, this condition cannot be expected to be perfectly fulfilled. In China it is a difficult problem to find even general engineering work for young engineers. Many of them, after wandering about the field vainly in search of an engineering position to put their theories into practice, have finally to give up their immediate hope of finding one. A few went to newspaper work, others went to teaching, and still a few more wandered around for one or two years before they could find anything to do. These difficulties seem to be due to three principal causes:—

1. The lack of a regular bureau, provided by the central Government, which has sent the men abroad to study. The central Government has an established bureau for sending out Chinese students, but there is no central bureau to which a young student, returning after several years abroad and unacquainted with native conditions, can go for information regarding possible lines of development in progress in China. If such a bureau is established, it should be in close co-operation with the bureau, the Chinese Educational Mission, that sends out Chinese students. The latter should keep a close watch over the men while abroad, and when they return the former should make an earnest effort to locate them in their chosen profession. Such a bureau will serve the companies or individuals having operations in China, as well as the different boards of the central Government, as headquarters where they can apply for the services of returned students; and the eventual result would be greatly beneficial to both the employers and the employees.

At present there is a large number of our engineers in

China. Some of the fortunate ones have found a proper position to practice their respective professions; many have accepted callings other than their own profession, not willingly, but as a case of necessity; and still a few more, less fortunate than the others, were not doing anything at all. This being the case, and in view of the fact that the central Government is sending out more men to study for the profession, and thereby many more young engineers will be returning from abroad yearly, the matter of keeping them all properly employed will become a problem the solution of which depends a great deal upon the wise policy of the central Government. The problem is to balance the demand for engineers with the supply. By this I do not mean that the central Government should hereafter limit the number of new students sent out yearly, for I am a firm believer that our professional leaders ought to spend several years abroad, in order to get a better view of the world at large, and at the same time to get a sounder knowledge of their profession. But I think that the central Government can regulate the demand at home by encouraging the development of resources whereby it can keep our men properly employed upon their return from study abroad. Our railroads have to be built, to connect our innermost provinces with the outer world; our mines have to be explored and opened, to increase our national resources; the sanitary condition of all of our cities has to be improved so as to give our city folks the opportunity to live under the same sanitary condition as our farmers do; and many of our rivers have to be curbed in order to save yearly not only millions of dollars spent on flood relief, but also to relieve the suffering of the lives of hundreds of thousands of our people.

2. The unwillingness of many of our young engineers to go into continued field work is a fault for which they are themselves to be blamed. Continued field work is not always pleasant, at least, it is not so pleasant in China, where traveling is inconvenient and the transporting of supplies is so difficult. But a young engineer ought to have a good amount of field work before he can sit in his easy chair and direct the progress of the work successfully. The cause of our young engineers' unwillingness to stoop down to field work is that they have too high an opinion of themselves. This is the very reason told me by several prominent engineers, both foreign and Chinese. I had some talk with the head of the Kailan Mining Administration at Tientsin. He told me that he would like to train up a group of Chinese mining engineers to take up the entire charge

of the field operation finally, but he had great difficulties in finding the enough number of young Chinese engineers who were willing to go into the mines.

3. The discontent of the people in general. At first thought, we think that the discontent of the people has nothing to do with the employment of our engineers. But in some instances it has all to do with it. For instance, a large piece of engineering work is to be taken up, and a chief engineer has been properly selected. Before he has any chance to show any results, he will be attacked from all sides by his enemies, seemingly discontented. Some would raise one objection and others another, all trying to prove his disqualification. The support of his friends often proves to be futile. Sometimes an engineer is strong enough, in spite of all these obstacles, to stand all the attacks, and to hold the work together with steady reins. But the general outcome would be his resignation, leaving the work to its own fate. A very striking instance is shown in the recent attempt at the reconstruction of the city of Hankow. Before the engineer had any chance to get a fair start in his work, he was forced to resign, owing to strong opposition to his holding the post. Another instance is shown in the resignation of the superintendent of public works of the province of Kwong Tung.

I do not call such action simply discontent, but also hotheadedness. The people seem to be in the habit of putting some obstacle over any enterprise that is entirely managed by Chinese. I cannot give any reason, but simply know that it is so. Such action generally delays the work, if not causing it to be entirely abandoned, increases the cost, and even causes the engineer, who has the greatest confidence in himself, to get discouraged.

By these few remarks I am not, by any means, trying to discourage our young engineers, nor am I trying to uphold our own weaknesses to the ridicule of the world. For I know that the *Monthly* is intended to be read by our Chinese people, especially the Chinese student body. But I simply present a problem—a problem that must be solved in the near future. The large increase in the number of our engineers, without the corresponding increase in their demand, will lower the standard of our profession. Even if the demand and supply are equal, the engineer has the success of his profession in his own hands. His good theories must be coupled with a great amount of practice and experience. The greatest American locating engineer today began his profession by tamping ties. He must love his work, just as the poet loves to compose poetry. The words of the poet,

> "Who loves to work, and knows to spare,
> Can live and flourish anywhere."

should ever be his motto. If we can prove ourselves to our people in general that we have the capacity for large engineering schemes by faithfully carrying out smaller schemes to a successful end, we shall have much of the seeming discontent and friction removed. During the past two years, owing to obvious reasons, not only commercial, but also engineering, enterprises have been greatly hampered. The prospect of our future is, however, bright. Let us hope, then, the condition will steadily improve, as it has been improving at present; that a time will soon come when we can say, "It is not a case of lack of work, but how much work we can do."

Address to Kiangsu Educational Association.

By Dr. Paul Munroe,
Professor of History of Education in Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Mr. President, Members of the Kiangsu Educational Association and their Guests: This occasion is but one of many courtesies which I have received during the past two weeks from the members of this Association, so in the first place, Mr. President, I wish to express to you my very great appreciation of your hospitality, and of that of the members of your association, and to Mr. Soo, representative of the honorable Commissioner of Education for the Province of Kiang Su, who has been my efficient guide during my visit to this province, and to his honorable superior, for their great assistance and courtesy. Great though their kindness has been, it is but a part of the welcome which I have received from the educators of China wherever I have gone.

I came to China to visit your schools; to see the progress you have made during the past few years towards a type of education new to you; to witness for myself this great change, paralleled in Western history only by that period of transition from the culture and social organization which we call mediaeval to the culture and social organization which we call modern. And the points of resemblance are most numerous and often startling. Not only in externals, as in the walled cities, the narrow streets, the limited facilities for transportation, and danger and discomfort of travel, the unsanitary environment, the household organization of industry, the village community life, but in more deep-seated characteristics of mental and moral life, is there a strong similarity.

Now the chief factor in the break-up of mediaeval civilization, and the transition to the modern, was the contact with a foreign culture in South Europe, in Greece, and in the Byzantine world in general. No great nation in the West has ever been formed without first being under the tuition of an older nation, of a previous culture; without, as it were, going to school to a master. Thus, America was under tutelage of England, England to the Continent, Germany to France and the South, France to Italy, Italy to Byzantium, the Byzantine to the Roman, Rome to Greece, Greece to Egypt, and so on back to the dim period of earliest recorded history. As with many flowers, cross-fertilization seems to be necessary to bring a culture to its best fruition. And now China's turn has come. But in your case it is not a matter of borrowing a culture direct, as in truth it was in but few of the other cases. But with China the situation is of peculiar significance, for here we find a fusion of the oldest historic culture with the newest. And if the highest possibility is to be realized for your great people, it can only be by the adding of the best of the new to the best of the old.

To secure this amalgamation of the best of both cultures is your task—the opportunity and the work of the educator. In any of the cases of these older historic transitions just enumerated, the educator has been a factor, but in all save the Renaissance period an unimportant factor. But in this day, when organized education has become the chief socializing and nationalizing force, the educator, the schoolmaster, becomes the most important of these factors. War operates as an amalgamating force, since it brings people in contact, even if in conflict; and so the weaker learns. But it is a most costly schooling. Commerce is a factor, but it is one which has a purely selfish and individualistic aim, and seldom brings the best influences or the highest reward. Travel is a factor, but it can touch only the few. Religion is a factor, but it is very difficult for the devotee of one religion to get the point of view of another, of one outside the pale. Education is the only force which unites the sympathy and good will of the religoius factor, the practical value of the commercial, and the interest and pleasure of travel, which calls forth the energy and effort of militarism, and which sets an ambition for the individual and an ideal for the race as high and as comprehensive as that furnished by any one of the other factors, or, indeed, by all of them combined. Therefore, a great responsibility rests upon the educator in China today. There is an opportunity for him seldom equalled in the world's history; his responsibility must be commensurate with this.

You have asked me for criticisms or suggestions upon your present school work, which may enable you the better to meet these responsibilities. In my visits to the Government schools of your various provinces, I have been struck with certain conditions which seem to exist quite generally, and which call for serious consideration. In drawing your attention to these, I do so in response to your own request, and in a most friendly spirit, and with the hope that, by seeing them through the eyes of a foreigner, you may the sooner be able to master these problems. They are, in a way, the limitations which an Occidental is apt to find in Chinese culture in general. For example, the Chinese is a most ingenious and industrial individual in dealing with all the small problems and difficulties of life; and yet when these problems are made large, for society as a whole, he has done little. That is, you have developed no scientific or engineering skill to bring nature's forces to help you in a large way, or to tap her sources of wealth more deeply than is possible to the small methods of agriculture. In a similar way, the Chinese is economical in an individual way, and in all the small things of life; but in large social matters, as in dealing with your forests and other natural resources, most extravagant. The Chinese is renowned for his business ability and integrity, and yet in a large way, especially in handling all governmental affairs, the same intelligent endeavor and the same honesty seem to be wanting. The individual is unable or unwilling to sacrifice his own advantage, or even his opportunity for "squeeze" or profiting at the expense of his fellow Chinese, for the sake of the nation or of his people. In other words, you have, just as we Westerners have, the vices as well as the virtues of your individualism. These virtues are industry, honesty, ingenuity, economy, faithfulness, patience, and a generosity in dealing with the members of the local group. But the vices of this individualism come out pre-eminently in social affairs, and, unless they are quickly remedied, will bring disaster to your new political hopes, and to your social and cultural ambitions. In the West, we define progress as the development of the ability for community or group activity in wider and wider measure. And in pointing out the evils which follow when the individual is unable or unwilling to sacrifice his own personal gains for the good of the group, I am basing my criticism not on what I have seen of your people, but on what I know of the people of the West, and on what your people have told me of conditions here in China.

So, above all, your new education needs to develop a social, and national, and moral ideal; an ideal which will bring with it the willingness to sacrifice oneself for the social welfare, and which will lead to and compel that honesty in governmental affairs that is recognized as essential in business. Such an ideal will lead the youth to look upon the new education not only as an opportunity to better himself, to lift himself out of his previous environment, and to give him entrance to the official class, with a chance for unearned wealth, gained at the expense of his fellows, even though by traditional methods, but as a means of serving his country and his neighbors.

Thus, in a word, I have put, perhaps too bluntly, the needs of a new ideal. I fear that some of the characteristics of the organization of your schools do not foster this spirit. Where everything is furnished to the student—tuition, lodging, board—and he has to make little sacrifice himself, there is grave danger that he look upon the opportunity thus offered as a right, as of individual significance, and lose sight of the fact that it is all given in order that his fellow Chinese may be helped to a higher life, his country to a secure future, and his government to a higher form. If possible, he should be made to contribute something more himself. In a similar way, government positions, even teaching positions, should be dependent upon worth shown by some external test, such as by governmental examination. The spirit which the student body has shown too frequently, if I may judge from reports which your teachers and officials have given to me, is to be regretted. For the first evidence of an ability to govern others is the ability to submit oneself to properly constituted authority. If those having the best of Western education, and the opportunity for service, set a bad example in this respect, what can they expect of the more ignorant?

There is only one thing more regrettable than this misuse of opportunity by the student, and that is the misuse of authority by officials. When positions of educational importance are given out to the incompetent or indifferent as mere political rewards, and when incumbents of such positions misuse them to personal ends, or divert portions of the funds which they administer to other than designated ends, there is not much to hope for in immediate results, either for individuals or for the nation, which at this time needs disinterested service as the very price of her life.

I have dwelt long on these essential points of educational ideal and organization. May I add just a word relating to curriculum and method? As to curriculum, I would repeat that it seems to me that the task before Chinese educators is to preserve the best—the essential, not the detail—of their old culture, and to add to it the essential—not the detail—of Western culture. It should be a fusion, not a substitution; and a fusion not too rapidly or too radically undertaken.

One great difference between the Oriental and the Occidental is that the former places a much greater value upon externals of conduct, on ceremonial, or polite forms of behavior. So, in general, the Oriental values the external form in everything much more than the Occidental; and in attempting to borrow from the West much more than things of the West warrant. It is not the external forms of science, or of mathematics, that are of value, but the process of scientific or mathematical thought; not the Western scientific terminology or classification of scientific phenomena, but scientific method. Added to this difference is the great value placed by the Chinese education of the past upon memorizing. The ability to memorize is a great asset in education; but it is only a means, only a tool. The real purpose of studying a language is to be able to use it; of studying mathematics, to apply it to one's daily problems; or of studying a science, to be able to use the method developed in the control of natural phenomena for the service of man. In other words, the defect in method which I find in Chinese schools is too great a stress upon memorizing, and too little upon active use of materials gained by the student. So long as the dominant method in the schools is lecturing by the teacher, and memorizing by the student, but slight advance can be made in mastering Western learning, language, literature, mathematics or natural science. I do not say that all schools are of this type, nor that ours are all of the other. I have seen some government schools in China that would in any country be called good schools. I have seen one institution with a thousand pupils, here in Shanghai, staffed altogether by Chinese, that would be a good school in any country. Such schools, of any size, have not been numerous; but there are enough of them to demonstrate that the thing can be done, that a modern school system can be built up, and that by your own people. While you need help and suggestion from other nations for a while, if China, as a whole, is ever to be educated in modern methods and subjects, it must be done by the Chinese themselves.

That such a result may be speedily attained, that the adequate and worthy educational ideals of the West, and not merely the selfish and extremely individualistic ideals often found there, be placed before and accepted by your student body, that the best of the learning of the modern world be presented to you, that adequate and profitable methods be employed, that results commensurate with the past of your people, and worthy of their true genius, be obtained, is my earnest desire. It is also the earnest desire of the many American and European friends of your nation, who are laboring for her advancement here in China, as well as of my people, the Americans, as a nation. For we all have for your people, and for your new national aspirations, the deepest sympathy and the highest hopes.

Scientific Agriculture and its Prospective Application in China.

Y. Young, University of Illinois.

Introduction

It is with farming that men first become settled from wandering tribes, and with this settlement civilization actually begins. This is why agriculture occupies a most important position early in human history. And with us Chinese people agriculture is, perhaps, more vital than it is with any other nation on the whole globe, because we have, on the one hand, to feed the starving victims of famine from one source or another, which has happened almost annually in recent years, and, on the other, to reclaim the uncultivated lands, in order to keep them in our own possession.

We Chinese people have given, from the very beginning of our history, a very prominent position to the farmer. In fact, several Emperors, like Jen-noon and Yu-seng, actually rose from the farmer class, and during the prosperous period of each dynasty agriculture was always the first thing attended to by the government. In spite of this, one cannot, however, help to reveal the fact that our farmers are, in general, poorer than any other class of people, and also they form, till recently, the large part of the ignorant mass. How could this happen? It is because we have had practical farming, but no scientific agriculture. This is really one of the biggest problems before our people, and is that which induces me to give you a little discussion on this topic, even if you are least thinking about going into farming, or are not interested in farmers at all. To recapitulate: Though you are not farmers yourselves, you are ultimately dependent upon the farmers for your living, and our country cannot become prosperous unless we solve the two problems above mentioned, viz: to avoid famine, and to reclaim uncultivated lands. But before we can achieve anything, the public must have keen interest in the adaptation to scientific agriculture; therefore, I have a great hope in presenting this paper to you.

Scientific Agriculture

Having our main problems and purposes clearly in mind, we should know a little about scientific agriculture. Probably all of you know what science means, and what agriculture deals with, but for practical purposes in this discussion, I shall define scientific agriculture as the study of various factors entering into farming, the relations between these different factors, and the causes and effects of various kinds of artificial treatment to modify natural tendencies or to supplement natural processes.

The eight famous Churtons of Kumbum, on the borders of Thibet; also the Temple of the Golden Roof

The Beautiful Bridge at Chinchow, the ancestral house of the Chins

Scientific agriculture consists, in my opinion, in three phases: (1) Crop production, (2) farm management, and (3) betterment of farm life. The first phase deals with the fundamental principles of crop production, as soil fertility, drainage and irrigation, selection and breeding of plants, and control of diseases and insects.

The second phase deals chiefly with the economical side of agriculture, as adoption of different systems of farming, selection of rotation of crops, planning of the farm, farm houses, farm equipments, including the use of various kinds of machinery for high efficiency in crop production, and keeping of farm animals, management of farm labor, marketing for the maximum profit possible, adoption of systems of farm accounting, and establishment of farm credit systems.

The third phase has to do with the betterment of farm life. It is growing in importance, and is to be developed.

Before entering upon a discussion of these different phases, I may say that botany and chemistry form the basis of crop production; economics, that of farm management; sociology, that of the betterment of farm life; while we depend on the engineers for the construction of machines and irrigation and drainage systems. Thus you will see how closely these various branches of science are related. But what concerns us most here, is, however, the first phase of agriculture, *i. e.*, crop production, while farm management involves the individual farmers much more than the country at large. So I shall only briefly discuss the latter.

Now I shall proceed to the discussion of crop production. But we must know the fundamental principles of chemistry and botany before we can profit by the following discussion; these are the composition of living plants and the process of photosynthesis. As you know, living plants are chiefly composed of ten elements, viz: C, O, H, N, S, P, K, Ca, Mg and Fe, of which N, P, K, and Ca only are of economical interest to us at present. Photosynthesis is the process of manufacturing of sugars by living green plant from CO2 taken from the air by the leaves and H2O from the soil by the roots, with the energy absorbed from sunlight by the green matter in the leaves and with the help of K2 CO3. Thus we find five factors in photosynthesis, viz: (1) CO2, (2) H2O, (3) sunlight, (4) green matter, and (5) K2 CO3. Further, Ca and Mg may help in the formation of the common sugars from the simpler ones, while Fe helps the formation of green matter in the leaves, which is composed of N and Mg besides C, O and H. P is always present in the seeds of plants, and S usually present in plant bodies, with C, O and H.

Crop Production

Now we are ready to discuss the actual factors of crop production, which are, as stated above, (1) Air, (2) sunlight, heat and temperature, (3) soil fertility, (4) water, (5) seed, and (6) control of diseases and insects.

1. Air. It is from air that plants take CO2, as we have seen, but CO2 is of little economical importance to us, because it is constantly given off by animals and plants from respiration, thus maintaining a practically constant, though a small, amount in the air. It is the O of air that the farmer has to take care of all the time. For plants respire like animals, but they have no central organ of respiration, so every cell has to do its own work, and consequently O, or fresh air, must be constantly supplied to it. Cultivation has thus for one of its objects to supply fresh air to the roots of the plants. Moreover, the micro-organisms in the soil, which are necessary for its fertility, need O for their life, too. So the farmer must cultivate the soil to maintain a fair amount of pore space to let the exchange of CO2 exuded from the roots with the O from the air above.

2. Sunlight, heat and temperature. Sunlight is the great source of energy, which we have, however, no means of control. But, to a small extent, the horticulturist, by means of greenhouse, cuts short the light waves, and thus affords more heat to the plants. The farmer, by applying more organic matter (manure or green crop) to the soil, making it darker in color and thus possible to absorb more heat, can make the crop start earlier than it would do otherwise. Each crop has a maximum, a minimum and an optimum temperature of growth; at both extremities, it will not grow, but grows best at the optimum temperature. Watering in summer is to lower the temperature by the evaporation of water.

3. Soil fertility. The fertility of the soil may be divided into two parts (*a*) the mineral elements, and (*b*) organic matter and nitrogen.

(*a*) Mineral elements. Prominent among these are P and K. The soil in general is deficient in P, without which no seed can be produced, and the plant is always weak and lacks firmness. K is, in general, sufficient in the soil, except in swampy, peaty soil, where it is generally deficient, but K may be rich in the soil in such forms that the plant cannot use it. It has been long observed that without K the seed may sprout, but will not grow, and soon die. The explanation has been only recently worked out by Stocklasa of France, who established the theory that K in the form of K_2CO_3 is necessary in photosynthesis. Without K the young seedling will not be able to make its own food, and as soon as it has used up the food stored in the seed, it will die. But in this capacity, only a very small amount of K is needed, as the same amount can be used over and over again. But K is actually found to be rich in the seeds of many plants, and may, therefore, enter into their composition. A third function of K is to neutralize the acids within the plant, as oxalate in apples and tartarate in grapes. Similarly Ca and Mg oxalates, tartarates, tannates and salts of various more complex organic acids, have been found in the fruits and leaves of trees.

S is important in the plant itself as a constituent of living cells, and is present in the soil only in a small amount, but its requirement by the plant is so small that the annual rainfall will always bring back to the soil that amount, and there has been no observation that the application of S as a fertilizer will gain any increase in the crop, and so we need not discuss it any further.

The functions of Ca and Mg have already been touched upon. But here we have two more points to be presented. (1) Leguminous plants, as alfalfa, clovers, soy beans, etc., require very great amounts of Ca in their seeds, and (2) they will not grow well where Ca in the form of $CaCO_3$ has been leached out, as is usually the case with natural tendencies, and the soil has become acid. As the growing of legumes has risen to the most important phase in keeping up N, as will be discussed below, the application of $CaCO_3$ in the form of ground limestone is always with profit, except where the soil is exceptionally rich in $CaCO_3$.

The function of Fe has also been touched upon. When the plant is cut off its supply of Fe, the leaves will soon become yellow, a disease known as chlorosis. But the soil is almost everywhere sufficiently rich in Fe for the plant. Fe has practically no value as fertilizer.

(*b*) Organic matter and Nitrogen. Mineral matter acts as physiological agencies, and forms a part of the materials from which plants make their food, but cannot support life. Living body lives chiefly upon organic foods, which include carbohydrates, fats and proteins, the first two classes being composed of C, O, and H only, while the last, of N always, S usually and P sometimes, in addition to C, O, and H, and it is protein that plants, and particularly animals, depend upon to maintain their life. Here comes the problem of N. In the original rocks from which soils derive there is no N compound of any kind. In the air N is abundant, but only in the free form in which no green plant can use it to make its food. It has been established that ordinary plants can use N only in the form of nitrate, while NH may be used when no nitrate is available, but in no other form can N be used. How, then, does the plant get its N? The answer is that, through the agency of various kinds of micro-organisms, ordinary plants get their N practically all from the organic matter in the soil itself, and through symbiotic bacteria within the nodules on the roots. Legumes like alfalfa, clovers, soy beans, cowpeas, etc., may get their N from the air when the soil does not contain large amount of available N, *i. e.*, nitrate. This is sufficient here to show the increasing importance of the micro-organisms in the soil, and of the growing of legumes, in modern agriculture. In connection with organic matter, I may add a few words more.

There are soils which have no large amount of N shown by analysis, and yet can grow big crop. This is because the organic matter present has been accumulated in the soil for a long time, and is in the form known as humus, which is very resistant to bacterial action, and consequently no nitrate can be formed from it to supply the demand of the crop. In such a case, a small amount of fresh manure, or green manure, will be applied with great profit. Soils rich in mineral fertility are equally profited by applying fresh manure, or green manure. In both cases the decaying of fresh organic matter produces various organic acids, which will act upon the humus or the mineral compounds, and the heat liberated from the decaying will greatly facilitate the chemical action and liberate large amount of N, or P, or K, as the case may be. But it is to be remembered that when P is deficient, or some other factors check the crop, the application of N fertilizers will not help anything. Besides being the source of N, organic matter helps in many ways the improvement of the physical character of the soil, the most important of which is that in sandy soils organic matter greatly increases the water-holding capacity, and that, in clayey soil, it helps drainage by loosening the soil particles (texure), and consequently makes easy and early work possible.

(*To be continued.*)

An Address Delivered on the Anniversary of the Chinese Republic.

By Professor John Fryer, LL. D., University of California.

I am very glad to have an opportunity of addressing the Chinese Students' Club this evening, and especially since the subject for consideration is of such deep and world-wide interest and importance.

The event which we celebrate is undoubtedly among the greatest and most fundamental in the annals of China, if not of the whole world; because it involves the general welfare and happiness of hundreds of millions of our fellow creatures, both now and in future generations.

In the history of the thousands of years that China has kept up her wonderful national existence, and, unaided by outside sources, has been slowly evolving her present state of civilization out of comparative savagery, we may search in vain for any event of such vital and far-reaching importance as the one we commemorate.

In the course of the many dynastic convulsions she has undergone, where is there anything to compare with this sudden and universal outburst of the long pent up spirit of patriotism and struggle for freedom? It has been so sudden that it has transformed the oldest form of abject despotism into the newest form of free and full-blown republicanism, within a wonderfully short space of time. A new nation was born in a day.

Only a few years ago such a rapid and radical change seemed to be an absolute impossibility; but now we see it as an accomplished fact, whose history is to be handed down for the admiration of succeeding ages. Well may all the nations of the world congratulate China for what she has achieved with such comparative ease, and join in giving her that glad recognition which she so fully deserves. Especially is such an expression of sentiment suitable for the present occasion, when we celebrate the First National Day of the Chinese Republic.

My own experience in China dates back to the day of my landing in Hongkong, over 50 years ago, after a stormy passage of 149 days around the Cape of Good Hope, in what was considered a fast tea-clipper. This was the best way of traveling to China in those days. The country was still suffering from the devastations of the Tai-ping rebels, who, entirely departing from the good object they at first had in view, had been ravaging for many years the best part of the country, at the expense of many millions of lives and of unheard of suffering and misery. To have quelled such a rebellion, and to have recovered from such a severe calamity within only a few years, shows the extraordinary vitality and powers of recuperation of the Chinese people. It is without a parallel.

But who or what was responsible for this Tai-ping rebellion? We all know it was the ignorance and oppression of the Manchu government. The disastrous results ought to have been a salutary lesson, both to the Manchus and to the Chinese. But was it so? We all know it was not. That dynasty appeared to be bent upon its own destruction, and this was effected by mistake after mistake in its absurd domestic and foreign policies, each ruler being generally more dense in his stupidity than his predecessor. So things went on for half a century or more, till at last when enforced enlightenment came, it was all too late. It was plain the Manchus must abdicate and give way to a better system of government. There was no alternative.

The spirit of reformation had been at work for many years; but, spreading slowly at first, it gradually increased in power and intensity. The work of the great reformers steadily, but surely, found its way through all classes of society, till the beginning of the final clash came just two years ago, and freedom was then close at hand. The 10th of October and the city of Wuchang—are they not two of the greatest landmarks in the national history?

It was with the deepest interest that I watched and aided the progress of that great cause of reform, year after year, while living in China and working among the people. The main factor in bringing about this fortunate result is everywhere acknowledged to have been intercourse with Western nations, and the unavoidable contrast between them and China. The different branches of Western learning which the Chinese literati at first despised and spurned were seen to be the very foundation of national greatness. When this was once appreciated, Western learning was sought after with the greatest avidity. To Western schools, colleges and universities, China owes a great debt of gratitude, of which she is fully conscious.

The affairs of the nation are now practically in the hands of those Chinese who have been educated in foreign lands, and have imbibed the principles and practices of the various branches of government as exemplified in Europe and America.

The new Republic is still in its infancy, but it is full of vigor, and promises well for the early settlement of the many difficulties that necessarily belong to such a radical change. What China wants is many more men of the type of Dr. Sun-yat-sen, Yuan-shi-kai, and others willing to forget self and self-aggrandizement in the heartfelt desire to benefit their country and their fellow citizens by giving them the best possible condition of government. Thousands of such men are needed to fill all the various official posts, and I feel confident that, as times go on, they will be found and usefully employed. Whatever organization tends to bring about this result is worthy of the utmost encouragement and respect from Chinese and foreigners alike. Our Chinese Students' Club is just such an organization, and I can safely predict for it a long continued life of usefulness. I should like to see it taking steps to keep up the study of the time-honored Chinese classics, for they contain many truths of the greatest value, which are absolutely necessary for the government of China, and cannot be too highly prized by every well-meaning and patriotic son of Han. Remember that T'ai-tsung, the renowned T'ang Emperor, said that "Confucianism is to the Chinese what water is to fishes."

Returning to the subject of the new great Chinese Republic, let us all heartily rejoice in its establishment under such favorable conditions, and wish it a most prosperous and long continued existence. May the opening of the Panama Canal today be the means of opening up a wider and more extended friendly and peaceful intercourse between Occidental and Oriental nations, and especially between the United States and the new Republic over which Yuan-shi-kai now holds sway. Perhaps some of you may not have thought how appropriate is his name in the present circumstances, and how strongly suggestive. *Shi* means the *world,* and *Kai* means *victory,* or the *joy of peace.*

May he prove true to his name, and raise China to the place which she deserves among the nations of the world by victories of peace and love, rather than of domestic warfare and international strife.

May the beautiful five-colored flag, which is the new national emblem, be welcomed and respected wherever it appears, by every civilized nation of the globe. May it always be the symbol of *"peace on earth and good will towards men."*

Lydia and Her Experience.

Kai F. Mok, Yale.

Lydia should have graduated last Spring, but, owing to the many duties to which she was subjected through her new-found activity, she had either forgotten or failed to do so. For she was a militant suffragette then. This may mean nothing to the casual observers (women, I should have added, for men know what that means to their cost). Thus she had been to Europe to attend the Women's Congress at Buda-Pesth, and on her way back she was fortunate enough to witness D——'s rather heroic (!) incident, or was it an accident, with the jockey. Besides these, she had seen active service in England, and had indulged in the pleasure of "hunger-strike" and forcible feeling." She ought to be satisfied, but she was not. Everybody was satisfied with the work that she had done.

Why, she was given the medal of the Amazonian Order, for distinguished service, by vote of the Women's Political Union. Of course she had been home on furlough, and had taken that opportunity to finish her college course, and she had failed. But that was not the reason for dissatisfaction. People on more intimate terms with her say that she had been glumly ever since her return from Europe. For on her arrival she had gone straight to headquarters, and remained closeted for a full hour with the President of the American Branch of the Militants. The results were plain as daylight. They saw Lydia less frequently in the meetings, while Lydia herself lost her B. A. The subject of the conversation, however, was not known, and many rumors were about, though nobody was the wiser, for all that.

Had she quarreled with the President, or had she lost faith in the cause, or—O! O! how hard to ask—had she f-f-fallen in love and f-f-forsaken the cause? Why should she not? The President is sometimes too exacting, while the cause has not taken such rapid strides as might be expected of her; but, for heaven's sake, why the third question, when Lydia is in the very "May-morn" of youth? So Lydia is in love.

Old writers assert in their books, which younger writers are supposed to imitate, that no one is immune from the contagion of the love malady, and Lydia is no exception to this general rule, especially when she is not sufficiently inoculated with the serum of militancy as a preventive against infection. Say what you may, but Lydia is in love. She is still an ardent suffragette. She has not yet lost her faith, but she is out of the battle already. And herein lies the reason of dissatisfaction. She has found, nay, she has proven, the truth of the old saying that no man can serve two masters. Whom shall she serve, then? How do you answer it, my fair ones—whom shall she serve?

Lydia does not need a second to decide. For she marries. And herein lies the reason for the persistent failure of the suffragette movement. For love grows strong in the breast of every women at the slightest prompting—love is more natural to her than power—for love is for her to nourish as power is for man to cherish. So Lydia found, before she came back from England. For there in London, through one of her many demonstrations against British tyranny, she met a young and handsome baronet, who became infatuated by her passionate speeches. It is said that a girl looks superbly beautiful when she gets excited, but whether or not it was the case with Lydia I cannot tell. To young Sir Hen. Peck Boob she was just beyond description.

He offered his love to her, and his services to the cause she was fighting for. His first offer made her uneasy, his second offer she gladly accepted, and that was how Lydia and Sir Henry became acquainted. Soon before she returned home he proposed again, and, wavering between her duty to the cause and her new-found love, she declared her love, but informed him that her future was not hers to decide—that she could not marry him.

They came to America together, and Lydia became dissatisfied with herself and with the world, except her lover. She failed in her final "exam" for the B. A. degree. She failed in her relations with some of her fellow workers. She failed in everything. What was there, then, to prevent her from enjoying the satisfaction of marriage? Nothing but her involuntary vow to serve the cause till the end.

Yet love triumphs over uncertain duty, and at last she marries. Who was it that said, "In the springtime a young man's fancy turns lightly to thoughts of love," or something like that? Lydia thinks it is equally true of the turning of the young lady's fancy.

Some time has passed now, and she is the mother of a wee set of twins. When I saw her yesterday she was lulling one of them to sleep, while the other was playing yonder in the garden. I wonder what may be looming in the dark horizon of the unknown future of her life. I have beeen wondering ever since I met her at college. She had sacrificed two or three years in college for the cause, and now she seems to have lost out in the fight. A brunette, with tempting lips and rosy cheeks, a ready smile that bewitchingly uncovers teeth of lily white, lashes which betray the flashing eyes beneath, she had appeared to me to be the very embodiment of the impetuousity and enthusiasm of youth.

I was not surprised when she joined the ranks of the militants. Yet I am still less surprised to hear of her final decision. Lydia must now have felt the utter impossibility and futility of trying to reconcile to the new ideas of womanhood the fundamental theories of the past, which have stood the test of usage and custom for more than a thousand years. She is, perhaps, unable now to see the meaning of political power. She is not altogether engrossed in her new-found joy, let my readers not mistake her; for she has her household and social duties to attend to, and she finds she has enough of them without having to seek for new fields of activity in the political world. And, above all, she is content.

Now is she able to feel a dint of pity towards the poor, unfortunate suffragettes, who may be ignorant and purposeless enough to commit suicide by throwing themselves on the track of racing jockeys. Now is she able to see, in a new light, that the violent demonstrations of the suffragettes do not tend to further their interests, and that they are regarded as deeds of exceeding atrocity by the impartial looker-on.

I was interested in her case. When married she was still a firm believer in woman suffrage, but had become a non-militant. Now, with a couple of children, she finds her wifely duties so exacting that she begins to see the impracticability of combining home and politics, and she is an "anti."

She has great arguments to sustain her action. Yesterday while I was with her she pointed out the fact that the female sex of every living creature is invariably smaller than the male, and with this contention she essayed to prove that woman has been made only to be the help-mate and consort of man, while man is supposed to be her protector. How unnatural would it be, therefore, to take on unnatural usages?

It was through her, too, that I first got wise to the interesting fact that a *spinster* is more to be avoided than a *bachelor*. What that has to do with the case I do not attempt to explain, for I do not know. Lydia "knows best." Then, with her flashing eyes, she turned on me, and began the most vehement denunciation of the English militants one ever hears. She admires their pluck and courage, but cannot see how they are entitled to win when they rush headlong into all sorts of murderous designs. She stopped for breath, and, seeing someone on the porch outside, added to me, with all the impetuosity she could muster, "But I just love it so, for it gave me something which money could not buy."

She pointed to her husband, who just entered. My interesting conversation on suffrage ceased. and I was left to make out whether, after all, she is going to parade the streets of London again, with torch and banner.

Dr. Eliot's "Some Roads Towards Peace."

Considering the short time of less than eight months which Dr. Eliot spent in the Far East, visiting Ceylon, China and Japan, the result of his observations, which appeared under the title, "Some Roads Towards Peace," is unusually sound and penetrating. With his philosophical mind, his accumulated experiences and his sympathetic pen, Dr. Eliot has been able to give a fair account of the conditions and problems in the Far East to his readers in the West.

In the presentation of his views he has not made any attempt to conceal the shortcomings of the nations he visited, nor has he failed to appreciate in them that which deserves appreciation. But the shortcomings which he has tried to reveal are not revealed for the purpose of giving those who may have political ambitions information to take advantage of, but for the sympathetic consideration of those who see in them an opportunity for the promotion of international peace.

The Oriental mind, which to many of the West is still a mystery, is, in the opinion of Dr. Eliot, not essentially different from the Occidental. If there is any difference at all between the Oriental and the Occidental mind, that difference does not lie in any difference of mental structures, but in the difference in environment in which the mind has grown and been moulded. The keynote of the difference is that the Oriental has been a student of the abstract, and that he has not yet mastered the inductive philosophy. "The best way to withdraw the Oriental mind from the region of literary imagination and speculative philosophy which is congenial to it, and to give it the means of making independent progress in the region of fact and truth, is to teach science, agriculture, trades and economics in all Eastern schools by the experimental, laboratory method, which within fifty years has come into vogue among the Western peoples. Such instruction, actively carried on for fifty years throughout the Eastern world, would profoundly modify the main differences between the working of the Occidental and Oriental mind."

The causes of international war in the East, as well as all over the world, have lately changed. "Dynastic and religious wars, and wars in support of despotic government, are no longer probable." "The causes of war in the future are likely to be national distrusts, dislikes and apprehensions, which have been nursed in ignorance, and fed on rumors, suspicions and conjectures propagated by unscrupulous news mongers, until suddenly developed by some untoward event into active hatred, or widespread alarm which easily passes into panic."

But one cause of international distrusts and dislikes in the East is neither ignorance nor suspicion. It is the way in which Western Powers have made the pretext of protecting missionaries, traders and travelers "for attacks on Oriental communities, for the seizure of valuable ports and of territory adjacent thereto, and for the enforced payment of exaggerated indemnities, which heavily burden later generations."

While in China during the period of the revolution, Dr. Eliot was necessarily afforded a good opportunity to see what the forces are that make for Chinese unity. "The first was the sentiment of Chinese nationality: the second was the objection to an alien government, that of the Manchus, which was only a sham government; and the third was the sentiment of common resistance to the aggressions which for a hundred and fifty years the Western Powers had been committing on Chinese soil." While these forces, making for Chinese unity, exist, the material means of unifying China are still in the making. These means are a common language, a common system of taxation, railroads on a large scale and new laws and a new legal administrtion. Confronted with such overwhelming odds, "China will need at least as long a period of reconstruction as the United States needed to organize a national government out of the thirteen colonies; and the Western world ought to stand by China with patience, forbearance and hope, while she struggles with her tremendous social, industrial and political problems."

The recent wars of Japan with China and Russia have made the general impression on the popular mind that the Japanese are a warlike people. In the opinion of Dr. Eliot, however, these wars are defensive, and their fundamental motive in fighting is not a natural love for fighting. There is some truth in this interpretation of the wars, but it is always very hard to say what is a defensive and what an offensive war.

The Japanese people have been described as "not a numerous people," "not a colonizing people," and a "homing people." But this description can hardly make us believe that the Japanese have no ambitions for territorial expansion and colonization. In fact, the very sentence, "The Japanese government has had great difficulty in inducing Japanese to settle in Formosa, and at the present moment it has similar difficulty in

Korea and Manchuria." clearly shows that, though the Japanese may not be a colonizing people, yet it is certainly the policy of their government to found colonies for them.

The domination of the Pacific needs a power greater than any which the Japanese can ever hope to possess. "No one nation in the world could possibly control the Pacific Ocean. For that purpose a combination of at least four Powers having strong navies would be necessary." Under such circumstances there ought to be no fear of Japan dominating the Pacific.

While Dr. Eliot has done a great service to international peace by giving the West a correct idea of the East, his service did not stop in giving merely reliable information. He has further proposed two measures for providing effective means of intercourse between the East and the West. They are the founding of an American free public library in Peking, and the providing of forty traveling scholarships for graduates of Chinese institutions in America. The funds for carrying out these measures are, as recommended by Dr. Eliot, to be met by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

It will well repay those of our students who think that the mere adoption of a Republican form of government means the ability of China to solve all her Titanic difficulties and problems, as well as those who think that "East is East and West is West," and that it is the best policy to take advantage of the troubles and handicaps of another nation struggling for advancement, to revise their views by reading Dr. Eliot's "Some Roads Towards Peace."*

F. CHANG.

*It is published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington.

Local Intelligence

California Club

The Chinese Students' Club of the University of California had a rather gay celebration of the National Day of the Republic on October 10. Stiles Hall was reverberated with much rejoicing, and the occasion seemed to be made all the more joyous and significant by the large crowd assembled there. Hindus, Greeks, Germans and Americans alike helped to share our feelings of jubilation.

Mr. Ching presided, and succeeded in arousing much interest in his audience by recounting some of his thrilling experiences in Canton. Professor Fryer read an interesting paper, in which he gave us some of his reminiscences in China, and spoke of the wonderful power of recuperation of the Chinese nation. Professor Biddle warmly commended the Chinese students for their patriotism towards the Republic, and also their lofty aims in planning big things for their own country. Mr. Lum spoke with Emersonian optimism regarding the future of the Pacific, in which China will take her proper place and how this blessed day may be hastened here through the instrumentality of the students who are now seeking their education in Europe and America.

Besides the above speeches, there were also music in both Chinese and English, furnished by our own students of both sexes. Typical Chinese refreshments were served, and the occasion was appropriately brought to a close with the singing of our national song.

The Chinese Students' Club also participated in the International Night given by the Cosmopolitan Club on October 15. The Chinese nation was well represented, and the Chinese booth was tastefully decorated with rainbow buntings, silk emboidered work and pictures. Nor did our nation fail to take part in the cosmopolitan group, in which the representatives of each nation appeared in native costume. Lastly, the Chinese candy and refreshments particularly caught the fancy of the immense throng that made the success of the entertainment what it was.

J. D. Bush.

Cathay Club At the regular meeting on November 7. Professor Fryer, head of the Oriental Department of the University of California, favored us with a talk on the Chinese Revolution of 1911, and showed a splendid collection of stereopticon cartoons of public issues at the time of the rebellion.

The following were added to the list of active members: Misses A. B. Sitton, N. Soo-Hoo, S. Ching. To these new members we extend our most cordial welcome.

L. L. Shew.

Columbia News The Chinese students in Columbia, as a rule, are kept busy with party entertainments, club meetings and occasional banquets. The past month is no exception. With the increase of women students, these social activities have rather been on the increase, which perhaps is not an unusual thing anywhere. There are four girl students in Barnard, two in Teachers' College, and two in the Extension Teaching, and, as some of the students have their wives with them, the representatives of the fair sex form a good percentage of the Chinese colony about the Morningside Heights.

The women students have been particularly active. In the presentation of a mystery play called "The Gift of Self," by the Barnard Church Club during the recent two and a half weeks of the Episcopal General Convention, Miss Anna Kang assumed a role depicting the needs of the Chinese mission field.

On the occasion of Miss Margaret Burton's visit to New York, Rev. and Mrs. Huie Kin invited the women students to a reception in her honor.

On November 7th the officers of the St. John's Club who are in New York this year invited a number of their friends to a reception given in honor of Professor and Mrs. Ely, formerly of St. John's University, Shanghai, and Mr. Y. C. Bau of the Commercial Press, Shanghai. K. E. Yang is the president, and Z. T. Nyi the secretary-treasurer of this club.

Cornell Club At the regular meeting of the club held in November, Mr. Y. T. Char, a new member, and the only Chinese student from Honolulu, T. H., at Cornell, gave an interesting and vivid talk in reference to the Chinese Students' Alliance of Hawaii. and closed his speech by singing one of the Hawaiian national airs, entitled, "Hawaii Ponoi," which he found printed in the October Stanford number of the *Cosmopolitan Student,* with a short description of the history of this Hawaiian popular anthem, by A. P. Low of Stanford University, also a Chinese student from Honolulu. Mr. Char was the secretary of the Chinese Students' Alliance of Hawaii last year, and he spoke of the splendid progress and development in the work of that Alliance, also its marked increase in membership during the past year, and the recent campaign for a building fund, which was headed by K. T. Ho, a returned Honolulu student, who graduated from the University of Wisconsin in economics last year. His first undertaking was the introduction of a Chinese play, held in the Charles R. Bishop Hall of Oahu College, which netted quite a large sum; then a Chinese Bazaar was being carried out to increase this sum as a start for the building fund.

Mr. Char also stated that the Chinese students of Hawaii are presenting themselves before the foreign public by the high records of their intellectual capabilities made in the public schools and in the business world.

The other speakers of the evening were Messrs. M. T. Hu and S. I. Syto. Both spoke on the tariff question. Two other members gave stunts, after which the members indulged in a social time, and refreshments were served.

Harvard Club

The officers of the M. I. T. Club attended our meeting on October 25, when we enjoyed the talks by C. S. Hsin, the president of that club, by P. C. Chang, who was traveling in the work of the Christian Association, and by T. Chang, who urged for co-operation in the welfare work among the Boston Chinese. The officers of our club returned the visit on November 8, when at the meeting of the M. I. T. Club, F. Chang, our president, expressed our pleasure at seeing the two sister clubs come more closely together, and Y. S. Tsao spoke there as our exchange speaker on the "Power of Business."

Several papers have been presented at our meetings. P. H. Hsu, an exchange speaker from the M. I. T. Club, spoke on "Fermentation Products"; K. F. Hu, on "Some Generalizations of Science"; Loy Chang, on "Tolerance and the Necessity for Tolerance"; T. C. Chang, on "A Visit to the Niagara Falls Power Co.," and C. C. Yen, on "Heredity and Mandelism." We have also had interesting talks by Y. C. Mei of Worcester, Mr. San Gupta, a Harvard student from India, and

Mr. Steigner, formerly teacher at St. John's, Shanghai, and now doing research work here in the university.

An inter-club debate between the M. I. T. Club and this club has been arranged to take place shortly. The M. I. T. team will be made up of H. K. Chow, P. H. Hsu and T. C. Hsi; the Harvard team is composed of Y. S. Tsao, Loy Chang and C. C. Yen, with F. Chang as alternate.

T. C. Chang and C. C. Yen have been elected to represent Harvard members on the Board of Representatives of the Eastern Section.

The Harvard-Yale game on November 22 came out 15 to 5 in our favor; nevertheless K. Y. Mok, S. P. Wo and K. F. Mok of Yale say that they have enjoyed the visit to our club that evening.

A Bible study group, under Professor G. F. Moore, meets on Tuesday evenings. The attendance ranges from 6 to 10.

Zuntsoon Zee.

Illinois Club

The Illinois Club started out on a prosperous year with a record membership roll of fifty-four. The executive officers for this semester are: Y. Hsuwen Tsou, president; T. Chuang, vice-president; T. H. Liang, Chinese secretary; J. Zohn Zee, English secretary, and S. S. Chien, treasurer.

A literary society has been formed, enlisting a majority of the members. Fortnightly meetings will be held, at which speeches will be made by turns of four members at a time.

This club had the pleasure of welcoming Bishop Roots of Hankow, in whose honor a reception was given on November 6. A number of clerical and other friends of the club were invited and speeches were made by the Bishop and President Tsou.

J. Zohn Zee.

M. I. T. Club

The number of the Chinese students in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology this year is larger than ever before. While we are sorry that three have left us after their graduation, we take pleasure to welcome into our club Messrs. T. P. Hou, T. K. Kao, K. Y. Chen, Y. T. Li, Y. T. Chang and H. Chen.

The first regular meeting of the club was held on October 11, and the officers for this semester were elected. They are:

C. S. Hsin, president; T. K. Yuan, vice-president; C. C. Tseng, Chinese secretary; H. Wu, English secretary; T. Yuan, treasurer.

The usual program of the meetings has been enriched by a new item: the club exchanges speakers with the Harvard Club.

Hsien Wu.

Oregon Club Four students are now studying in this college, two in the School of Agiculture, and the rest in the School of Commerce. Last year there were six students in the School of Agriculture, two in the School of Forestry, and three in the School of Commerce. Messrs. T. W. Chu, P. Lau and N. W. King are not here this year. The officers were elected recently as follows: Y. Long, president; Taki H. Soo, secretary; Y. G. Leekum, Chinese secretary, and F. F. Kan, treasurer.

We recently had a pleasant visit from Y. T. Chiu, the associate general secretary of the Chinese Students' Christian Association in the U. S. A.

T. H. Soo.

Pittsburg Club The Pittsburgh Chinese Students' Club held its second meeting on October 19th. Three new members were added to our number: Y. T. Tong of Illinois University, C. Y. Chan of Columbia, both attending the University of Pittsburgh, and T. T. Sun, graduate of M. I. T. and Columbia, who is connected with the Edgar Thompson Steel Work. Y. C. Lo was elected secretary to take the place of Luke Chess, resigned.

Here in Pittsburgh our members have unequalled opportunities to observe engineering and manufacturing operations conducted on an extensive scale. The industrial establishments in the Pittsburgh district number 5,000, her annual tonnage is one-tenth of that of the entire country, and she leads the world in the production of iron, steel, electrical machinery, tin plate, glass, steel cars and air-brakes. There are opportunities for a mining student to visit the coal mines which are within easy access.

Y. C. Lo.

Stanford Club On October 12, 1913, Mr. B. J. Yim, '14, was married to Miss L. G. Loo, who has just come from Japan, in San Francisco, at a newly-devised ceremony, with Pres. M. B. Won of the Young Wo Association, officiating. Then on the 14th, all members were invited by the new couple to a banquet at Hang Far Low of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Yim are now living in Palo Alto.

The club reports with pleasure the admission of Mr. Wah S. Lee to the G. & M. Society, and Mr. A. P. Low to the C. E. Society. We believe these are the first incidents of the kind along this coast. To them we offer our congratulations.

Y. S. Chuck.

Vanderbilt University Two Chinese students are now in Vanderbilt, and as two hardly make a large club they organized a Cosmopolitan Club with students from other lands. In this Cosmopolitan Club there are two Chinese, two Japanese, two Mexicans, one Bohemian and six Americans. Of the two Chinese students, Tien Lu Li came from Peking University. after having been an instructor there for over five years. The other is Hu Chia Nung, who is in the Biblical Department.

Washington Club During the latter part of October in Seattle, Wash., Mr. Wilfred Lewis, general secretary of the Washington University Y. M. C. A., gave a dinner at which 14 Chinese students were honored. At the gathering plans were formed for an organization called "The Washington Chinese Students' Club." The first meeting was set for November.

The Chinese are well represented in the Northwestern educational institutions. This is shown in the fact that Washington claims 4 Chinese students in her State University, 12 in Seattle High, and a large number in the Grammar Schools. Then Oregon, the neighboring State, has one Chinese in her State University, 4 in her Agricultural College, 2 in the Willamette University, 21 in the Portland High, 1 in the Salem High, and over a hundred in the Portland Grammar Schools.

Wisconsin Club A social meeting of the International Club of the University of Wisconsin was held in its club rooms on October 16th. Among the speakers of that evening were Mr. S. K. Loh and Mr. Kusama. The latter is a student from Japan. Mr. Loh, the president of our club, gave an excellent speech on the second Revolution of China. He explained the actual conditions in China during that short but terrible period in such a detailed way that the interests of the members of the club, who are mostly foreign students, were greatly aroused. Mr. Kusama talked on the topic of Japan's attitude towards the Chinese Revolution. He pointed out that from the start Japan had taken the position of neutrality, and that her sympathy with our Republic may be shown by the peaceful settlement of the murder of several Japanese in China. As to the future attitude of Japan, Mr. Kusama would not venture to say, but he was of the opinion that her policy, whatever it might be, would not be unfavorable to China. The reason he gave was that the Democratic party in Japan, which has a great influence over the Parliament, is always in sympathy with our great national movement. Mr. Kusama's speech, though not a very long one, at least gave us some idea at to what the Japanese attitude towards our Republic was and is going to be.

S. W. Lu.

Personal Notes

Jen Chow, Cornell, '14, has been elected a member of the Tau Beta Pi, the senior engineering society.

C. L. Tan is now vice-president of the Chicago University Cosmopolitan Club.

"Tommy" Lee is captain of the Andover Academy soccer team. This is his third year on the team. He plays forward.

Y. C. Chang, who received his M. S. in agriculture from the University of Wisconsin last June, has sailed for home *via* Europe.

S. S. Wong of New York City is now a student in Hobart College at Geneva, N. Y. He served the *Monthly* while he was in New York most successfully as a member of the Business Staff.

Don Lew of University of Washington is treasurer of the Washington Cosmopolitan Club, and also vice-president of the University Y. M. C. A.

Miss Anna Kang of Barnard College, Columbia University, spoke before the Blue Bird Club, the president of which is Miss Elizabeth Dodge, niece of Miss Grace Dodge, on the subject of "Women's Part in the History of the Chinese Nation." She succeeded so well that Miss Grace Dodge kept her as a house guest for several days.

V. K. W. Koo, Ph.D., of Columbia University, has been promoted from the position of secretary to the Councillorship in the Ministry of Foreign Intercourse.

W. Nan-tsung, M. A., of Wisconsin, has been appointed Acting Councillor in the Ministry of Finance.

Chu Yo-ying, B. S., of U. of P., has been appointed secretary in the Ministry of Finance.

K. B. Yang, B. A., of Cornell, has been appointed a minor legal adviser in the Presidential Office.

Arrivals, Visits and Departures—During the months of September and October a number of new students arrived in this country. In September thirty Chinese students, some private and some government, arrived at different times, and in October four, including two girls, landed at the port of San Francisco. Almost the entire number came to the Eastern States.

Mr. Y. C. Bau, Manager of Works of the Commercial Press at Shanghai, came to this country in October. He, accompanied by English Secretary Sun of the same company, made a careful study of the paper factories and business methods in this country with a view to still further extend the business and increase the efficiency of the Commercial Press. Messrs. Bau and Sun sailed on the S. S. *Celtic* on the 12th of November.

Consul Y. Y. Yang, after an absence of two years, returned to his old post at New York. His relations with the Alliance and the student body was very cordial during his stay of two years in this country, and at the Princeton Conference he was elected an honorary member of the Alliance. His return is welcome.

Mr. Far T. Sung, A. B. and M. A., of Ohio Wesleyan and Chicago, arrived at New York on the S. S. *New York,* November first. He is chief of the Bueau of Experts in the Ministry of Finance, and is now studying mint and assaying methods in this country.

Messrs. Lo Tong and Shih Chen Hu of the Ministry of Justice arrived at the same time with Mr. Sung, to study the criminal law of the United States. They have since been recalled.

The President's Message.

By Loy Chang, President of the Alliance.

To the Members of the Alliance:—

In this initial message, my first pleasant duty is to extend to you, members of the Alliance in the East, Middle-West and West and all the students who have recently arrived to take up university work in this country, my heartiest greetings and best wishes for a happy and successful year in the universities.

It is also my pleasant duty to express on my behalf and on that of my colleagues hearty appreciation for the confidence you have reposed in us by giving us the honor and privilege of representing you and of working with you in the various activities of the Alliance. We assure you that we will endeavor to do our utmost to represent your interests faithfully, and to advance them as far as our capacities will enable us.

It has been generally the practice in the past that each administration would announce at the beginning of the year a program of work to be carried out during the course of the year. We will not depart from this practice, for a program so announced will serve to call the attention of our members to the work needed to be done and the problems to be solved during the year, and indicate to them that the nature of the work and problems require the interest, co-operation, and support of individual members in order to bring our task to a successful issue. The officers alone cannot accomplish it, and it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the interests of the student body can only be promoted effectively by the hearty support given to the officers by the individual members and by the sections representing them. An attitude of indifference is particularly to be guarded against and to be sedulously avoided, for such an attitude always means inertia and impotency of an organization, however well-intentioned the officers may be. We wish, therefore, to emphasize to our members the need of constant interest and the hearty support of the individual member in all the activities of the Alliance. The

Alliance is yours and mine, and with "team-work" we can accomplish much for the good of all affiliated with it. Your interest and your support will be the most prized compensation to your officers in serving you.

At this writing I desire only to announce the more immediate subjects of our program, on which we should bend the greater part of our energy to secure some really substantial results. These are Membership, Finance, the *Monthly* and Vocational Groups.

1. MEMBERSHIP: While it is true that the majority of our university and college students are members of the Alliance, there are still a good many who have not joined it. That many failed to join it in the past may have been mainly due to the fact that the object of the Alliance was not clearly known. The Alliance is an organization endeavoring to represent and promote the interests of *all* our students in this country. This being the case, it is proper to expect every student to be a member, so that he may enjoy its benefits and an interest and share in its work.

It is most desirable to have all our students in the organization for the sake of strengthening it as a working force. We welcome, therefore, every student "who possesses a sound mind and good character," to join the Alliance this year.

In charge of membership is a committee composed of our Secretary and the three secretaries of the Sections. The members of the Alliance are earnestly requested to assist personally in the work of this committee by endeavoring to secure every student in their universities and colleges to become a member of the Alliance. They may feel assured that such assistance is one of the most effective means of enlarging the membership rapidly.

Attention should be called to the Associate Membership. As described by the Constitution, "associate members consist of those Chinese residents in the United States other than students, non-Chinese, residing here or elsewhere, who manifest an interest in the Alliance, or Chinese domiciling abroad." At present the number of associate members is small. It is to the interest of the Alliance that such members should be increased. Our active members would do a good service if they will invite qualified persons, who are interested in our objects and work, to become associate members.

Let every member feel the interest of the Membership Committee and executive officers in increasing the membership this year.

II. FINANCE: The effectiveness with which the executive officers and committees can carry out the various activities of the Alliance depends much on adequate financial support. The present condition of the treasury is not such as to insure adequate support. It becomes necessary, therefore, to strengthen it as soon as it may be. The first step toward this end is to have our members pay their dues promptly. The officers will greatly appreciate such prompt action on the part of members.

To insure the financial soundness of the Alliance in each administrative year, it is necessary to create a reserve fund. It is our endeavor this year to establish such a fund, making provisions that this fund be maintained from year to year, so that no future administrative year may be handicapped financially at its beginning. The President and Treasurer have been planning for the fund, and it is expected that before long the plan will be announced and carried through with the assistance of the councilmen and the members of all the Sections.

III. THE MONTHLY. To publish the *Monthly* is one of our most important functions. As an official organ of the whole student body, which has the responsible duty to express its opinions and views regarding diverse questions having reference to the students and to our country, the *Monthly* deserves the support of every member and every Section. It is to the interest of the students in genral that the *Monthly* be properly maintained. This can be done only when the students rally to its support by being each a subscriber, by endeavoring to assist the board of managers to increase its circulation among outsiders. It is absolutely essential that adequate financial support be given to the *Monthly*, which at present it still lacks in some degree, in spite of the energetic and conscientious efforts of the managers and their assistants. The first obvious way to work toward adequate support is to have every member pay his dues as soon as possible, which cover his subscription to the *Monthly*, and every student interested in the general welfare of the student body to become a subscriber. The *Monthly* is an enterprise for the sole interest of our students. Will they not give quick and constant support to it?

We have an excellent board of editors and a most energetic board of managers for the *Monthly* this year. These workers give their time and energy unstintedly to the *Monthly* in order to make it a worthy literary publication and a self-supporting enterprise. They need the assistance of every member in their work, and they deserve such assistance.

IV. VOCATIONAL GROUPS: The Constitution provides for three such groups—Arts and Sciences, Engineering, Agriculture and Forestry. The object of these groups is to promote among our students the serious study and discussion of subjects and questions relative to each vocational or professional group. In the past various efforts have been made to secure an organization of the groups for that purpose. But owing to various obstacles given rise to by our peculiar situation, we have not been successful in obtaining substantial results. It is the purpose and object of the present administration to so organize the groups that a few simple, but substantial and valuable results may be attained during the course of the year. The first result aimed at will consist in the completion of the study of some definite subjects by various members in each group. This involves investigation or research by those who undertake the study, but as five to six months are given to the study, it will not be too much of a burden. The results of such study will be embodied in carefully prepared papers, some of which may be selected to form the basis of a program for the vocational conference of each Section at the Annual Conference. The need of such a program was felt at each Conference, but owing to the lack of organization of the work of the groups in the past the need was not filled. It is hoped that the organization of the works of the groups contemplated for this year will fill that need.

It is to be remarked that unusually excellent papers embodying the results of study may be collected and published by the Alliance as "Alliance Studies" in the various fields, thus preserving what would be useful to our students.

The second object aimed at is the preparation of a bibliography of standard and best works in each field of study, which the division of the group considers as useful to students in the field. This work can be easily done by the group divided into different sections, as civil engineering, mechanical engineering, economics, and so on.

To achieve these two simple, but valuable results, each group will be organized thus: There will be a national chairman who has general supervision of the work of the group. There will be three Sectional chairmen, each having immediate charge of the group in his Section. Each Sectional group is subdivided into professional divisions, as electrical engineering, naval architecture, or agriculture.

Each of these divisions is to have a leader, who shall arrange for the study of two or three topics in his group, and secure competent students to undertake that study.

He will collect the studies of his group before the Annual Conference and submit them to the Sectional chairman, who will use them to arrange a part of the program at the Annual Vocational Conference. He will lead in the work of preparing the bibliography of his division.

The national chairman will finally collect the studies and bibliographies from the Sectional chairmen, with whom he will consult in selecting worthy studies for publication and for filing.

What has been said concerning the work and organization of the groups is general; but it serves to explain what the make-up of the work and organization is like.

The work to carry out this plan is now in progress. Later details may be published in the *Monthly*.

The need and usefulness of such work is, I believe, apparent to our members. We earnestly ask for the co-operation of the members in this work.

LOY CHANG.

Ex-Treasurer of the Alliance, S. D. Lee's Full Report for the Fiscal Year, 1912-1913.

To Members of the Alliance:—

Your treasurer, the undersigned, took up his official duties on October 29, 1912, when he received all the records and balance of the treasury from his predecessor, Mr. P. H. Hsu. The following is a true account of the financial transactions of his office for the year under review:—

RECEIPTS.

From Balance of Previous Administration	$83.08
From Balance of Alliance Reserve	14.50
From Balance A. K. H. (dissolved)	9.40
From Eastern Section Membership	285.00
From Midwest Section Membership	255.00
From Western Section Membership	21.00
From Non-Active Membership	1.00
From 1912 Monthly	13.00
From 1912 Annual (to Alliance Reserve)	39.20
From 1912 Directory	.25
From 1913 Directory	13.16
Total	$734.59

EXPENDITURES.

Committee Functions	Printing Stationary Circulars	Postage Telephone Telegraph	Expressage Sundry	Total
To Executive	$48.10	$33.62	$5.22	$86.94
To Gen. Welfare..	8.25	1.10		9.35
To Finance	4.00	1.25		5.25
To Engineering ..	15.00	2.12	1.65	18.77
To Ag. & For'y...	3.00	2.00	3.00	8.00
To Student Aid ..	5.75	4.73		10.48
To Patriotic		1.86		1.86
To Const. Rev....	21.25	1.59		22.84
To Const. Adj....	3.00	.50		3.50
To Auditing			3.85	3.85
To 1913 Monthly..				299.30
To 1913 Annual (53.70 from entire Alliance Reserve)				100.00
To 1913 Directory				120.00
Total	$108.35	$48.77	$13.72	$690.14
Balance				44.45
Check				$734.59

In the history of the Alliance this is probably the first report in which the receipts and expenditures are so tabulated. At a glance it can be seen clearly that, for a Council representation of 210 members in the Eastern Section, instead of the full amount of $420, only $285 membership dues were received, which is only about 68 per cent.; Midwest Section, 85 per cent., and Western Section 30 per cent. This report also classifies the different items of expenditure in one committee or function, as well as of different committees or functions in the whole Alliance. This last feature is probably most valuable in landing our next budget on a more solid basis.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) S. D. LEE,
October 28, 1913.

Accounts audited and found correct:
(Signed) CHIMIN CHU-FUH,
Chairman, Auditing Committee.

Chairman Tong's Report for October and November. Report of the Western Section, C. S. A.

By Yoeh-Liang Tong, Chairman of Eastern Section.

Owing to the need of funds for publishing the Alliance *Monthly* a loan of one hundred and fifty dollars from the Reserve Fund has been granted to Mr. Lam Von-fong, chief manager of the said publication. The amount will be returned to the committee in charge of the Reserve Fund within a few months.

Upon the resignnation of Mr. H. K. Chow as an assistant manager of the *Monthly* elected from the Eastern Section, Mr. C. S. Shu of Pennsylvania has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

The personnel of the Membership Committee of the Eastern Section is as follows:—

Chairman (ex-officio)—K. Z. Lin, English Secretary of the Section.

Columbia—Miss Mabel Lee, K. M. Wong, C. H. Wang, C. Chu.

Cornell—T. S. Kuo, C. Ping, N. Shen.
M. I. T.—Lau Long, C. S. Hsin.
Wellesley—Miss F. H. Lin.
Yale—K. Y. Mok.
Harvard—Zuntsoon Zee.
Princeton—K. V. Dzung.
Worcester—Y. C. Mei.
Washington—T. P. Sze.
Pennsylvania—J. Usang Ly.
Baltimore—S. M. Woo.
Syracuse—H. M. Au.
Cushing—Carl Jen.
Lehigh—S. Z. Kiang.

YOEH-LIANG TONG,
Chairman, Eastern Section.

REPORT OF THE WESTERN SECTION, C. S. A.

On October 25th a special meeting of the Western Section of the Alliance was held in the Chinese Y. M. C. A. Building of San Francisco, with Mr. Y. S. Chuck, in the chair. The following points were taken under consideration:—

1. Decision of time and place for the Semi-Annual Conference.
2. Discussion of the Section's Revised Constitution, and of its conformity to that of the Alliance.
3. Discussion of the Section's financial condition.
4. Adoption of the Alliance pin.
5. Reception of new students and members.

The letter of Mr. Blanpied, immigration secretary of the San Francisco Y. M. C. A., containing an invitation to the Western Section to hold its Semi-Annual Conference at the Y. M. C. A. Building, thereby becoming guests of the Association, was read and the invitation accepted. It was decided that the date for this Conference should be not earlier than January first, but not later than the fourth.

Regarding the Revised Constitution, it was decided that the Committee for the re-revision of this Sectional Constitution be authorized to modify it so as to make it conform to that of the Alliance, and also to arrange the representation of the different localities so that there might be a representative vote in the Semi-Annual Conference. It was also decided that through the secretary, members of local students' clubs be individually invited to joint the Western Section rather than to affiliate the local organizations with the Alliance.

The following were admitted as active members: Misses A. B. Sitton and N. Soo Hoo, Messrs. A. P. Low, J. S. Lowe and H. M. Liang.

The treasurer, Mr. S. L. Lee, acquainted us with the present financial conditions. After some discussion, it was deemed best that the Executive Committee be authorized to select and stage a play, the proceeds of which should be used to relieve our present pecuniary embarrassment.

The C. S. A. pin, already approved by the Eastern and Mid-Western Sections, was adopted.

CLARA SOO-HOO, Secretary.

Communication

(Readers are invited to send in communications for publication, but the Editors do not assume responsibility for opinions expressed under this head.—Eds.)

DR. ELIOT'S "JAPANESE CHARACTERISTICS."

To the Editor of the *Monthly*:—

In making a brief comment on Dr. Eliot's article entitled "Japanese Characteristics," which appeared as the October pamphlet of the International Conciliation, I have in mind a three-fold reason. First, without further interpretion, the article in itself will remain misunderstood by those who are uninformed of these things. Secondly, though articles of similar nature are nothing surprising or unusual, words of so influential a man as Dr. Charles W. Eliot should not be allowed to remain as it is, in the same way as the words of any ordinary person. Thirdly, I want to inform my fellow students of an article that indirectly reflects so much upon our country and our race.

After stating that the whole world "should come to know well the qualities and ambitions of the Japanese people," the article proceeds to say that the Japanese are a peaceful nation, without any intention to fight for expansion of power, "love of glory," or "a desire for new conquests and possessions"; that they are an able and intelligent people, as they have made all modern industries successful and "seized upon all the applied sciences developed in Europe and America during the last century; that they possess fine "moral endowments" as they "keep their race pure," have "intense patriotism," and their "women are, as a rule, fecund," and it is not a fact, as the foreign residents in the Orient believe, that "the Chinese are honest, and the Japanese dishonest"; that, on the whole, they have taken on the Western civilization, which "no other Oriental nation has ever approached." Certainly we "should come to know well" all these good qualities of the Japanese, but, knowing these, have we known "the qualities and ambitions of the Japanese people" in full? Dr. Eliot has painted Japan like Paradise, and the Japanese like angels. The question remains, if the people of the United States read only this article about the qualities of the Japanese, can they get the right and accurate impression of that people?

It will not be fair for me to criticise, if a man is paying his high compliments to another, or to a nation. But his constant comparison of the Japanese with the Chinese, and his indirect reflection on our country, makes it impossible for me to remain silent. For example, he says that the Japanese are, "as a race, distinct from other Orientals"; that "they are unlike the Chinese ———"; that the "opium habit is Chinese, but not Japanese," and so on. China is directly used as the low level line to measure the height of the Japanese civilization, and the Chinese as the ugly background to show picturesque Japan. For this reason we must examine the article further.

In establishing the argument that the Japanese do not at all intend to "dominate the Pacific," the main points given to substantiate it in this article are either vague or contrary to fact. To say that "the commercial and industrial interests of Japan require peace with all the other nations of the world" cannot prove in any sense that Japan does not desire political expansion. These interests require no less political conquest than peace. To say that the Japanese are a "homing people" and that their "statesmen by no means desire any extensive migration of Japanese people to other lands," is a positive evidence that Dr. Eliot does not know how the Japanese are pouring into Manchuria and north China. In persuading his readers to believe that Japan does not plan to dominate the Pacific, he undoubtedly ignores what she has been doing during the past years. Along the whole eastern coasts of Asia, Japan has established herself in many positions of importance, and consequently she is already dominating the western half of the Pacific. If proceeding unchecked, she will soon seize the opportunity of dominating the entire Ocean. The argument that it is impossible for Japan to send a large force to America for war has no foundation whatever. It has no more weight than the opposite statement that Japan will soon attempt to fight the United States, since neither can be proved at the present.

The next point of significance in this article is the author's justification of Japan's wars, and of her territorial acquisitions on the mainland. "The war with China and the war with Russia were both in reality defensive wars. . . . . that Japan would not be safe on her islands if Korea and Korean harbors were in the hands of either of her immensely powerful neighbors." This is equal to saying that Japan did the just and the right thing to fight China, to fight Russia, and to wipe out Korea! There is a long reach between Russia and the Japanese islands. China has long ceased to be Japan's "powerful neighbor," and she could not become such very soon either. Least of all is the existence of Korea a danger to Japan. What are the conditions that made these wars defensive? What dangers were there to the Japanese if the Koreans, who are now poor and wretched, still continued to live as during the years past? If such direct invasions and outrages can be called defensive measures, what are the military activities that may be named as offensive? Would not a war with the United States be defending the welfare of the Japanese here? Would not the extinction of all the other human races be defensive to the lives of the Japanese, their children and their grandchildren? Unless such wild hopes can be justified, Japan's past extermination of Korea and her present encroachments upon China can never be justified.

Leaving the other incredible points of this article to the imagination of my readers, I here conclude this humble criticism with a strong protest against the article as a whole. Its author made people believe the small part of the best qualities of the Japanese as the total of their characteristics. He is too much concerned in praising one people and forgets that indirectly he has overestimated them and underestimated all the others. Lastly, he is so eager to maintain continued peace between Japan and the United States that, perhaps unconsciously, he has not only justified the past wars of Japan, but also generously left an ample field for her future aggressions under cover of the almighty word, Defensive.

H. J. Fei.

New Haven, Oct. 28, 1913.

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The Chinese Students Monthly

VOL. IX. JANUARY 10, 1914 NUMBER 3

Published Monthly from November to June, Inclusive, Under the Authority of the Council of the Chinese Students' Alliance in U. S. A.

Contents

EDITORIALS—

Government and Constitution. A Typical Example of Ignorance 173

EXTRACTS 177

COMMENTS 184

SURVEY OF HOME NEWS—

Survey of the Month 188

Draft of the National Constitution of China 192

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES—

The Women of China. *Miss Pingsa Hu* 200

Future Work for Geological Engineers in China. *Prof. James F. Smith* 204

Scientific Agriculture, and its Prospective Application in China (continued). *Y. Young* 207

The Construction and Test of a High Voltage Battery. *T. C. Chang* 214

The Social and Economic Significance of Technical Develment. *M. H. Li* 219

Confucianism and State Religion. *F. Chang* 224

Festival in Cherry Blossom Time. *W. Y. Chun* 228

China, the Land of Promise (a poem). *Henry U. Yip* . . . 230

Homesick Pills. *C. P. Wang* . 231

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE . . . 233

PERSONAL NOTES (By the Editor-in-Chief 242

BUSINESS—

Treasurer Wang's Report Ending December 20, 1913 242

An Open Letter to Students of Engineering. *S. J. Shu* . . 245

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF CLUBS 248

TERMS—$1.00 a year to non-members and $ .70 to members of the Alliance, payable in advance to the Chinese Students' Monthly. Postage prepaid in U. S. A.; 24c. extra for foreign countries.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:—Notice to that effect must be given to the Circulation Manager one month in advance. Both the new and the old address must be given.

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The Chinese Students' Monthly

Vol. IX   January, 1913   No. 3

Editorials

Government and Constitution

We publish in this number the draft of the Constitution of the Republic, as prepared by the Constitution Drafting Committee. From the press reports we learn that a commission of sixteen, including the foreign advisers on constitutional affairs, has been appointed by the President to study the draft, and that 80 out of the 113 articles have been marked for amendment. It is, therefore, not at all certain that the one which will ultimately be adopted as the organic law of the land is going to be the same, or anything resembling it. On the other hand, the importance of this document must not be overlooked on account of its historic value. Students of constitutional law can find in it a very interesting field for speculative thinking.

A constitution is but a scheme on paper; it altogether depends upon the exercise of powers to make it living and effective. Hence whatever criticisms we may venture to apply to this document must be regarded as academic. Sufficiently removed from the scene of action to be able to view the situation dispassionately, we may perchance, in giving our opinion of this instrument of government, say something which will help to correct some wrong impressions of republicanism which its false interpreters have been creating, to the great disadvantage of our beloved country.

The Draft Constitution may be taken as the product of the prevailing sentiment. It purports to make Parliamentary Government complete and supreme. It makes ample provisions against the abuses of power issuing from one quarter —the executive branch of the Government. This is, indeed, its striking feature. Let us see what Parliament can do under this proposed Constitution: Parliament makes laws, the President's veto can be overruled by a two-thirds majority vote of the members present. It watches over the execution of the laws, when it is not in session, through a very unique instrument, the Parliamentary Committee, which must, in the course of time, acquire very extensive powers and influence. It elects the President, and can impeach him, through the lower chamber, by a two-thirds majority vote, at a session in which at least three-fourths of the total number of members are present. The Cabinet is responsible to the lower chamber; and when Parliament is not in session, the appointment of the Premier must be made with the concurrence of the Parliamentary Committee. The control of Parliament over the purse is complete, and it supervises over the auditing of accounts. Finally, Parliament interprets the Constitution, and can amend it in one single session. It is not necessary to enumerate all that Parliament can do. Much depends upon what the "law" is, and Parliament must be the body to pass those laws.

We do not wish to convey the impression that we intend to criticise any particular provision in the draft. It is not our purpose to do so. Our apprehension lies here: The fundamental truth cannot be denied that *where the real power in a Government lies, there is the danger of oppression.* The Executive, by this instrument of government, is made subservient to Parliament; the crucial point, then, is, Is there sufficient check against the abuses of powers from another quarter—the legislative branch of the Government? Are we sure that Parliament will be responsible to the people, in the present stage of our political development, and that the representatives of the people will not forget their *popular origin,* when they are elected to such long terms of office as the Constitution provides?

The question is a very serious one, unless we can claim to be a peculiar people, free from the weakness and human passions to which the Western peoples, with and in spite of their long experience of popular government, are subject. Our own experience of the past two years ought to have destroyed any of these illusions, which some may yet entertain. Those who are conversant with the proceedings of popular assemblies, who have seen how difficult it often is, when there is no outside pressure, to bring them to harmonious and correct resolutions, will readily admit that a Legislature can be irresponsible and tyrannical. Right at this moment, in the United States, we see with our own eyes some of the best laws passed by legislators, against their inclinations, because of the pressure of public opinion. That educated and intelligent public opinion is the best check, no doubt; but we must admit it is only beginning to make its influence felt in our country. To educate the people so that we can count on the influence of a well-educated public opinion is the greatest need of the time, but we shall not enter into that subject, lest we may not know where to stop. Without a well-developed public opinion, without well-defined party distinctions, it seems to us necessary, in order to make government possible, to make the other branches of the Government sufficiently strong to deal with it on equal footing.

We believe in a strong Central Government, and hold that only by combining power and liberty can we secure the advantages of free and popular government. We want progress, but we do not want to ignore the laws of progress. It would be well for us to quote a passage from our favorite author, that great genius, Alexander Hamilton, who had much to do with the organization of the Federal Government of the United States, to refute the current doctrine preached by false interpreters of republicanism in our country:

"There is an idea, which is not without its advocates, that a vigorous Executive is inconsistent with the genius of republican government. The enlightened well-wishers to this species of government must at least hope that the supposition is destitute of foundation, since they can never admit its truth without at the same time admitting the condemnation of their own principles. Energy in the Executive is a leading character in the definition of good government. It is essential to the protection of the community against foreign attacks; it is not less essential to the steady administration of the laws; to the protection of property against those irregular and high-handed combinations which sometimes interrupt the ordinary course of justice; to the security of liberty against the enterprises and assaults of ambition, of faction, and of anarchy. Every man the least conversant in Roman story knows how often that republic was obliged to take refuge in the absolute power of a single person, under the formidable title of Dictator, as well against the intrigues of ambitious individuals who aspired to the tyranny, and the seditions of whole classes of the community, whose conduct threatened the existence of all government, as against the invasions of external enemies, who menaced the conquest and destruction of Rome."

This is not the only passage of Hamilton's writings that is instructive. We recommend everything from that man to our readers as most profitable reading. It remains to be seen what the draft the President's Commission will submit looks like. There is a possibility of rendering the Executive omnipotent by reducing Parliament to harmless impotence. Let us hope such is not to be the case.

A Typical Example of Ignorance

The question of State religion continues to claim our attention. It has aroused widespread comment in the press in the Western world, but we must deplore the fact that some of the comments sadly miss the mark. Thus, speaking of the Confucian movement, one of our worthy contemporaries says that it is not unnatural, because, "although Confucianism has wrought untold damage to Chinese life, individual, social and national, it must be admitted that it has developed and preserved some sterling racial qualities." The soundness of this argument, which may have been meant as a compliment to us, can be demonstrated by our putting it in a different way, and asserting that, "although Christianity has wrought untold damage to, say, American life, or English life (for the sake of argument, it does not make any difference which), individual, social and national, it must be admitted that it has developed and preserved some sterling racial qualities." We must all admit that this would be absurd. Many foolish things have been done under the disguise of Christianity, historically, and there are still imperfections in the Christian civilization of today, but thinking and impartial observers must not attribute them to Christian teachings, but rather to the failure to observe those teachings, and to misinterpretation of them. The same is true with Confucianism. We are not blind to the shortcomings of our own civilization and the present day social conditions, but Confucius has nothing to do with them, and things may have been different altogether if his teachings (which, we must say, many of his critics have never known) have been observed in our every day life.

The subject is not to be treated so superficially. We are, as we have been always, opposed to any form of State religion, because we do not like to see religious issues made political issues in our Republic. But we believe the leaders of the Confucian movement can and may do an infinite amount of good if they succeed by their efforts in putting some new life into Confucianism, and making it vital, without having to adopt it as a State religion which is bad, both for the State and for Confucianism itself.

Press Extracts

Extracts From Count Hayashi's Memoirs.

(The following extract from the late Count Hayashi's Memoirs, dealing with China, may furnish some stimulating reading.—Eds.)

China's Boast

"China for ages past has been boasting to the surrounding foreign countries about her being the celestial land. She has had the habit of making much of herself in a proud and haughty manner, so even when she was attacked by a foreign power, and was unable to resist aggression, she still kept proud and haughty.

"When a Government is powerful, the officials of that Government may be excused by other persons on account of the Government's power, but as soon as that Government loses its power other parties will not remain submissive. In China, civil society is held in much higher esteem than military society.

"As soon as temporary warfares are put an end to, she will not be able to boast to foreign countries about herself. But the Government would like to hide that fact from its nationals. The officials are always trying to save the face of the nation in every way. This saving of face is the first consideration of Chinese officials in any diplomatic dealings in which they may be engaged, supposing an incident happens.

"If the Chinese Government should yield only 20 per cent. of what is demanded, the remainder could be left undisturbed, yet, as the officials are anxious to save the national face, it does not like to yield, and eventually loses the whole 100 per cent. From the point of view of the Chinese, they are not by any means, so to speak, the first party to seek intercourse with foreign countries. They would much rather not have foreigners within their confines.

Foreigners Stir up Difficulties

"But foreigners come to China on their own account, and stir up various difficulties. So it is the foreigners, and not the Chinese, that make various requests. Consequently there is call for an agitation for the expulsion of foreigners, or for closing up the treaty ports. Yet they are not able to meet the foreigners with the point of the bayonet, and China must, therefore, drag along indefinitely, because the Chinese do not know what else they can do.

"That is the essence of Chinese foreign policy, and if any incident brings matters to a critical condition, then China would employ Machiaevellism, and play one power off against another, herself remaining in between and gathering the profits for herself. That is to say, she uses the methods of 'playing two tigers' off against each other.

"Well, if even one tiger dies, and the other is wounded, there is not enough strength left in China to drive off the wounded tiger. So she is liable to be bitten, and perhaps badly, by the wounded tiger. So, even if she employs the plan of playing two nations off against each other, in the end she will be pressed to the wall by one or the other of the two countries engaged.

"Even if there should be intelligent ministers in the Government who could see this point clearly, and who tried to yield what is inevitable and settle matters quickly, the other class, who always insist upon saving face, would come out with the most bitter criticism of ministers, who would soon be unable to hold their positions, and indeed would find it impossible to maintain their heads on their bodies. No one shoulders any responsibility. If they settle matters too soon they might lose the national face, and then, if they lost the national face, foreign nations would scorn them, thereby leaving a bad example to posterity.

Foreign Powers Must Prepare

"The foreign powers must decide to be prepared to stay always in a defensive position, so that, whichever way affairs may be settled, they shall not lose, and they must be prepared to wait as long as China wants to wait, for hurry with China certainly results in loss.

"In dealing with China we want to take plenty of time, to regard all provincial and local problems of that country, to insist upon our claims, and to explain patiently and steadily the reasons for the position we take up. We should be ready to reciprocate, and then wait until the convention is finally signed.

"We ought not to boast and brag to the Chinese, for thereby we only hurt their feelings. To the Ministers of State and gentlemen of China we should be polite in our manner, and should try to cultivate warm friendship. There is no other way to success.

"My dissertation on Chinese policy has become rather long. I shall end it with a brief outline of the *Tatsu Maru* incident.

"On board the *Tatsu Maru* were cases loaded by Chinese and foreigners, and including cases shipped by Japanese. These latter cases contained rifles, the consignees of which resided in Amoy. All bills of lading and other documents were in perfect condition. When this vessel was lying at anchor in the neighborhood of Amoy, waiting for the tide, Chinese military officers came up on a steam launch and boarded the *Tatsu Maru.*

"They pulled down the Japanese flag and seized the vessel, convoying it to Canton. The reason given was that the *Tatsu Maru* had arms aboard which were intended to be used by rebels inland; but to place an embargo on contraband of war is permitted only during time of war. No nation has any right to seize contraband merely because there is a rebellion within its territories.

"She has certainly no right to capture the vessel of a foreign country and seize its cargo, even if the cargo does consist of arms. It may be imagined that China could have seized the arms when they were landed from the Japanese vessel, and could have used them themselves to assist in putting down the rebellion.

Knew Conditions in China

"The Saionji ministry recognized that there was a rebellion in the interior of China, and knew well the conditions in the interior. They sympathized with the officials of the province affected; they were willing for the provincial officials to buy the arms, if they were not willing to let them go to the rebels; and they were willing to assist in negotiating with the sellers; while China, on her part, should indemnify the owners of the ship, and apologize for the insult done to the Japanese flag, according to established customs.

"On the other hand, the Japanese Government, which had issued regulations with regard to the shipment of arms to China, would prohibit shipments to Amoy. The incident was settled on this basis. If that arrangement had not been considered satisfactory, we should have had no alternative but to surrender the shipment of arms to China, as she had captured them, and leave the insult to the flag unsatisfied.

"In addition, the damage done to the owner of the ship would not have been indemnified, whilst the Japanese Government would have had to indemnify other foreigners for damage done to the cargoes.

"There only seems to me these two alternatives. If we had adopted the latter, the Chinese, of course, would have been glad, but the Japanese certainly would not have been satisfied. That the Saionji Cabinet, taking all the circumstances into consideration, took mild steps in this affair, seems to me very proper.

"I believe it was a fair and impartial thing to do, and it was most unreasonable of the Kwangtung officials to declare a boycott against Japanese goods. But it is actions such as these which cause China to be scorned by foreign nations."

Dr. Goodnow on the Draft Constitution.

(The following extracts are taken from the opinions of Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, legal adviser to the Chinese Government, which were made public before the expulsion of Kuomintang members took place. We recommend them to our readers.—Eds.)

Legislature and President

"China is a country of great diversity of conditions, due to climatic differences, geographical features, and the absence of good means of communication. It is a country which has had little if any experience in popular self-government, so far as concerns the solution of the larger problems of its national life. Party organization has not developed as yet any great strength, certainly not such strength as may be relied on to insure the presence of two great parties. The present constitution finally takes from the President all power of dissolution, and thereby deprives him of his most effective weapon of defence aganst a hostile Legislature, which itself may not be representative of the people.

Cabinet Government

"The experience of the immediate past further would seem to show this distrust of the advisability of cabinet government for China is justified. The ministries have been so unstable that little if any progress has been made in the solution of many most important and pressing problems. A large part of the trouble is to be found in the attempt of the council, and later the assembly, to exercise too strict control over the action of the executive.

"What China would seem to need, for the present at any rate, is a strong executive who should be permitted, subject to a general control to be exercised by the Legislature, over the policy to be followed, to pursue that policy unhampered by vexatious restrictions.

"It appears to be generally believed that foreign loans will soon have to be made. It can hardly be hoped that the banks which may be expected to undertake the placing of these loans will be willing to advance large sums of money under a form of government which makes it impossible to determine with reasonable certainty who will, even in a few months, have the disposition of the proceeds of these loans.

Committee of National Assembly

"This body (the Committee of National Assembly) is quite a new thing in constitutional government. Its establishment is apparently due to the desire not to trust the President with the exercise of political power. But this particular example of distrust of the executive is legislative control of the executive run wild. The framers of the constitution are evidently unwilling to trust the Prime Minister and the ministers in the case of a vote of want of confidence, with the carrying on of the government during the period of adjournment. That the presence of the committee (in Pekin) will greatly hamper the effectiveness of the government is greatly to be feared.

"It is always well to remember, in constitution making, that it is impossble to guard against every possible abuse of power without destroying government efficiency. Like most human relations, political relations can be conducted satisfactorily only upon the basis of a reasonable mutual confidence.

Auditors of Accounts

"Like the Committee of the National Assembly, the election of auditors of accounts by the Senate is also almost without a precedent. That there should be auditors who are in a large measure independent of the government is unquestionably true. Such auditors are provided in almost all modern countries. As a usual thing they are, however, placed in the same positions as are judges. That is, they are appointed by the executive, and usually have a tenure of office which makes it impossible for the executive to dismiss them."

In regard to the President's request for permission to put his case before the Constitution Committee, Prof. Goodnow gave the government the followng advice:

The President and Constitution Making

"That the recognition of such a right on his part is highly expedient cannot be doubted, when it is remembered that his experience in managing the affairs of the Republic during the past two years fits him better than almost any other man in China to express views as to any defects or merits which are incident to any of the features of the provisional constitution. It is hardly conceivable that the National Assembly should, because of the adoption of any technical view as to their or his powers in the matter, really desire to deprive itself of the benefit of his advice or counsel."

The Salt Revenues.

(The following extract from the *National Review* is of interest in showing the revenues and liabilities of the Salt Gabelle. —Eds.)

The regulations drawn up by Sir Richard Dane for the improved administration of the Salt Gabelle have been approved by the Minister of Finance, and are considered by the bankers of the Quintuple Group to be quite satisfactory, whilst the collection of salt revenues is showing encouraging results. At Tientsin collection is proceeding at the rate of $400,000 weekly, and should continue at the rate of not less than two millions monthly; Shantung has already paid $1,000,000 into the banks of the Quintuple Group in two and a half months; Canton has paid $500,000, although the salt administration there has not yet been reorganized; whilst at Hankow, Foochow and Hangchow $1,000,000 has been collected. The Quintuple bankers consider the average total collected already may reasonably be expected to reach three million dollars monthly, the equivalent of $36,000,000 annually, from which must be deducted the cost of collection. The actual liabilities of the Chinese Government chargeable to the Salt Revenues are two months' service of the Boxer Indemnity not covered by the Maritime Customs, $3,000,000; the annual service of the Crisp and other loans enjoying priority, $7,500,000; and the service of the Reorganization Loan, $12,500,000; totalling $25,000,000.

Monetary Situation and Postal Facilities.

(The following extract is taken from the London *Economist*. The part dealing with postal facilities is based on the Report of the Chinese Ministry of Communications for 1912. —Eds.)

Among the most pressing questions in China is that of the currency. Customs revenue and values are stated in terms of the Haikwan tael. The tael is a fictitious unit—a weight, not a coin. There are many different kinds of tael—more than 100 in the country as a whole—varying considerably in their value from one another. Thus 100 Haikwan or Customs taels are worth 101.64 Kuping or Treasury taels, 105.2 Tientsin taels, and 111.40 Shanghai taels. The Haikwan tael, which was worth 3s. 0⅛ d. in English money in 1899, 2s. 7$\frac{3}{16}$ d. in 1909, was equivalent to 2s. 8 ¼d. in 1911. There is no real standard currency; gold is scarcely used at all; silver, consisting of dollars of several kinds, mostly introduced by foreigners, and some of Chinese mintage, and of sycee, is used by the wealthier classes. But the general currency is copper, and the confusion of copper coins is astonishing. The old copper cash were issued at a value of 1,000 in a tael, but since then there have been many issues of many values.

The total number of postal articles dealt with in 1912 amounted to nearly 444 millions—a figure that constitutes an absolute increase of 23 millions over the total for the previous period, and represents for a full 12 months' working, a growth of some 86 million articles—the highest increase ever recorded. Mainly responsible for this increment was the amount of newspapers and printed matter handled, a total of 115 million articles being recorded, as against 98 millions in 1911. The extension of the newspaper business was, in fact, one of the features of the year. New newspapers representative of every shade of political opinion were founded, while the circulation of the existing sheets tended largely to increase. At the end of the year the number of publications registered at the Post Office for transmission in China exceeded 400. Apart from the political situation, a direct stimulus to journalistic enterprise was afforded by the reduction in the postal rates, which was introduced on April 1, 1912. The rates for both newspapers and printed matter were reduced by one-half, and, in common with newspapers proper, an enormous amount of circulars, notices, and other printed matter was handled.

Comments

1914

1911 figured as a year of introduction, 1912 as one of fiction, and 1913 of auction; will 1914 please show us some reinforced concrete construction? Hard as prophets do die, great is still the joy of life to predict. In the months immediately ahead of us, the outpour of the energy of our nation will, we venture to predict, no longer be dissipated in turmoil and friction, but persistently concentrated on the large, outstanding problems that press for solution.

To our fellows in exile who are revolutionally inclined, we offer the warmest New Year wishes for a long life and plenty of fresh air. We also wish them complete failure in their unworthy propaganda, for

Revolution ad infinitum = Revolution ad absurdum,
(Sir Mexico Newton's law of emotion).
And, Plus Revolution = Minus territory,
(Russonippon's newest theorem).
∴ Hurrah! Hurrah for a "third revolution?"
(Hon. Dr. Sun Yat-sen's shining conclusion, or perchance the journalist's latest intuition).

First Aid to the Treasury

The Hsiung Hsi-ling Ministry is making a serious effort to draw up a good budget for 1914. One of its ways and means is the raising of our customs tariff. As this is fixed by conventional agreements with the treaty Powers, China has now asked for their assent for doing this.

There is nothing dubious in the request. China does not care to stir up the passionate issue of protection versus free trade. She is simply pretty nearly "broke," and wants to raise some additional revenues to keep things moving. Income tax or inheritance tax could have little use to her for many years yet to come; and her land tax must take quite a little time to get readjusted. Under the circumstances the customs duties must be relied upon to yield the major portion of the additional revenues that she urgently needs. She could easily get money through this means, because her customs service—thanks to the labors of the late Sir Robert Hart—has kept up remarkable efficiency.

China would fulfill the prerequisite condition laid down in the McKay treaty of 1902 by abolishing the time-dishonored likin taxes, which, like the zolls in Germany of the pre-Federation days, have set up customs barriers within the country. She could readily do this if the revenues thus lost may be made up through some means like the customs. But with this change to be made, will the treaty Powers assent to the tariff revision? We are hoping that every one and all of them come to see the fiscal exigencies of our Government and that they do not take advantage of the conventional nature of our tariff-making power to embarass it in its efforts to secure the much needed revenues.

The Hwai-ho Flood Problem

Our Government has, through the American legation at Pekin, invited the investment of capital from this country for reclaiming the Hwai valley from floods. The Hwai-ho, rising from the Tungpah Mountains, flows through alluvial lands in southeastern Honan and northern Anhwei for a distance of about 800 miles into Lake Hungtze. On the fertile alluvial soils rich crops of rice, tea, barley and cotton have been raised. The stream is navigable by large boats to as far as the vicinity of Sinyangchow, an important station on the Pekin-Hankow railroad. But the serious trouble is that it very frequently overflows its banks during the rainy season from July to September, for a distance of 10 to 20 miles, causing loss of life and great damage to property. It has been proposed to keep the water within its course by connecting by a canal the four or more affluents on its northern side.

After helping to relieve the several recent famines that occurred there, the Red Cross in 1911 sent Mr. Charles D. Jameson, an American civil engineer, to survey the flood district and make plans for controlling the river. His project, now adopted by our Government, requires a cost of $20,000,000.

The Hwai valley seems certain to be greatly developed in the next few years. The Pukow-Sinyangchow railroad, just started to connect the Tientsin-Pukow line with the Pekin-Hankow line, will pass the southern side of the valley.

The sale of reclaimed land to individual farmers will repay the cost many times over, but no large amount of revenue can be yielded from this in the next few years. Nor does it seem that the Government intends to make it a primarily productive enterprise. It rather seeks to prevent the recurring floods in the valley and also to open up the broad overland route across the Great Plain extending from the Gulf of Hangchow to the mountains north of Pekin.

The security offered for the loan of $20,000,000 is said to be a concession of the vast area of reclaimed land. We, however, think it quite possible that another kind of security may be arranged for, if so desired. The service of this loan may, for example, be charged as a second lien on the Salt Gabelle, where the yield has been found to much exceed the liabilities, or it may be charged to the Customs revenues, if the tariff should be raised as China desires.

The prospective expenditure for the reclamation, despite the financial stringency of the Government, seems sound; and foreign capital seems necessary for the purpose. We like to see American capital take part in the development now going on in China.

Scientific Training for Efficiency

Letters from home convey the impression that our fellow-students there are so eager to dabble with glittering generalities of politics and literature that teachers of natural sciences are either not in demand or in disfavor. This trend, if it is general, will be deplored as a serious gap in our educational endeavor. Our old education dealt with word-symbols and abstractions over-much; the new, or modern, education should deal much more with things and facts than before. This must be the conclusion we gain from our own experiences in the education both old and new; this seems to be the common observation by such great minds as those of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, and Professor Edward A. Ross, who have all studied at first hand the conditions in our country.

Perhaps nothing helps to bear out this point more forcibly than a quotation from William James' address on Louis Agassiz, the great naturalist. "The good old way of committing printed abstractions to memory," said James, "seems never to have received such a shock as it encountered at his (Agassiz') hands. There is probably no public school teacher now in New England who will not tell you how Agassiz used to lock a student up in a room full of turtle shells, or lobster shells, or oyster shells, without a book or word to help him, and not let him out until he discovered all the truths which the objects contained. . . . . His capacity for abstraction and casual reasoning and tracing chains of consequence from hypothesis, was so much less developed than the genius for acquaintance with vast volumes of detail and for seizing upon analogies and relations of the more proximate and concrete kind."

Recently Dr. Montessori, the Italian educationalist, was warmly welcomed in this country. She proposes to emphasize training of the sense-life of children during their earlier years. Indications of some such changes are not wanting in China. The Boy Scouts and the school excursions will bring the children away from the seclusion of the classroom and close to Nature. We wish that our educators at home would organize trips of inspection for students to see concrete social processes at first hand, and that our fellow-students would find delight in observing the stars through the telescope or the amoeba through the microscope, in examining a piece of chalk or the leaves of the water lily, in measuring the humidity of the room or making table salt in a test-tube. Those of our own number who have spent some hours in an art museum or on a geological field trip, visited the stockyards at Chicago, or the power company at Niagara Falls, entered the office of a great metropolitan newspaper or the operating rooms of a well-equipped hospital, can readily testify as to the great value of observation.

The sciences as yet have only begun the fight for a recognized place in our school curriculum. There are those who run off aparently to nowhere with a bunch of idle words and hopeless abstractions. Others who seek the aid of sciences to improve the efficiency of means may prove far more loyal to principles and ideals and far more serviceable to fellow-men than they. But there can hardly be any question that knowledge of facts and living conditions is a much-needed corrective for our traditional aptitude for verbosity and empty formulas. This corrective scientific training can furnish.

Survey of Home News

Russia and Foreign Troops A proposal to withdraw all the foreign troops at Peking was made by Russia. Coming from a totally unexpected quarter, it was received with suspicion by the Powers. It is reported that they refuse to acquiesce in this program, and the United States is almost certain to reject it.

America's grounds, as unofficially reported, for refusing this plan are well-founded in reason. It points out that Russia would have an unfair advantage should the foreign forces be withdrawn, as in the event of necessity arising Russian troops could be hastily brought into Che-li province by the railroads, which bring the Russian frontier comparatively near to the Chinese capital, not to mention the dispatch with which Russian forces could be sent into the country from Mongolia. The other forces, except those of Japan, once withdrawn, would be thousands of miles away.

According to the Russian proposal, all the foreign troops, including the legation guards, the regiments at Tientsin guarding the railroad between the sea and Peking, are to be withdrawn. Russia regarded this move as warrantable, on account of the pacific condition of North China, and announced that if other powers disagreed, it intended to act alone, withdrawing even its legation guards.

The legation guards were established as a result of the Boxer uprising. According to the latest available figure, they number approximately 9861 men and officers, distributed among the powers as follows: United States, 34 officers, 827 men; Austria, 5 officers, 82 men; Belgium, 1 officer, 30 men; Great Britain, 90 officers (white), 1940 men (white), 15 officers (Hindus), 800 men (Hindus); France, 46 officers, 1356 men; Germany, 17 officers, 442 men; Italy, 7 officers, 214 men; Japan, 90 officers, 1687 men; Holland, 1 officer, 34 men; Russia, 28 officers, 1018 men.

Yuan's Declarations A flat denial of the rumor in circulation that he desired to abolish the present Parliament was made by President Yuan on December 17, 1913. At the same time the President emphasized his intention of maintaining a constitutional regime.

Right at the heels of this mandate, another one was issued, which was made public on December 19, 1913. The President expressed his full approval of a proposition made by Vice-President Li and "other prominent citizens of the Republic" to terminate the Parliament. This proposal has been recommended to the consideration of the Administration Council.

General Li at Peking General Li Yuan Heng has taken up his quarters at Peking, and General Tuan Chi-Jui has been sent to Wuchang to take his place.

New Minister at Washington Hon. Shia Kia Fou, who was Chinese Consul at New York from 1904 to 1908, has been appointed Chinese Minister to Washington, to succeed Mr. Chang Ying-Tang.

Kang Yu Wei President Yuan sent urgent request to Kang Yu Wei, the famous reformer of 1898, to come out from his retirement to serve the nation in this critical period. But the request was declined by Kang, on the ground that he is now in the period of mourning of his mother's death.

American Policy Toward China The American policy toward China, as expressed by Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the new Minister to China, shortly after his arrival at Shanghai, is one of friendship and willingness to help China in its effort to establish itself as one of the greatest powers of the world. As to his line of action after he has taken over the office, he said, in answering a question to that effect, that he was yet unable to announce, since he has not yet known the people well enough. He will, however, employ, as far as possible, experts in the legation, who, if can be of assistance to China, will be encouraged to do so. In regards to President's attitude toward China, Dr. Reinsch said, as a constitutional lawyer, the President is taking the deepest interest in the framing of China's constitution, and no man is more anxious for its success than he.

Appeals to America American assistance is appealed to by China in its efforts to control the Hwai River, which traverses Southern Ho-Nan and Northern An-Whei, and empties into Lake Hung Tze. The Hwai River has been the source of sorrow to China and its people living on the banks of the river. The project will cost about $20,000,000. This will be a great opportunity to American financiers to invest their money.

Reply to Tariff Revision Still Pending No reply has yet been received by the Chinese Government to the notes it addressed to the Powers, asking for a revision of tariff, which is fixed by treaties. The need of a revision found expression in a recent mandate of President Yuan, and he expressed hopes that the Powers might comply with the request.

Peking University The decision to close the Peking University on account of strikes by the students has been reversed, and the university has resumed its function of educating China's young men.

Manchus for the Republic The Manchus' attitude toward the Chinese Republic is illustrated by the following note, which the deposed Emperor sent to Sheng Yun, a former Chinese Viceroy of Mongolia, in respect to Russia's advances at Mongolia: "If you do not forget your duty, you will obey the instructions to forsake the pseudo government at Urga immediately. Unless you awake from your ignorance disaster will certainly overtake you."

(From the Far Eastern Information Bureau.)

To run the Government Without Foreign Money Extensive financial and administrative reforms are foreshadowed in a statement issued today by Premier Hsiung Hsi Ling, who also has charge of the Department of Finance. Nothing short of complete independence of foreign capital, as far as China's interior management is concerned, is aimed at by the Premier, who is working on the formidable task at the behest of President Yuan Shi-Kai.

The President and the Premier hope to reduce expenses and increase revenues to a point where the two shall meet in the 1914 budget of the Republic. The Government's deficit for this year will be almost $100,000,000, and no staggering total as this is to be recorded against 1914, if it possibly can be prevented.

The first step will be to put the breath of life into the present financial tax system, which has been absolutely useless, to all intents and purposes, for over two years. In the days of the Manchus, the provinces contributed many millions each year to the imperial treasury, whereas the provincial returns for 1913 have barely reached $750,000.

Additional revenue is to be raised, it seems, by the imposition of taxes on bills of exchange and on tobacco, as the nucleus of an internal revenue system. The proposition to increase the customs dues is again hinted at in the Premier's statement. The possibility of an attempt to float another domestic loan of considerable proportions is also referred to in a general way.

Although China's tariff on imports and exports, and the internal movement of commerce, averages a mere 5 per cent., by virtue of treaties entered into with the Powers in 1902-3, and even though the monetary needs of the country are very great, Peking statesmen for months have been wondering whether they would be able to induce the other nations to consent to an advance of the Republic's customs duties to at least 12½ per cent. This advance would do more than any other one reform to put the new Government on its feet, and negotiations looking toward a successful revision of the customs treaties have already been begun. A few years ago Great Britain refused to give any consideration to such a suggestion until China should carry out some of the provisions of the treaties, such as the reform of the currency or the abolition of internal boundary duties (likin). Is she likely to do better now? Cannot China at least make a serious beginning of such reforms?

The Draft of the National Constitution of China.

CHAPTER I.

The Form of Government.

Art. 1. Chung Hwa Min Kwo shall forever be a Republican Union.

CHAPTER II.

National Territory.

Art. 2. The National Territory of Chung Hwa Min Kwo shall be according to the Dominion, national territory and division, which it hitherto has had, and no change shall be made except in accordance with the law.

CHAPTER III.

The Citizens.

Art. 3. Those who are of Chinese nationality according to law shall be called citizens of Chung Hwa Min Kwo.

Art. 4. Amongst citizens of Chung Hwa Min Kwo there shall be no race, class or religious distinctions, but all are equal before the law.

Art. 5. No citizen of Chung Hwa shall be arrested, imprisoned, tried or punished except in accordance with the law.

Art. 6. The habitation of any citizen of Chung Hwa shall not be entered or searched except in accordance with the law.

Art. 7. Citizens of Chung Hwa shall have the right of secrecy of their letters, except where otherwise provided by law.

Art. 8. Citizens of Chung Hwa shall have the liberty of choice of residence, and of freedom of trade; except according to law there shall be no restrictions thereof.

Art. 9. Citizens of Chung Hwa shall have the liberty to call meetings or organize societies, and no restriction shall be enforced except by law.

Art. 10. Citizens of Chung Hwa shall have liberty of speech, writing and publication, and unless according to law no restriction shall be enforced.

Art. 11. Citizens of Chung Hwa shall have liberty of worship and religion, and unless according to law no restriction shall be enforced.

Art. 12. Citizens of Chung Hwa shall enjoy the right of the security of their property, but should there be any disposal necessitated by the public good, it shall be done in accordance with the law.

Art. 13. Citizens of Chung Hwa shall have the right of trial by the judiciary.

Art. 14. Citizens of Chung Hwa shall have the right to offer their suggestions or set forth their complaints according to law.

Art. 15. Citizens of Chung Hwa shall have the right to vote in accordance with the law.

Art. 16. Citizens of Chung Hwa shall have the right to hold official posts according to law.

Art. 17. Citizens of Chung Hwa shall be under the obligation to pay taxes according to law.

Art. 18. Citizens of Chung Hwa shall be under the obligation to serve as soldiers according to law.

Art. 19. Citizens of Chung Hwa shall be under the obligation to receive general education, the period of which shall be fixed by law.

CHAPTER IV.

Parliament.

Art. 20. The legislative power of Chung Hwa Min Kwo is exercised by Parliament.

Art. 21. Parliament shall consist of the Tsan Yi-Yuan and the Chung Yi-Yuan.

Art. 22. The Tsan Yi-Yuan shall be composed of Senators elected by the highest local assemblies fixed by law and by other Electoral Bodies.

Art. 23. The Chung Yi-Yuan shall be composed of the representatives elected by the various electoral districts in proportion to the inhabitants of these districts.

Art. 24. The election of members of both Houses shall be fixed by law.

Art. 25. No person, whoever he may be, shall be a member of both Houses at the same time.

Art. 26. With the exception of a Cabinet Minister, no member of either House shall hold additionally any official post, civil or military.

Art. 27. The qualifications of the members of either House shall be fixed by the Houses themselves respectively.

Art. 28. The term of office for a member of the Tsan Yi-Yuan shall be six years. One-third of the members shall be re-elected every two years.

Art. 29. The term of office for a member of the Chung Yi-Yuan shall be four years.

Art. 30. The two Houses shall each appoint a Speaker and a Vice-Speaker, who shall be elected from amongst the members of their respective Houses.

Art. 31. Parliament itself shall convene, open and close its sessions.

Art. 32. The period for the ordinary session of Parliament shall be four months, which can be prolonged.

Art. 33. The ordinary session of Parliament shall begin on the 1st day of the 3rd month in each year.

Art. 34. An Extraordinary Session of Parliament shall be convoked by a despatch sent out by the President, if any of the following circumstances arise:

(1) A request of more than one-half of the members of each House.

(2) A request by a despatch from the Committee of Parliament.

(3) Whenever the Government believe it necessary.

Art. 35. The opening and the closing of Parliament shall take place simultaneously in both Houses.

If one House suspends its session the other House shall do likewise at the same time.

When the Chung Yi-Yuan is dissolved the Tsan Yi-Yuan shall adjourn at the same time.

Art. 36. Discussions in Parliament shall be conducted by the Houses separately.

The same Bill shall not be brought up for discussion in both Houses at the same time.

Art. 37. Unless there be an attendance of half of the total number of members of either House, no sitting shall be held.

Art. 38. Any subject discussed in either House shall be decided by the votes of the majority of members attending the sitting, and the Speaker shall have a casting vote.

Art. 39. A decision of Parliament shall be the decision of both Houses.

A Bill that has been rejected by either House shall not be brought up again in the same session.

Art. 40. The sessions of both Houses shall be held in public, but when requested by the Government or so decided by the Houses, closed sessions may be held.

Art. 41. Should the Chung Yi-Yuan consider that either the President or the Vice-President has committed treason he may be impeached by the decision of a majority of two-thirds of the members present at a session in which three-fourths of the total number of members of the House shall be necessary to form a quorum.

Art. 42. Should the Chung Yi-Yuan consider that Cabinet ministers have violated the law, an impeachment shall be instituted on the decision of two-thirds of the members present.

Art. 43. The Chung Yi-Yuan may pass a vote of want of confidence in the Cabinet Ministers.

The decision shall be made by ballot and the motion shall be considered as passed when supported by a majority of votes.

Art. 44. With regard to the trial by the Chung Yi-Yuan of an impeached President, Vice-President or Cabinet Minister, no judgment shall be effective without the approval of more than two-thirds of the members present.

When a verdict of guilty is pronounced on the President or Vice-President he shall be deprived of his post, but as regards the infliction of punishment, this shall be decided by the Supreme Court.

When a verdict of guilty is pronounced upon a Cabinet Minister, he shall be deprived of his office or forfeit his public rights.

Art. 45. Both Houses shall have the right to make suggestions to the Government.

Art. 46. Both Houses shall receive and consider the petitions of the citizens.

Art. 47. The members of either House may introduce interpellations of the Members of the Cabinet, and insist on their being present in the House to make replies thereto.

Art. 48. Members of either House shall not, outside the House, be responsible for opinions expressed and votes cast in the Assembly.

Art. 49. During the session members of both Houses shall not be arrested, detained or tried without the permission of their respective Houses, except for flagrant offences.

Art. 50. The public allowance of the members of both Houses shall be fixed by law.

CHAPTER V.

Teh Committee of Parliament.

Art. 51. Before the close of the ordinary annual session of Parliament the Tsan Yi-Yuan shall elect nine members and the Chung Yi-Yuan sixteen to organize the Committee of Parliament.

Art. 52. Any subject discussed in the Committee for Parliament shall be decided by the votes of two-thirds of the members present, who represent two-thirds of the total number of the Committee.

Art. 53. During the period of the adjournment of the ordinary session of Parliament, in addition to the rights and duties set forth in Clause 2 of Art. 34, Art. 61, Clause 2, Art. 81, and Art. 105, the Committee of Parliament shall have the right to receive and settle the petitions of citizens, to make suggestions and address interpellations to the Government.

Art. 54. At the beginning of the ordinary session, the Committee of Parliament shall give a report of all its transactions.

Art. 55. The regulations of the Committee of Parliament shall be fixed by Law.

CHAPTER VI.

The President.

Art. 56. The administrative power of the Chung Hwa Min Kwo shall be lodged in the President, and enforced by the Cabinet Ministers.

Art. 57. In foreign intercourse the President shall be the representative of the Min Kwo.

Art. 58. A citizen of Chung Hua, who is fully entitled to the right of suffrage, has reached the age of 40 or more and has been residing in China for fully ten years, is eligible as President.

Art. 59. The President shall be elected by an electoral college for the President composed of the members of Parliament of the Chinese Republic.

With regard to the election, it shall take place at an attendance of two-thirds or more of the number of electors, and it shall be carried out by a secret ballot. The person who obtains three-fourths of the votes of the voters will be elected and should there not be sufficient votes after two attempts at election have been made the two persons who obtain most votes in the second ballot shall be voted for, and the one who has the majority of votes shall be elected.

Art. 60. The period of office of the President shall be five years, and if re-elected he may hold office for one more term.

Three months previous to the expiration of the term, the members of Parliament of the Republic shall convene and organize by themselves the electoral college to elect the President for the next period.

Art. 61. When the President takes up his post he shall make an oath as follows: "I hereby swear respectfully that I will most sincerely obey the Constitution, and faithfully discharge the duties of the President."

Art. 62. Should the post of the President become vacant, the Vice-President shall succeed him until the expiration of the term of office of the President. Should the President be unable to discharge his duty for any cause the Vice-President shall act for him.

Should the Vice-President vacate his post at the same time the Cabinet shall officiate for the President, but in such event the members of Parliament of the Chinese Republic shall convene themselves within three months to organize an electoral college to elect a new President.

Art. 63. The President shall be relieved from his duty at the expiration of his term of office. If at the end of the period the new President has not yet been elected, or having been elected should be unable to be inaugurated as President, and the Vice-President be also unable to act as President, the Cabinet shall officiate for the President.

Art. 64. The election of the Vice-President shall be according to the regulations fixed for the election of the President, and the election of the Vice-President shall take place at the time when the President is elected. Should the post of Vice-President become vacant a new Vice-President shall be elected.

Art. 65. The President shall promulgate laws and enforce them.

Art. 66. The President may issue or publish orders for the execution of laws and of powers delegated to him by the law.

Art. 67. When it is absolutely urgent and impossible for the President to issue writs for the convocation of an extraordinary session, for the sake of maintaining public peace and preventing extraordinary calamity the President may, with the approval of the Committee for Parliament, promulgate mandates which shall have equal force with laws. At the beginning of the next session of Parliament he shall request Parliament to confirm the above mandates, which if rejected by Parliament shall lose their effect.

Art. 68. The President shall appoint and remove civil and military officials, with the exception of those specially provided in the Constitution or laws.

Art. 69. The President shall have the chief control of the Army and Navy of the whole country. The organization of the army and navy shall be fixed by law.

Art. 70. The President may, with the concurrence of Parliament, declare war; but with regard to defence against foreign invasion, he may request the sanction of Parliament after the declaration of war.

Art. 71. The President may conclude treaties; but with regard to treaties of peace, and those affecting legislation, they shall have force only after the consent of Parliament is obtained.

Art. 72. The President may proclaim Martial Law according to law.

Art. 73. The President may confer decorations and other insignia of honor.

Art. 74. The President may, with the concurrence of the Supreme Court of Justice, grant pardons, commute punishment and restore rights, and with regard to a verdict of impeachment he may, with the concurrence of Parliament, make a declaration for the restoration of rights.

Art. 75. The President may suspend the session of either the Chung Yi-Yuan or Tsan Yi-Yuan, but within the period of one session the suspensory power shall not be exercised more than twice, and on no occasion should the suspension exceed ten days.

Art. 76. With the concurrence of two-thirds or more of the members of the Tsan Yi-Yuan present, the President may dissolve the Chung Yi-Yuan, but there must not be a second dissolution within one period.

When the Chung Yi-Yuan is dissolved by the President, another election shall take place, and writs should be issued for the convocation of the House at a fixed date within five months.

Art. 77. With the exception of high treason no other charges against the President during the tenure of his office shall be brought against him after he has vacated his office.

Art. 78. The salaries of the President and the Vice-President shall be fixed by law.

CHAPTER VII.

The Cabinet.

Art. 79. The Cabinet shall be organized by the Cabinet Ministers.

Art. 80. The Prime Minister and the Ministers shall be called Cabinet Ministers.

Art. 81. The appointment of the Premier shall first be approved by the Chung Yi-Yuan.

Should a vacancy in the office of the Prime Minister occur during the time of the adjournment of Parliament the President may with the concurrence of the Committee of Parliament appoint a person to act for the Prime Minister.

Art. 82. Cabinet Ministers shall assist the President in assuming responsibilities towards the Chung Yi-Yuan.

Without the counter-signatures of the Cabinet Ministers, the orders of the President or dispatches in connection with State affairs shall have no effect.

Art. 83. When a vote of want of confidence in the Cabinet Ministers is passed, the President shall deprive them of their posts.

Art. 84. The Cabinet Ministers or their special delegates shall be allowed to attend both Houses and make speeches.

CHAPTER VIII.

Courts of Justice.

Art. 85. The Judicial Authority of the Chung Hwa Min Kwo shall be enforced by the Courts of Justice.

Art. 86. The organization of the Courts of Justice and the qualifications of judicial officials shall be fixed by law.

Art. 87. The Judiciary shall attend to and settle all civil and criminal cases, but cases involving administrative affairs or arising from other particular causes, shall be dealt with according to special law.

Art. 88. The judiciary shall be independent in the passing of judgment, and none shall be allowed to interfere.

Art. 89. The trial of cases in law courts shall be conducted publicly, but those affecting the public peace and order or property, may be held in camera.

Art. 90. Except in accordance with law Judicial officials during their continuance in office shall not have their emoluments decreased or be transferred to other offices, nor shall they be removed from office except when they are convicted of crime, or offences punishable according to law by removal from office. But the above does not include the case of re-organization of Judiciary or revision of the standard of the qualifications of judicial officials.

The punishments and fines of Judicial officials shall be fixed by law.

CHAPTER IX.

The Law.

Art. 91. The members of both Houses and the President may submit bills of law to Parliament.

Art. 92. Any bill of law which has been passed by Parliament shall be promulgated by the President within fifteen days after the receipt of the despatch containing same.

Art. 93. Should the President disapprove of any law passed by Parliament he shall within the period allowed for promulgation, state the reason of his disapproval and request Parliament to re-consider same. If two-thirds or more of the members of both Houses present shall hold to the former decision, the bill shall be promulgated.

Art. 94. The law shall not be altered or repealed except in accordance with law.

CHAPTER X.

State Accounts.

Art. 95. The introduction of new taxes and alterations in the rate of taxation shall be fixed by law.

Art. 96. Those taxes which are now in force, and have not yet been altered by law, shall be levied as heretofore.

Art. 97. The approval of Parliament must be obtained for national loans, or the conclusion of agreements which tend to increase the burden of the National Treasury.

Art. 98. The Chung Yi-Yuan shall have the first right to discuss any bill of law in connection with finance.

Art. 99. An estimate of the annual expenditure of the nation shall be compiled in advance in the form of a Budget, by the Government, which shall submit same to the Chung Yi-Yuan for passage at the beginning of the opening of the session of Parliament.

Should the Tsan Yi-Yuan amend or reject the Budget passed by the Chung Yi-Yuan, it should forward its amendment or its decision to reject to the Chung Yi-Yuan for approval, and if no approval be given the Budget shall be considered as being passed.

Art. 100. Should there be any special enterprises, the Government may state the period over which the expenditure will be spread for that item in the Budget and fix the future expenditure.

Art. 101. In order to provide some margin for the shortage of the estimates, the Government may include an item in the Budget to provide for extraordinary expenses.

The sums expended under the above item shall be submitted afterwards to the Chung Yi-Yuan for sanction.

Art. 102. Unless approved by the Government Parliament shall have no right to abolish or curtail any of the following items:

1. Items in connection with the obligations of the Government according to law.
2. Items necessitated by the observance of treaties.
3. Items provided by the law.
4. Tentative appropriations.

Art. 103. Parliament shall not introduce any bill to increase the annual expenses of the Government.

Art. 104. If the Budget cannot be passed the monthly accounts of the Government shall be in the proportion of one-twelfth of the amounts in the Budget for the preceding year.

The above course shall also be adopted when the fiscal year begins before the Budget is passed.

Art. 105. Should there be a foreign war, or should there be suppression of internal rebellion when it is impossible to issue writs for the convocation of Parliament, the Government may, with the concurrence of the Committee for Parliament, adopt financial measures for emergency, but it should request the sanction thereof by the Chung Yi-Yuan at the beginning of the next session of Parliament.

Art. 106. Orders for payments on account of the annual expenditure of the Government should first be investigated by the Audit Bureau.

Art. 107. The statement of the annual payments and annual receipts for each year should first be submitted for investigation to the Audit Bureau which shall report same to the Chung Yi-Yuan.

If the statement be rejected by the Chung Yi-Yuan, the Cabinet shall be held responsible.

Art. 108. The Audit Bureau shall be organized by auditors elected by the Tsan Yi-Yuan.

The period of office of the auditors shall be nine years, elections for one-third of their number shall take place every three years.

The election and the duties of the auditors shall be fixed by law.

Art. 109. There shall be a chief of the Audit Bureau, who shall be elected by the auditors themselves.

CHAPTER XI.

Annex.

Art. 110. Parliament may bring up bills for the amendment of the National Constitution.

Unless such bills be approved by two-thirds of the members of both Houses present they shall not be introduced.

Unless any such bill be countersigned by one-fourth of the members of his House no member of either House shall raise the question of the amendment of the National Constitution.

Art. 111. With regard to the amendment of the National Constitution a Joint Session for the Constitution shall be organized by the members of Parliament to discuss the Bill.

Unless there be a quorum of two-thirds of the total number of the members of Parliament no Joint Session can be held, and unless three-fourths of the members present vote in favor no amendment can be passed.

Art. 112. No proposal for a change of the form of Government can be discussed.

Art. 113. Should there be any doubt regarding the meaning of the text of the Constitution, it shall be interpreted by a Joint Session of the Assembly for the Constitution.

(Note—This English version is in accord with the one that appeared in the Journal of the American Asiatic Association.—Eds.)

Contributed Articles

The Women of China.

Miss Pingsa Hu, Wellesley.

(The following is the substance of an address given before the women students of Cornell University, November 12, 1913. Miss Hu is of the class of 1913, and was recently visiting at Ithaca.—Eds.)

I consider it a great privilege to be with you this evening. I learn that you are interested in my country and her women, and want me to tell you something about them. This I will gladly do, for it is always my delight to talk about them.

I suppose you are more anxious to know about the Chinese woman of the present day than of any other age. But in order to understand her rightly and appreciate her ways and her aim in life, I propose to present to you a brief account of her past history. I say past, I mean the period previous to the new awakening of China, about ten or fifteen years ago. So in the case of my own development, I am at once the girl of yesterday and the girl of today, that is, I was brought up in the old environment according to the old standards of life before I was ten years of age, and since then I have lived under the new influence and have been educated even in America.

What then was the education for the girl of yesterday? What was the aim of that education? To prepare the girl for wifehood and motherhood. To speak mathematically, it was the aim and the only one. The girl was taught to sew, to embroider, to cook, to keep house, to manage servants, and all those arts and devices necessary to a successful mistress. In regard to scientific knowledge, she could not compete with those among you who are students of domestic economy, but she had much common sense. Indeed, in many respects, she excelled us. As the home was her school and her mother was her teacher, she usually knew how to take care of children.

The girl of yesterday in a respectable family was also taught to read and write. She studied biographies of famous women, maxims of conduct and some poetry. She did not learn to write essays because her career did not demand them, but she was expected to write letters for family purposes. If at the same time she could compose some verses on New Year cards, or for birthday greetings, she was considered an accomplished lady. If she could paint, and play some musical instrument, her fame usually went far and wide, all over the part of the country where she lived. So, strictly speaking, the old instruction in reading and writing was to give the girl a moral basis for wifehood and motherhood, and enable her to correspond with her parents when she left home after marriage, or with her husband or son when they were away from home. Any success in literature, art or music was considered merely an accomplishment, not a necessary equipment for wifehood and motherhood.

Aside from her moral and mental cultivation, and her practical training in household management and in bringing up children, the girl of yesterday was taught social manners. She was expected to be gentle, modest and charming. She could laugh, but not loudly. She moved about quietly. She talked low and seldom. A sharp tongue was considered a very unfortunate thing for a woman to have. A sharp tongue, combined with a hot temper, was horrible; she could drive her husband crazy!

The home was her social world. She was expected to look pretty, with her feet bound, and ears decorated with rings; but to exchange a glance with a man, or even to look at him, was considered ill-breeding. Only on such occasions as New Year's Day, or wedding banquets, she could see the world and be seen.

To the girl of yesterday, therefore, the home meant everything. It was her cradle, her school and her social world; and I tell you that it was also the place where she could express herself, develop her wifely and motherly virtues, and sway her power and influence later in her life.

Now we come to the second stage of her career. She was to be married, and live with her husband's family. Here she displayed her sweet, lovely, self-sacrificing, womanly character to a marked degree. To her marriage meant duty, not pleasure. She felt she had a purpose in life: to be a good wife and mother. She was willing to bear all the responsibilities that came to her, and part of those to her husband, and suffer all kinds of hardships and inconveniences, in order to let her husband study, to give him an opportunity to rise; for in the old days a man could not rise to a high position in any other way than studying, and usually he studied until he was thirty-five or forty years old. She loved and served her mother-in-law most heroically. She never argued whether the lady was worthy of her efforts or not. She simply took it for granted that to love and serve the mother of her husband was a part of her program as a good wife. She brought up children with care and interest. It was her pleasure to spend a week in making an embroidered hat or some soft slippers for her children. She never hesitated to cut a year's social enjoyment in order to attend to them. What made her so self-sacrificing? we ask. Her ideal of a perfect woman, who must be a good mother as well as a good wife. To sum up in Emerson's words: "The life of affection is primary to her. She sets her whole fortune on marriage, and loses herself eagerly in the glory of her husband and children." Then the poet-philosopher exclaims: "Beautiful is the passion of love, painter and adorner of youth and early life; but who suspects, in its blushes and tremors, what tragedies, heroisms and immortalities are beyond it?"

But when her husband got through with his studying, and rose to a higher position, when her sons and daughters were grown up, and some of them got married, then she reached the third period of her life. She was now the head of her family, whether her husband was alive or not. She had in her care an estate of a few hundred to two or three thousand acres of land, and ruled over about fifty people or more, her sons, daughters, daughters-in-law, grandchildren, cousins, nephews, nieces, aunts, and what not. A woman who commanded the respect of all the members of such a big community, who pleased everybody, who made everything work as harmoniously as possible, a woman of such standing must be a woman of power and ability. She deserved her title, the "Lady of the House." This was the glory of her life, the only reward for her early sacrifice and care.

You have now heard the life-history of the Chinese woman of yesterday. You agree with me that we reverence her for her practical knowledge in house affairs, her social grace, her moral character, her spirit of self-sacrifice, her power and ability. The Chinese girl of today is, however, of a different type. The old idea of a perfect woman, who must be a good wife and mother, does not appeal to her; at least, it does not have the same force on her as on the woman of yesterday. In fact, sometimes, she despises the idea—it is simply a reaction. She wants to be independent, to learn a profession, to be a teacher, a secretary, a clerk in the store; better still, a lawyer, a statesman! Noble ambition! She thinks the title of a good wife or a good mother is hideous. She is seizing every opportunity to express herself. If marriage interferes with self-realization, then be done with it. To be free or die is her motto. To be independent, to earn the pennies to support herself, is the pride of her life.

You think she is a regular suffragette, but remember that she is also the daughter or grand-daughter of the woman of yesterday. She cannot help inheriting that spirit of self-sacrifice, that wholesome character, that sheer will and power and ability to do good which has glorified the latter, to a certain degree. She may rebel against wifehood and motherhood, but she cannot change her nature. Strip off her bold pretensions, you will find her still a woman, with all her loveliness. In her good humor, she still can be a good wife and mother. Temporarily she may seem stormy and uncontrollable, but sooner or later she will be able to work out her principles of life.

I have great hopes for the future of the Chinese girls. They have a past, though dim, but glorious, back of them, and a future full of prospects before them. They are fine girls themselves. It is my pride to be born and brought up among them. It is my privilege to work with them. You do not need envy me, for China is generous, and her people are grateful to their benefactors. Whosoever comes to us with the true spirit of brotherhood, we welcome them as brothers and sisters. The American people are also generous. You love to give: spiritual support or material gifts. I assure you that no people are more worthy of your love and service than the Chinese; and if you feel that you have nothing to give, you can at least introduce to them that loving God whom you know, which, in my judgment, is the greatest gift you can give.

Future Work for Geological Engineers in China.

By Professor James Perrin Smith, Ph.D., Stanford University.

(Dr. Smith is a noted authority in geology, and professor of paleontology. "He is a very good friend of the Chinese students," writes Mr. Wah S. Lee of Stanford, "and has always shown deep interst in the various problems in the development of China." The *Monthly* is very grateful to him for the following contributon.—Eds.)

The scientific explorations of F. von Richthofen, R. Pumpelly, Bailey Willis, and many others, have produced magnificent results in their additions to our knowledge of the geology of China. Also much exploration work has been done by mining companies, most of which remains unpublished. These explorers and pioneers have brought back a wealth of material in fossils, of which the Cambrian fauna is the most notable. But as yet this is only a smattering of what the great empire may give to the world.

Of more immediate concern to the people of China are the economic results. Their kaolin deposits have long been known, and the artistic products of porcelain have long been her glory. Their quicksilver has been utilized for many years, and other articles of luxury have been produced from the earth. But many more practical things have been neglected. The mining of coal and iron is a comparatively new thing in China, and the development of these two is a factor of much greater importance in the welfare of the country than is the production of luxuries.

Coal and petroleum for light, power and fuel are necessities in that treeless region, and prospecting for them should be done with scientific care by trained geologists. Of equal importance are iron, copper and aluminum, the three great factors in modern industry, and their development should be fostered by the state.

The following great problems confront the geological engineers of China:

(1) Reforesting the treeless region.
  (*a*) For protection against denudation;
  (b) For conserving the water;
  (*c*) For production of fuel and building material.

(2) Establishing storage reservoirs, for use in irrigation, for power, and for preventing disastrous floods.

(3) Scientific study of the hydrography, especially the ground waters of the semi-arid region.

(4) Study of the soils; methods of protecting and renewing them; development of mineral fertilizers, especially lime and phosphates.

(5) Explorations of possible railway routes, and materials of construction and economic products along these routes.

(6) Systematic study of fuel supplies, coal, petroleum, peat and natural gas; of materials of construction, stone, iron, copper, aluminum, cement materials, clays and kaolin, precious metals, etc.

The scientific study of stratigraphy, mineralogy, paleontology and physiography should accompany all this, but as aids for the major work. They are excellent assistants, but they are luxuries. The necessities must come first.

Now, just such work has been done by mining companies and other private corporations, and little benefit has come to China from this work, since most of it is locked up in private reports. China will never get the benefit of a technical study of her resources until she makes such a survey herself, and makes known her mineral wealth to her own people, as well as to foreign capitalists. Far more important than the immediate development of this untouched wealth is the finding out of what it consists, and saving it for the nation. The system of concessions is wasteful, and robs the people of their rights. Conservation of these resources by wise laws is a prime necessity. But these laws cannot be made wisely until the statesmen know what they have to conserve.

The country is now a republic, and has shouldered the responsibilities of a republic. The country, with all its resources, no longer belongs to the rulers and the privileged few, but to the people themselves.

China has not now enough technically trained geologists and engineers to conduct such surveys. But the young men of the nation are bright and eager, and the universities and technical schools of Europe, America and Japan are open to them. They are welcomed in any student body, and they are profiting by this. Eventually the best asset of the new republic will be a strong body of clear-headed young men, trained in the best scientific schools of the world, and inspired with the sacred fire of patriotism, which will spur them on to do for China what the pioneer geologists, John Wesley, Powell, John S. Newberry, F. V. Hayden, Clarence King, and many others, did for America. No doubt the men are there, and the new patriotism, now so brilliant in its youthful fervor, will inspire these young men to emulate the great exploring geologists of America in their service of the state.

Such surveys cost money, but the saving to the state in preventing useless waste in concessions, and in conserving for future generations the natural resources, will pay for the surveys many hundreds of times over.

Along with this prosecution of study of the economic resources of China should go hand in hand an upbuilding of the sciences of geology and engineering in the colleges and technical schools, in order that there may be an abundant and continuous supply of vigorous young men that know the language and the people, and will devote their hearts, as well as their brains, to the betterment of the condition of the masses. This cannot be done in a day. It can come only when there is an instructing body solidly grounded in the sciences, trained in the best schools, and with the highest ideals of service implanted in them. Then they can stand shoulder to shoulder with the statesmen, each group working for the common good.

Scientific Agriculture and its Prospective Application in China.

(*Continued from the December Number.*)

4. *Water.*—You all know that the success of farming depends very much upon the control of water. At some time, or place, or in some types of soils, water may be too much; at others, it may be scarce. In the first case, we need drainage, in the second, we need irrigation. The actual work of these we must leave to the engineers, but the reasons for drainage and irrigation may be briefly stated here.

Plants need water in many ways, but principally for (1) making up the plant body, as living plant has from 50 to 90 per cent. of water in weight, (2) acting as carriers and solvent of mineral food materials from the soil and the manufactured foods to be distributed throughout the entire plant, (3) releasing excess of heat absorbed from the sun during summer days by evaporation of water, and (4) supplying H as a constituent of the body, H_2O being the only source of H.

Excess of water in the soil, however, is very harmful, chiefly because it checks the incoming of fresh air, thus disturbing the physiological functions of the plant and the micro-organisms in the soil.

In gravelly and sandy soils, water drains itself; in loams and silty soils, tile drainage has achieved great success; for clayey soils, open ditches have been recommended. For drainage, the farmer can install a system for his own farm individually, but for irrigation, the construction of a dam or of a canal must be undertaken by the national, provincial, or municipal government. The systems on a small scale, the farmer may, of course, take in his own hands.

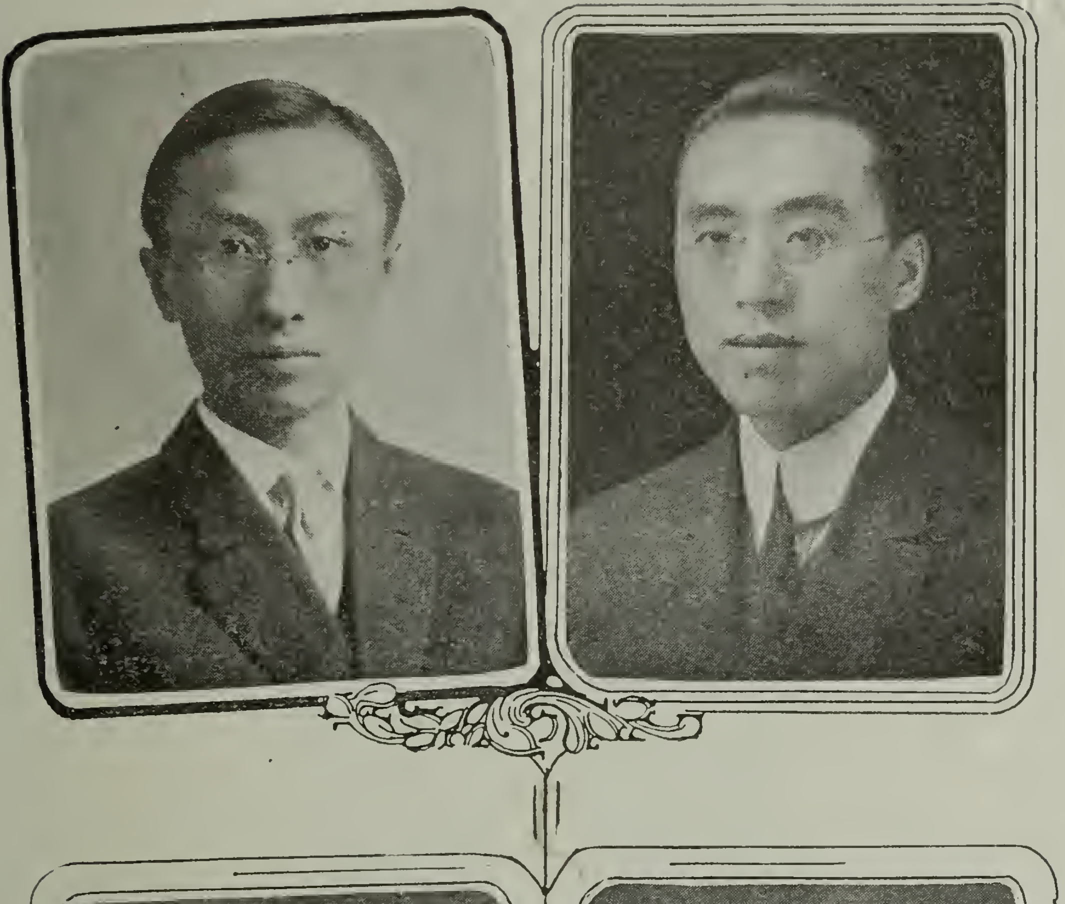
5. *Seed.*—The seed has a good deal to do with the crop. This, I think, you all know. The study of genetics in co-ordination with agricultural experiments has already accomplished a great deal and has shown a great future before us. It suffices here to say that by careful selection and breeding, we can do three things with the plant, (1) to increase the quantity of the product, (2) to improve the quality of the product, (3) to make new varieties better fitted to the demand or the environment than the old ones. For concrete examples, the reader is referred to the Illinois corn breeding experiments, Washington wheat experiments, Professor Weber's experiments in cotton breeding, Leake's experiments with Indian cotton and many others.

6. *Control of Diseases and Insect Pests.*—This is a factor of great economical importance. It is not uncommon that a single disease or a pest causes a loss of half of the annual crop. This, of course, concerns the gardener most; but the common farmer is also often troubled, and the loss of a single crop has been estimated by millions. Perhaps, you have often heard of the terms, rot, wilt, rust, blight, spot, etc. These are all diseases caused mostly by fungi and a few by bacteria. Among insect pests, we have bugs, worms, lice, moths, etc., of innumerable species and varieties. For the control of an individual species of disease or insect, the farmer must know its particular life history, but some general means have been worked out. These are (1) spraying with some chemicals as Paris green or lead arsenate for chewing insects, kerosene emulsion for sucking insects, and copper sulfate and lime solution for fungus diseases, (2) soaking the seed in warm water, or weak solution of formalin or carbolic acid for certain length of time before seeding, (3) early and proper cultivation, and (4) proper selection of rotation, the last two being aimed, chiefly, at getting rid of certain weeds which are always inseparable companions of diseases or insects. The selection of the varieties known to be resistant to certain diseases or for early or late ripening of the crop in order to avoid insect troubles has been also used to great advantage.

Farm Management

Now we have completed the phase of crop production and come to consider the phase of farm management. Here we need only discuss the few topics of more importance as (1) the adoption of different systems of farming, (2) selection of proper rotation, and (3) use of fertilizers and machines.

1. *Adoption of System of Farming.*—In this country, three systems of farming are recognized, (1) grain farming, which means the farmer raises the crop and sells the grains directly. In live stock farming the farmer raises the crop to feed the animals and sells the stocks or their products, as milk and wool. In general farming, part of the crop is sold and part of it is kept to feed live stocks. Orcharding, fruit growing, and vegetable gardening, are included in this country under head of horticulture. In adopting a particular system of farming, the farmer, should, of course, choose of his own interest and according to his business ability, the type of the soil, the size of the farm, the amount of available capital, the demand of the community and the facility of transportation. Grain farming requires less capital, less business ability, less knowledge of the



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market, and is in many other respects simpler than live stock farming. The grain farmer may not gain as much as the live stock farmer, but he is not liable to as great loss as his neighbor, the live stock farmer; at the same time, he may keep up his soil fertility as well as his neighbor, if he attends to the green crops carefully.

2. *Selection of Crops for Rotation.*—Rotation is the alternative growing of different crops on the same field in different years and in a definite order. The practice is old, and the principles are fundamental: for, if a single crop should continue year after year, one or more of the following results may happen: (1) The excretions of the plant will accumulate and will be detrimental to the plant itself. (2) Insects will find their old haunt; diseases, their old host; and weeds, their old companions. Each of these may become, in time, incontrollable. (3) Certain elements in the soil may be depleted rapidly owing to their being required in a large amount by that crop. This is notably true in the case of nitrogen in growing cereals, and hence certain legumes whose symbiotic bacteria have power to take free nitrogen from the air must be selected in the rotation.

3. *Use of Fertilizers and Machines.*—In regard to the use of fertilizers, the farmer must, of course, know what the crop needs and the soil lacks and next, what the most economical forms are. The gardener may, however, find it profitable to use some commercial fertilizer or city manure for nitrogen, bone meal or acid phosphate for phosphorus, and potassium chloride or kainit for potassium. The general farmer will find it profitable, on the other hand, to use animal manure or green manure for nitrogen, ground rock phosphate for phosphorus, and ground limestone for supplying calcium to correct the acidity of the soil and render clayey soils more porous and friable, thus making easy and early work possible. In China, I believe, the use of ashes with manures is most profitable, the ashes being rich in the mineral elements, phosphorus, potassium and calcium, and the manure supplying nitrogen. Regarding the use of machines, we have seen the high efficiency of American farmers, and it is needless to comment any further. But one word may not be out of place, i. e., the size of the farm, the standard of wages, and the standing of the farmer in regard to capital must be always borne in our mind in the recommending of certain farm machines to be introduced into China.

Here I need only say that the extension of scientific agri-

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culture and the establishment of more rural schools are the most fundamental ways to better our farmer's life. By establishing a special department in each provincial bank for his savings and loans, he may be greatly relieved of his present economical distress. But I do not believe that a farmers' bank in each district, as provided by a recent act of the assembly of Kiangsu, will work with success at present.

Bettering Farm Life

After having discussed the various phases of scientific agriculture, the question of its application in China will naturally come up at last. The following are some of the principal prospective applications:

Applying to China

1. The principles of soil fertility hold good anywhere. Our people have already made an excellent record in the world's history of agriculture. I believe, the recent results of experiments in soils, and particularly those in connection with biological studies, will prove of great practical value to China.

2. The principles of genetics (plant and animal breeding) are also applicable with certainty. The increase of yield, and the improvement of quality secured by careful selection and breeding will cost nothing to the farmer, and the aggregate of gain to the nation can hardly be overestimated. To this end, I earnestly urge the national and provincial governments to give their support in scientific study and experiment. Our cotton has been said to be of no high value, for its fibre can not be used to make fine cloth. The improvement of the quality of cotton fibre will, then, secure a great gain to the nation. And so with the other crops.

3. *Diseases and Insects.*—Though we have no statistics of the loss of crops through these sources, we may be pretty sure that the loss is beyond estimate. By applying the principles of micology and entomology, particularly to rice production, silkworm raising, cotton and soy bean production, the cost to the farmer is little, and the saving to the nation is inestimable.

Aside from these points of interest, we have to solve several problems of no small importance which concern the farmer as well as the nation at large.

1. *The Phosphorus Problem.*—As the supply of P is very limited in nature, every nation has to face this problem sooner or later. For P is a very important constituent of bones of animals and men. When once stored in bones, it will take a long time to have this P again available for the plant. The soil is constantly decreasing in this element, if no P fertilizer is

supplied annually. The farmers in southern China formerly depended for the supply of this fertilizer upon the soy bean cakes from Manchuria, which contain rich amounts of P as well as of N, K and Ca, and which form practically the most complete fertilizer in China. But now this supply has been almost cut off after the Russo-Japanese war, as the bean cakes are now exported to Japan, apparently with more profit to the farmers of Manchuria. Again a large percentage of seed cotton is exported to Japan from southern China, and cotton seed is another product rich in P as well as in N. Thus our fertility is constantly brought over to Japan and permanently lost to us. If this should continue, the southern farmer will in a few years and the Manchuria farmers in a few decades, have a great alarm for P. So I am thinking of awakening the people to this fact and of finding some means, as by heavy taxation, to check the exports of such products.

2. *Sugar Production.*—Sugar itself carries off no fertility, as it is composed of only C, O, and H. We have our sugar largely imported; so we are actually paying high costs for things which nature has an abundant store for us.

3. *Wool Production.*—The recent change in costume calls for woollen cloths. Thus the supply of wool must claim our attention.

Y. Young.

The Construction and Test of a High Voltage Battery.

By T. C. Chang, Harvard.

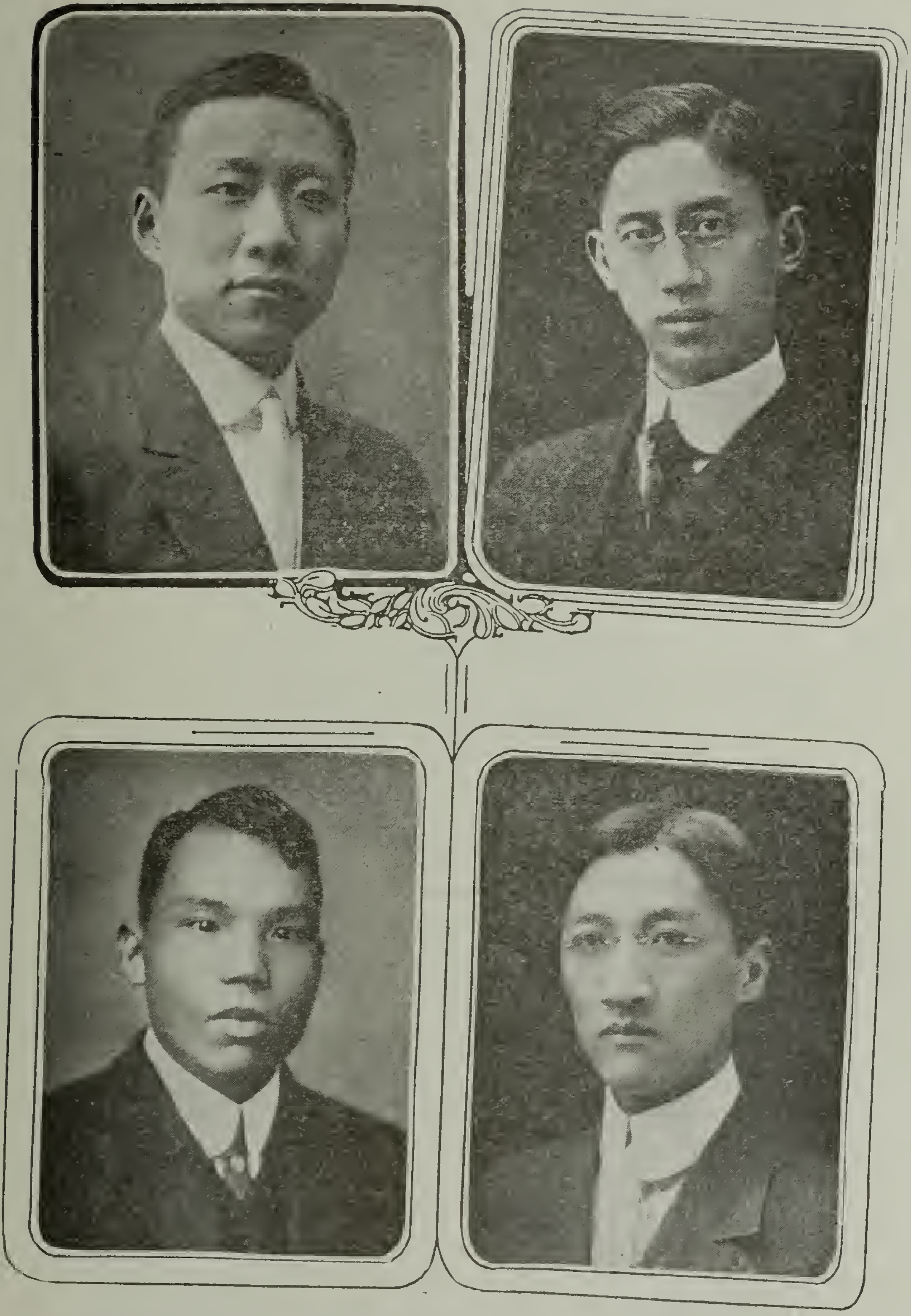
(Mr. Chang is a graduate of Nanyang College, Shanghai, an M. E. in E. E. of Ohio State University, and a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. The following abstract of a paper which he has presented to the A. I. E. E. and to the Engineering Group at the Ithaca Conference, describes an improved battery which he has devised.—Eds.)

The difference of this battery from the ordinary lead cell is the arrangement of electrodes and the insulation between two adjacent plates. Each electrode serves as a combined positive and negative for two compartments that lie close to each other—positive on one side in one compartment, and negative on the other side in the next compartment. Each compartment has, therefore, only two electrodes, each being one-half of the plate. The total number of compartments in one jar or one box is always the same as the number of plates minus one; the total number of electrodes always the same as twice the number of plates minus two; and the electromotive force of the battery is the product of the number of compartments by the electromotive force of a single compartment. Their algebraic relation of compartments, plates, electrodes and electromotive force may be best explained by giving the following equations:—

Let Np = number of plates.
Nc = number of compartments.
Ne = number of electrodes.
e = E. M. F. of a single compartment.
E = E. M. F. of one set of compartments in one jar.

Then $Nc = Np - 1$ . . . . (1)
$Ne = 2Np - 2 = 2\ (Np - 1)$ . . . . (2)
or $Ne = 2Nc$ . . . . (3)
$E = N_c e$ . . . . (4)

Any number of compartments can be made up in one battery as to the size most convenient and the voltage required. By this peculiar arrangement of compartments the electrodes may be made to serve, either partially or wholly, as their own containing vessels, and all connection from cell to cell is saved.



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The Energy Theory of Battery

It is known that energy and heat are mutualy convertible, and heat requires for its production, and produces by its disappearance, a definite number of units of electric work for each thermal unit.

A chemical reaction is always accompanied by an absorption or a liberation of heat. This is the source of electro-motive force, and consequently current and energy. For steam engines the total heat supplied may be made up of two components—useful work and heat rejected. In a similar way the chemical energy "W" corresponding to one gram equivalent of substance in a battery may represent heat of reaction "H" and latent heat of a galvanic element, or secondary heat, T $\frac{dW}{dT}$ where T stands for absolute temperature and $\frac{dW}{dT}$ temperature co-efficient.

$$W = H + T\frac{dW}{dT} \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (1)$$

From Watson's "Physics," page 797, 96550 coulombs deposit one gram equivalent.

W= 96550 XE, volt coulombs, where "E" is the electromotive force of battery.

Substituting the value of "W" in the equation (1) we have

$$96550E = H + 96550T\frac{dE}{dT}$$

or $E = \frac{H}{23073} + T\frac{dE}{dT}$ ....(2)

It has been found that the electromotive force of battery becomes practically independent of temperature at an acid density 1.044 (.700 g-mol. H. SO pjer liter) 15° C., so that at or before the density 1.044, T $\frac{7dE}{dT}$ may be omitted from equation (2), but at any higher density the whole equation (2) must be used.

The energy converted during charging is made up of the sum of resistance lost and energy absorbed chemically and during discharging, or the difference of same.

Let h and h' be the heat developed in charging and discharging respectively, i and r, the current and resistance.

Then during the charging—

$h = i^2r + T\frac{dE}{dT}Xi$, watt-sec. ....(3)

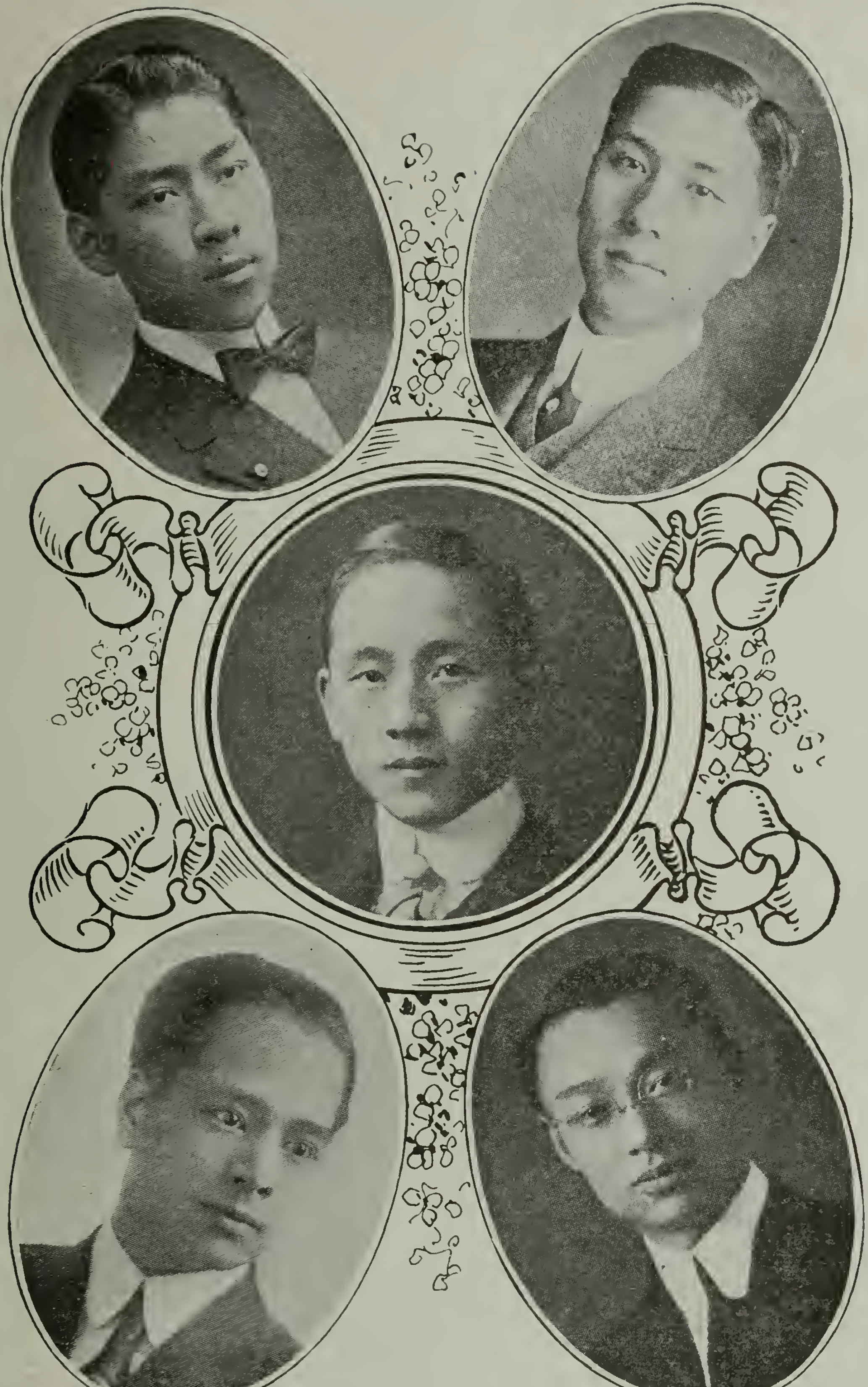
and during discharging

$h' = i^2r + T\frac{dE}{dT}Xi$, watt-sec. ....(4)

(3)—(4), we have

$$h - h' = 2iT\frac{dE}{dT}$$

$$T\frac{dE}{dT} = \frac{1}{2i}(h - h')$$



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By substituting $T\frac{dE}{dT}$ in equation (2) we have

$E=\frac{H}{23075}+\frac{1}{2i}(h-h')$

H and $\frac{1}{2i}$, which have been found at acid density 1.155 and i equal to 0.1 ampere, are 43600 cals. and 0.094 volt.

Then equation (6) becomes

$E=\frac{43600}{23073}+0.094$

or E=1.99 volts (Voltage of one compartment)

Insulation Important

The insulation is a very important part for this kind of a battery. Compartment in one vessel must be absolutely insulated from another, otherwise they will be short-circuited and fail to work as they are designed. The insulation used was "Ozite," which is acid-proof, and has an elastic property like rubber. The hot "Ozite" is first poured into the bottom of the jar or box in which the supporting plates have been placed at proper distances. It is allowed to cool, and to harden about 15 minutes; then the sides are coated, setting a piece of wood against the mouth of the jar to stop the hot Ozite from running out, and allowing it to cool as before. The same process is repeated, until all sides of the plates are waterproof and thoroughly insulated.

The Test of Battery

The battery (4 plates forming 3 compartments in one jar) is tested in the usual way, the current density being 8 amperes per square foot, 6.2 volts on open circuit, and ampere-hour efficiency 87.4 per cent. at discharge rate of 8 hours and 16 minutes.

The Social and Economic Significance of Technical Development.

Herbert Spencer's "First Principles" has remarkably revealed the truth of nature. A man of great talent and profound thought may, by writing a few essays or even uttering a single word, revolutionize popular ideas. From the time when Aristotle formed his school of philosophy in Greece down to the present day, when Harrington Emerson formulates his twelve principles of efficiency, the world has advanced from simplicity to complexity, from barbarism to civilization, from nomadic strifes to improved social and economic environment. A scholar in this twentieth century is looking for undiscovered truth from a drop of oil, a piece of metal, a handful of soil, or even a pile of garbage, to promote the material civilization for human welfare. Adam Smith probably would not have written his authoritative work, "The Wealth of Nations," had he not seen the tremendous influence brought about by the introduction of steam power in the textile industry in England. Karl Marx would not have advocated his socialistic ideas had he not observed the wretched conditions of the working people in continental Europe, suffering from exploitation by capitalists. With technical develpment, economic problems have become more complicated, and social evils have multiplied themselves in almost mathematical progression.

The word "technique" originally meant manufacturing or working by hands. Engineering was defined a century ago by Tredgold as "the art of directing the great source of power in nature for the use and convenience of men." This definition, though many writers have attempted to improve upon it, remains the most widely accepted general statement. But the effects of technical development in the modern world would now modify this definition of engineering to be the practical application of science that has social and economic significance. We marvel at such great men as Edison, who, through his scientific researches, has invented the motion picture and the phonograph. We marvel at him not only as an ingenious scientist, a successful inventor, but also as a great commercial pioneer. The Edison Company stands today in the front rank of American manufacturing concerns, and the motion picture and the phonograph have exerted vast social and educational influence upon the people of different countries. Think again of the Krupp Works, the Solvay plant, and the Westinghouse

Company, which bear the names of those inventors, and which have contributed great economic vitalities to their respective nations. Why match industry produces the disease called phossy jaw, and how electric lighting and steam heating raise the comfort of living—these questons become favorite topics of talk. Modern people, having lived so comfortably, cannot get away from being impressed by the immediate effects of technical development.

While technical development has from time to time been the result of social and economic needs, it has in turn been their cause. Steam engine was discovered long before Watt, but it was forgotten and subsequently rediscovered. The economic condition of the people in Watt's time did not make for the appreciation of such wonders as the steam engine. People now realize that to this invention modern civilization chiefly owes its existence. This is not all, however. The explosions in the coal mines, resulting in the destruction of many lives, finally made Sir Davy's safety lamp a welcome relief. The transportation of perishable food products necessitated the invention of refrigerated and ventilated cars. The Chinese had long ago discovered the generation of static electricity by rubbing amber with silk, but it awaited Leyden, Franklin and Faraday to achieve fame by utilizing the same principle.

Strange to say, such developments are followed by corresponding changes in psychic effect. Time was when people thought that such a device as a typewriter was either impossible or useless; but today they deem it quite necessary to use it, and could not well get along without it. The same is true of wireless telegraphy. Years ago men would not imagine that it was possible to send messages through the air; but today they recognize its inevitability, at least for the ocean marine. Many discoveries have been called forth by conditions demanding such, while many inventions have, through their usefulness, in turn, exerted the influence for still greater initiative. The production of X-rays was but an accident; today its contribution to the medical service is indeed great. From engraving to typewriting, from typewriting to electrotyping, the art of printing has advanced to its modern state, largely because society has timely called forth scientific improvements in it. When a man comes to perceive the narrow limits among such invisible relations, he should seek for more truth from the forces of nature to help along modern technical progress, which is the vital element in nourishing and circulating the wealth of a nation.

Picture before you a fellow with pinched face, dressed in patched clothes, wearing broken shoes, jumping from a street car after sunset, and carrying the lunch box on his way to the lodging house. You can hardly tell whether he is a new arrival direct from tropical Africa, or a coal miner just up from the underground. And this is not the worst yet. Every minute in the year an industrial accident sends one man to the hospital or to the grave. Machinery annually cripples or kills thousands; trains speed up, and leave behind more thousands injured or dead; mines explode or tumble down, and bury alive still more thousands. One gets a better conception of the terrible results of industrial accidents when told that in a single country 25,000 persons were in the year 1912 killed in such accidents, and 2,000,000 were injured. Only recently a great calamity occurred in a mine in Wales, with the loss of over four hundred men, as the result of an explosion at the Universal Colliery. Yet industrial accidents form scarcely half of the toll of industry; the other half is furnished by occupational diseases.

Realizing a duty which every company owes to its employees, a certain company in the United States has created a department of safety and relief. The function of the department is to exercise supervision over the installation of safety and sanitary devices, and to administer the voluntary relief plan. The safety policy is to eliminate, as far as possible, all dangerous positions, through careful instruction, explanation and improved devices, as well as to remedy serious results by adequate relief. By far the majority of occupational diseases is preventable. Provisions have been made to forbid the use of white phosphorus in match trade, and to require the wearing of respirators in white lead working. With modern technical development, human life stands more chances of being endangered than before. Driven into hard labor and long hours of work, man is dragging forward with his back bent, head bald, feet sour, nerves exhausted, and with heart broken. The sedan-chair bearer in China will, after ten years of work, become an invalid; the jinricsha man will, after a lapse of five years, experience his physical disability. According to a great authority in anatomy, about a hundred of human organs that used to work before are now becoming idle and useless, so that there is fear for human degeneration. Labor in China is cheap, but human life is not so cheap as to be devastated by the toll of industry. We must recognize the vital needs of the laboring class; and preventive measures should, by all means, be provided at the very start of our technical development.

The population in large cities and in manufacturing towns, instead of being gradually uplifted, becomes ignorant and even criminal, if not reached with adequate education and sanitary reform. Impassable barriers are reared all around them. Social evolution has started fairly under way in China; and if industrial development sets in at the same time, there is a double task to be performed by our social workers. Modern parks, good pavements, pure food, adequate housing, community music, religious service and technical demonstrations are all factors to be considered, not only for society at large, but also for the technical men in particular.

The idea has been prevalent that artistic development is inconsistent with great industrial and commercial development. Beauty in a town has been subordinated to the assumed requirements of economic progress; and, speaking generally, attractive appearance has been suppressed by the immediate demands of business enterprise. In the interest of social comfort and happiness, this idea should be somewhat modified.

On the economic side of technical development there must come first the inventor, the man who conceives the idea of a new machine. a new process, or a new application of the forces of nature. Let us consider the statement made by a great authority in this country: "Working in a treadmill, it takes 37 Chinese coolies to deliver one continuous horse-power; they are paid only one cent an hour, and even then the one horse-power costs 1,336 dollars per year; but we can now buy a continuous horse-power for 13 dollars per year, although the labor that supervises the production is paid 30 cents an hour."

This statement is very true, yet we have other ways to look into the new problem of cheap labor in China, accepting for our basis the existing conditions and economic factors. The old era of reckless exploitation of forests, mines, waterways and soils, unguided by systematic concern for the welfare of future generations, has been rapidly passing away. The conservation idea has now become the current topic—to use less costly material in the place of that which is dearer and rarer, and to create through human ingenuity such products as would otherwise be slowly produced by nature. The use of aluminum has replaced many other metals, and the fixation of nitrogen has made possible the continuous supply of fertilizers. Wastes and by-products that were formerly thrown away are now utilized and given great value.

It is the "dollars and cents" policy that has encouraged emphasis being laid on the economic significance of modern technical development, and there are too many instances of this kind to be cited here. Integration of industry has brought forward the big economic units, and specialization of machines has eliminated certain destructive competition. Over two hundred products from burning oil to asphalt are made under the general heading of petroleum industry, and under the control of one company; over one hundred products from refrigerated meat to perfumed soap are produced in the live stock industry by one concern. One cannot help noticing the fact that modern industries are highly integrated; yet, on the other hand, specialization has been carried on to such a degree that one factory manufactures only car wheels, while another makes nothing but water turbines.

Modern industries always have their last resort to scientific principles. Yesterday they were solved by rules of thumb, but today they must be assisted with scientific truths. Shop management, vocational training, accounting, scientific advertising, choosing of employees, and research of new processes, have been each developed into a system based on scientific principles. Competition is so keen, natural resources are so limited, and social responsibilities are so urgent, that industrial efficiency must go hand in hand with government efficiency in order that the greater amout of benefit may be obtained.

M. H. Li.

Confucianism and State Religion.

Confucianism as state religion is one of the latest and most perplexing questions that are facing the Constitution Committee of the Chinese National Assembly. The absence of any provision in the Draft Constitution, which has recently been completed, for a state religion for the Chinese Republic has called forth a petition for the insertion of a clause in the Constitution making Confucianism the state religion in China. Among the signers of the petition are such men as Yen Fuh, Liang Chi Chao and Chen Huan Chang, and the prime mover of the movement is Dr. Chen. That such a movement should be the work of scholars who know the history of the West as well as that of China, and that it should have among its supporters several eminent Westerners, gives it special significance, and makes its understanding imperatve on all who are interested in the future moral and spiritual welfare of the Republic. It is wise, then, to see what the motives are that have prompted them to take such a step.

Simultaneous with the adoption of the Provisional Constitution, guaranteeing religious liberty, and with the establishment of the Republic, the traditions, customs, manners, ideas and morals that had long regulated the life and conduct of the people, suddenly underwent a tremendous change. The offerings which used to be made twice a year in the Confucian temples, that exist in every district of the land, were discontinued. The Temple of Heaven, which is the only place where the Emperor worshipped once a year, was used as a quiet place for the Constitution Committee to deliberate and draft a constitution. Some of the more radical members of the National Assembly proposed that it be turned to even more vulgar use. Such manifestations of the popular mind shocked the agitators of the Confucian movement, and made them think that the people take religious liberty to mean no religion at all.

Some of the half-educated have attributed the stagnation of Chinese civilization to Confucian principles, forgetting that it is the disregard, rather than the observance, of these principles that is responsible for it. They readily seize the period of the Revolution as an opportunity to break away from the old standard of character and morality, without sticking to any new. This tendency, reinforced by the inevitability of relegating the study of Confucian classics, through the introduction and extension of Western sciences, to a very insignificant position in the school and college curriculum, naturally arouses a curiosity, or even apprehension, as to whither it is leadng society. Is society to be permeated wholly by the desire for efficiency, progress and gain? Is the traditional standard of character and morality totally to be done away with, without anything to come into its place? In such readjusting and chaotic conditions that set in immediately after the Revolution, the serious-minded see a degeneration in national character and morality. Thinking men, then, begin to reflect and apprehend that the foundation of a nation lies in morality, and that morality is a product of religion.

The mistaking of religious liberty for no religion, and the decline in natonal character and morality, are, no doubt, the primary causes that have given rise to the movement for making Confucianism state religion. With its prime mover, therefore, every thinking man will sympathize so far as his object is concerned. The methods with which he expects to achieve his worthy object of remedying existing social evils and elevating and conserving national character, however, are not without their defects. If Confucianism is to be preserved, it can be done without making it state religion. In other words, the preservation of Confucianism, and of its influence on the Chinese people, does not depend on its being made state religion.

Confucianism is an entirely rational system of thought. It reveals nothing of what is beyond, it treats of nothing that is not rationally comprehensible, and its whole doctrine deals solely with the relations of men. Though Confucius does not deny the existence of a Higher Order, which he calls "Heaven," yet he never tries to explain either it or the origin of the universe. He simply recognizes the existing system of the universe, and formulates his principles, according to which men may live peacefully, prosperously and happily. Whatever is incomprehensible by the human mind can fairly be said to be non-Confucian. Thus every human being who has intelligence enough to understand the Confucian principles will be a Confucian, irrespective of whether it is state religion or not, because he will be convinced of their truth. If, on the other hand, he has not the wherewithal to understand them, no amount of compulsion can make him a Confucian, for the simple reason that he has not been led to their truth. The remedy, then, is not so much artificially to make Confucianism state religion as to educate the people to an understandng of its principles. When they understand those principles, they will be convinced by them, as they are by the principles of mechanics or mathematics.

While China gains nothing from the adoption of Confucianism as state religion, she suffers much for so doing. Until the fall of the Manchu dynasty, Confucianism had been the dominant factor in exerting moral and intellectual influence on all the eighteen provinces. While Buddhism, Mohammedanism and Christianity had also their hold in different parts of China, they were the transplanted religions, and never attempted to dispute the authority of Confucianism. But, as the establishment of the Republic has been made the pretext for claiming autonomy by Outer Mongolia, the making of Confucianism as state religion may conceivably afford Thibet, Hsinchiang and Inner Mongolia a pretext for breaking away from the Republic. At a time when our troubles are so overwhelming, it is highly unwise to alienate the sympathies of a considerable portion of the people by making Confucianism state religion, which they may interpret as a suppression of their religions.

Though it is unnecessary and unwise to make Confucianism state religion by provision in the Constitution, yet it is more than unwise to dismiss it at one blow. Whatever its merits and demerits, its sufficiency or insufficeincy may be, it is the foundation on which the Chinese nation has been built, the thread by which her whole civilization has been strung, and a native product of the Chinese soil. It is still the root from which the Chinese mind derives its nourishment, and the standard by which morality in China is judged. Nothing is calculated to do the nation greater harm than to remove it from communion with the source of its power and life, without first grafting it to some other source. Such a course of action can result only in the sudden and complete collapse of the Chinese institutions and society, followed immediately by chaos. Wise men will think thrice before allowing such results to happen. If change must come, let it come what may, but let it also come slowly and gradually.

Deplorable as the obliteration of Confucianism may be, yet it seems almost inevitable that, should it be allowed to rest in its present situation in China without anything being done to it, it is destined, sooner or later, to lose its influence entirely. It is not supported and maintained by any organizations or societies, as is religion in the West. The only means by which it has been maintained is the universal system of education which makes the study of Confucian classics a necessary, if not the necessary, part of every student's training. With the edging out of Confucianism from the school and college curriculum, through the introduction of Western sciences and learning, it will have lost its only means of access to the people. Hence the founding of the Confucian Society to keep up an interest in and the study of Confucianism is a much needed and commendable move, although the agitation undertaken on its part for making Confucianism state religion is not wise.

F. Chang.

Festival in Cherry Blossom Time.

The road to Lung-Wha presents a scene of great animation during the whole week of the Festival. Landaus, Victorias, cabs, sedan-chairs, jinrichshas, wheelbarrows, vehicles of every description, crammed with people, roll on at top speed. Pedestrians, in groups or singly, all in their gayest attire, plod on under the burning sun; small tradesmen, with their wares in baskets suspended from poles carried on their shoulders, dodge in and out among the vehicles, sometimes no sooner escaping the hoofs of a horse than running into a wheelbarrow, which generally upsets with the collision, spilling the passengers, who denounce the proceeding in much loud talk and violent language. Grandfathers, dragging protesting children along by their hands; mothers, with baskets of provisions on their arms; young men, with their sweethearts, mingle in the stream of holiday seekers flowing in the direction of the fair. Nor is the other highway, the river, which runs almost parallel with the road, any the less animated. Water crafts of all sorts, sampans, open boats, launches, and tugs with ten or twelve house-boats in tow, crowd and jostle each other for headway. Here a launch is wedged between a tug and a house-boat towed from the shore by a mule, and no amount of profanity (the pilot seems to have a good supply of it), not even the incessant screeching of the whistle, seems to be able to extract the craft from its penned up position. Every collision sends up a shower of water in the air, which, strange as it may seem, has little effect in cooling the hot words that rise from every concussion. Boatmen are shouting, whistles are screaming (in tones no less profane); all is bustle and animation; all are anxious to move on, actuated by the same desire to be at the Pagoda as soon as possible.

Not all people, however, are thus involved in the confusion. There are many who are able to look on at the scenes about them with enjoyment, who are amused by its humor, and are yet untroubled by its inconveniences. Watch that happy family gathered around the table under the awning of that house-boat. See them fill their cups and drink a toast to the cherry blossoms, which indeed are at their height. The knarled and rugged old trees lining both banks are simply loaded with masses of breathing bloom of pink, which extend as far as the eye can see. Now they are ready for lunch. The butler disappears into the cabin, and reappears with loaded trays — rolls, cold roast fowls and meats, fruits and ice-cold drinks.

Feasting and jollity becomes general on all sides; time slips by unnoticed, and all at once the towers and Pagodas of Lung Wha loom in sight. At this efforts are redoubled, and the tumult and the shouting are correspondingly increased.

A few minutes' walk brings us to the court yards and the temple—a scene of the liveliest character. Imagine the several court yards, leading to the shrine, to be filled with a swaying, moving mass of people; add to it the noise of tin-horns, whistles, clanging gongs and sounding instruments, and the continuous hum of the human voice—you have a good picture of the fair. Venders of cakes and sweetmeats, hawkers of cheap jewelry and toys, are on every side; stalls are attractively decorated, the most tempting goods are exposed; the hot bun man vies with the hot turnover man in singing out the merits of their respective wares. Occasionally you pass counters, behind which yellow-robed priests are selling incense and offerings for the sacrifices; or stands where a shrewd gamester is stationed, whose harangue is drawing about him a crowd of innocent and simple rustics, who will finally succumb to his eloquence, to the detriment of their pockets; or tables presided over by elderly men, whose pleasure is to write letters or inscriptions for moderate sums. Over yonder is a dense ring of people, which must promise something of interest. Let us elbow through the crowd to see the attraction. A sleight-of-hand performer, on a mat, is addressing the audience in some such words: "Nothing in my hands; nothing on this side of the rug; nothing on this. *Watch now. One! Two! Three!*" Down he rolls in the blanket. He raises it slowly, and under it he discloses a big glass bowl, fully two feet in diameter, filled with water, in which gold-fishes are darting back and forth. His comrade then passes his hat, at the same time cajoling and jollying the spectators to the highest point of liberality. Guided by the shrill pipe, we make our way to the Hindu snake charmer. He is squatting on a mat, and is playing a weird song in an abstracted air. In front of him, with the fore part of his body elevated, dances a wicked cobra, his hood spread, his head swaying from side to side in cadence with the music.

The Easter twilight gradually closes in, and darkness follows. The pleasure-seekers slowly disperse, lanterns are lighted, and the gong for evening prayer is sounded. Suddenly the voices of the monks rise in unison in a chant of the vesper service. The chant rises and falls, and gradually dies off. Solitude settles in, and only the faint tinkling of the temple bells breaks the stillness.

Woon Yung Chun.

China, the Land of Promise.

By Henry U. Yip.

And thou art free, my country! Thou art free!
  Four thousand years of monarchy are o'er;
The God of all has heard our humble plea,—
  The Manchu chains are riven! Ever more
Thy ships shall sail, unchallenged, on the sea,
  The world shall bear its commerce to thy shore,
The earth shall share its plentitude with thee,
  And fortune's smile shall 'lume thy open door—
Behold, Cathay! My country! Thou art free!

Peace, Progress, Hope, Prosperity!
  We cannot grasp the measures of our boon!
God has been good—and merciful—to thee;
  The Dragon dies! The midnight and the moon
Have passed and gone, and lo, our eyes may see
  The day, the dawn! How soon, Cathay, how soon
Yon Orient's Rising Sun Supreme, shall be
  At Hope's fair height—the zenith and the noon!
Behold—behold, my country! Thou art free!

God of our Fathers, gird us with thy might!
  Omniscient Judge, behold our country's cause!
Soul of the ages, guide us with thy light!
  Eternal Mind, shape thou our nation's laws!
Infinite presence, lead us to the height,—
  Forgive our failures and correct our flaws,
Make us to feel the power and strength of right—
  To earn thy love, yet seek not earth's applause,—
God, give us strength, and keep us in Thy sight.

Homesick Pills.

INDISPUTABLE—In China the Yellow River overflows its banks almost every year. A young American engineer, in a sailboat, in a section of the flood district, asked his interpreter to call out to the family on the roof of a one-story brick building, afloat in midstream: "You people who live on the lands along here know that the river overflows its banks every year. Why don't you move?" "That American must be thick-headed," was the reply, back from the roof. "Can't he see we are moving?"

COLORADO STUDENTS, LOOK OUT!—Some years ago, in the Colorado School of Mines, a student was found dead in his bedroom, hanged to a bedpost by his suspenders. The court of that town brought in this verdict at the coroner's inquest: "Deceased came to his death by coming home full, and mistook himself for his pants."

HOW A BUDDHIST BECAME A CHRISTIAN—"You Christians eat beef, which is inhumane," argued the fat Buddhist priest, in a corn-field, not far from his temple. "Well," said the Christian, "it is a matter of point of view. At any rate, you don't suppose the cattle appreciate your good will, do you?" "Surely it does, when you plunge your knife down his throat—" Just at this moment a bull made his appearance in a rather hasty manner, and did not allow the priest to finish his argument. Both started to run towards the temple gate, the fat priest with the bull following close to his heels. However, he just saved himself, with the Christian helping him to bar the gate. Looking through the cracks of the gate, shaking his fist at the bull, he exclaimed: "That is your gratitude, is it? I have not eaten a bit of beef for the last ten years, but I will make up for it now, and become a Christian."

TWO REQUESTS—A Chinese and a Jew went to heaven, and paid their homage to Saint Peter. Saint Peter, taking it as a sign that the whole world is feeling the influence of Christianity, became very generous, and told each of them that if they would express a wish, it would be fulfilled.

"What would you wish?" he asked the Chinese.

"Money."

"You shall have it."

"And you?" This to the Jew.

"I do not wish much—give me the Chinaman's address."

HARDLY BEGUN—An American professor some time ago asked Chairman V. T. Maw: "The Chinese Students' Alliance started out this year to decide a number of questions of national importance?"

"Yes. We arranged to consider the 'immigration question,' the Alliance Constitution, the getting of accurate information from home, the spreading of this information, the establishing of societies for scientific and literary students, and getting the sections, clubs and individuals to work harmoniously, and—"

"And have you done so?"

"No. We have just got the Board of Councilmen established, and have not yet decided the question of who is the boss."

THE CHINESE HAVE GOOD MEMORIES—A returned missionary was asked whether the current opinion is true that the Chinese have good memories.

"Yes," he answered. "They can remember anything they choose."

AN UNDESIRED—L. K. Kao's new baby, Mei Sheng, had proved itself a possessor of extraordinary lung powers. One day its brother, En Pao, said to Mrs. Kao:

"Ma, little brother came from heaven, didn't he?"

"Yes, dear," answered mother.

En Pao was silent for a minute, and then he went on: "I say, Ma!"

"What is it, En Pao?"

"I don't blame the angels for slinging him out, do you?"

C. P. Wang.

Local Intelligence

Colorado Club

Several old members left during the last summer. C. M. Wang and K. F. Chang transferred to Lehigh, and B. Y. Long to Pittsburg. On the other hand, we welcome the arrival of four new students. Fan Chen, S. H. Hu and Y. K. Chiang are direct from China, while Albert Chan is from California. Two social meetings have been held since September.

Among the three graduates, two are taking post-graduate work. C. Ho is in Lehigh and Wm. A. Wong in Columbia. We heard that they have brushed off the dust of the West already, and are enjoying eastern socials admirably. S. Y. Wang sailed homeward on Oct. 7, and reached Shanghai safely after a very enjoyable trip.

The officers for this school year are: President, D. C. Cheng; Secretary, Y. F. Chen; and Treasurer, W. T. Yang.

Y. F. Chen.

Cushing Club

We have five students in Cushing this year. The officers of the club for the year are: Miss Grace Chu, President; Carl Jen, Secretary and Treasurer.

T. C. Chang visited us, and Y. S. Tsao spoke on "China and Her Progress," which was greatly enjoyed by the whole school.

Both Miss Chu and Mr. Liang were qualified in the prize speaking contest.

Carl Jen.

Harvard Club

At the regular meeting held on Dec. 6 Hsueh-Wu Sun discussed the scientific way of working out a problem. H. K. Chow, the inventor of an ink-grinding machine, came as exchange speaker from the M. I. T. Club, to show us how improvements could be made in the Chinese printing press.

Y. S. Tsao and C. C. Yen would like to see those members who have had little experience in public speaking to go out for the coming debate with the M. I. T. Club. Our club, accordingly, elected K. S. Ma and S. J. Shu, so that Loy Chang,

F. Chang and Ma, with Shu as alternate, will make up an invincible team. The debate is scheduled to come off on March 7, when M. I. T. men will try to convince Harvard men that a district system had better be substituted for the provincial system as recently modified.

On Christmas eve many members will attend President and Mrs. Lowell's reception to the university. On Christmas day the club will hold an entertainment, to which many M. I. T. friends will be invited.

After this writing the secretary of the club is S. K. Hu, '15.

Zuntsoon Zee.

Illinois Club

We had a visit from P. C. Chang, the general secretary of the Chinese Students' Christian Association, who spent four busy days, Nov. 17-21, in the Twin Cities. A special meeting was called to hear his message and call to the Kansas City Convention.

Purdue S. Wu, the popular "ragtime Purdue man," was here to see the Minnesota-Illinois football game.

T. New, '14, spoke before the Chamber of Commerce of Champaign at a dinner. "Shorty's" speech was well appreciated.

In a smoker given by the same organization, in which many nations were represented by students from the university, C. C. Kan, '14, spoke for China, on her commercial relations with the United States.

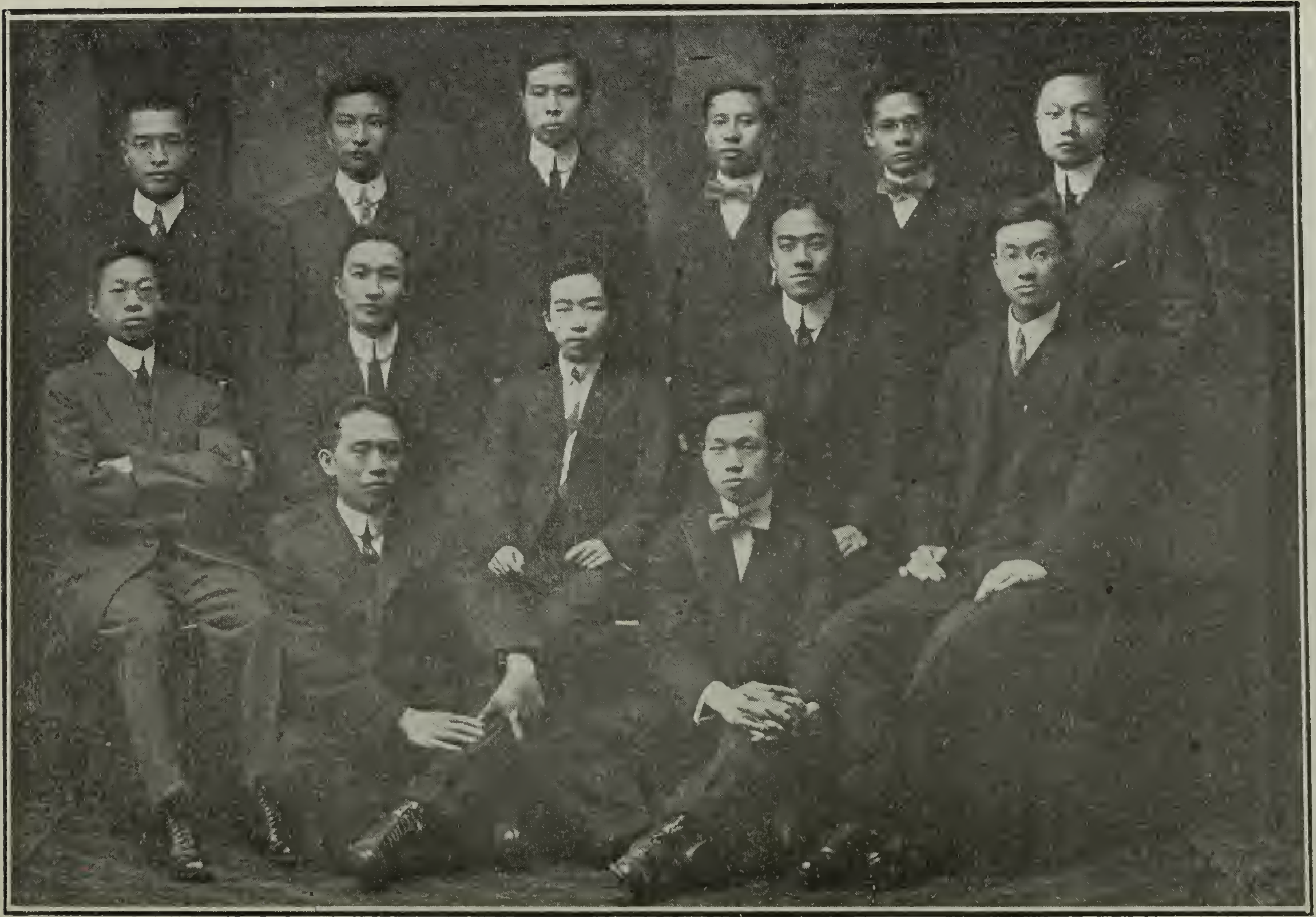
We regret the departure of C. T. Woo, who left for Ohio Northern University during the Thanksgiving recess.

The club held its monthly social meeting on Dec. 5. Music was rendered by members and some lady guests, and the program was wound up with the singing of "Illinois Loyalty."

J. Zohn Zee.

Leigh Club

The officers of the club are: T. S. Yeh, President; C. Wong, Vice-President and Treasurer; L. Y. Chow, Secretary. Three more "Golden" miners came to Lehigh this year, so we have a grand total of twelve in the club. C. Ho is a post-graduate in electrometallurgy, and C. M. Wong and K. F. Chang are Junior miners.



CHINESE STUDENTS IN LEHIGH UNIVERSITY

From left to right

Top row — K. F. Ceang, M. Y. Loo, C. H. Wong, C. Ho, T. S. Yeh (President), S. Z. Kaung
Second row — C. Chu-Fuh, T. C. Chun, K. W. Chun, L. Y. Chow (Secretary), H. T. Hu
Third row — C. M. Wang, C. Wong (Vice-President and Treasurer).

Fifty-five out of 64 Chinese students residing in Ann Arbor have been registered in the University of Michigan.

Michigan Club

As in former years, the Chinese Students' Club holds regular meetings on the first Saturday of each month. The officers of the organization for the ensuing semester are: V. T. Maw, President; L. K. Kao, Vice-President; D. K. Lieu, Recording Secretary; T. F. Hwang, Treasurer; S. H. Whang, Auditor; and Jabin Hsu, Corresponding Secretary.

On Oct. 1 the club tendered a reception to Prof. Henry C. Adams of the economics department of the university, who is now financial adviser to the National Committee on the Unification of Railroad Accounts of China. President Harry B. Hutchins and many faculty members of note were present.

Three out of the six foreign students who are giving extension lectures under the auspices of the University of Michigan are Chinese students. They are: V. T. Maw, whose subject is the "Future Relation Between the United States and China"; C. P. Wang who lectures on "Why Foreign Students Come to America"; and Jabin Hsu, who speaks upon the "Opportunities of America in Relation to the Chinese Problem," and "The Mission of the Scholar in United World." Hsu gave one of his lectures in Denton. Michigan, on Nov. 7.

On Nov. 6, Jabin Hsu was elected to the Quadrangle, the rhetoric honorary society at Michigan, and two days later he was taken into the Toastmaster's Club, an oratorical organization, consisting of the prominent members of the campus.

Prof. Albert A. Stanley, one of the foremost authorities on Music, addressed the club on November 22 upon "The Evolution of Music."

P. C. Chang, secretary of the Chinese Christian Association in North America, arrived at Ann Arbor, Nov. 23. In the afternoon the club met him as a body. He spent three days in Ann Arbor, visiting individual members.

Y. T. Jabin Hsu.

Missouri Club

We welcomed to our club K. M. Louis, T. T. Chang and L. P. Hui. Mr. Louis, who was a student here two years ago, has entered the engineering department, while Messrs Chang and Hui are preparing for the university.

O. H. Tsang.

Purdue Club

Fifteen will-be engineers registered in Purdue this year, namely, seven M. E.'s, five E. E.'s and three C. E.'s. At the last meeting K. Tong gave a short talk on his summer work. His discussion was on locomotives.

At one of the university convocations, Dr. John M. Mills addressed the student body on the subject: "Progress and Prospects of China." Dr. Mills has spent two and a half years in our country, and has brought home to his people ideas of many things which a mere traveler would often neglect to notice. He commended highly our remarkable changes and accomplishments.

S. Zi and P. S. Wu spent a few days in Chicago in connection with the annual inspection trip.

P. S. Wu spent a few days with friends in Illinois. While there he was entertained most royally.

Chinese Students' Club of Southern California

The Chinese Students' Club of Southern California was organized in June, 1913, by the Chinese students in Los Angeles. Its object was to bring the Chinese students in Southern California in close touch with each other, and to promote their common interests. It has now twenty-five members, half of whom are studying in colleges, and the remainder are attending high schools.

The existence of this organization, formed in Los Angeles, became known when, at an invitation, six of its members represented it at the conference which was held in San Anselmo from twelfth to fifteenth of August by the Western Department of the Chinese Students' Christian Association in North America. The representatives returned with the gratification of meeting their fellow students in the North, and they were deeply interested in the work carried on by the Christian Association.

The club was recently honored by a visit of Y. T. Chiu, associate general secretary of the Chinese Students' Christian Association in North America. Mr. Chiu addressed the students in a special meeting. He advocated that a Bible class should be formed among the students. After a warm discussion among the members present, a vote was taken, and the suggestion was unanimously favored. A plan is now well under way for the completion of an arrangement for the organization of the Bible class.

Eight members of this orgaization have filed applications for membership in the Chinese Students' Alliance in the United States. This result is due to the constant effort of Miss Soo-Hoo, the English secretary of the Western Section.

The club proposes to hold its semi-annual meeting some time during the Christmas holidays, and the election of officers for the next half-year will also be held at this meeting.

Stanford Club

The club was entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. C. Y. Lowe of Oakland at their home on Nov. 28. All the members except one were present. After the dinner a social program was provided to entertain us. The chief figures on the program were Miss Y. L. Lowe and Mrs. T. Lowe, who rendered several numbers of excellent music. In addition, a considerable number of Hawaiian and Stanford songs were given by us. We all enjoyed this entertaining night immensely. On behalf of the club, President Nam gave our hearty thanks to our hosts before we left.

Y. S. Chuck.

Syracuse Club

The club met for the second time at the apartment of H. M. Au on the first of November. It was a social meeting, to which Dr. G. A. Wilson of the Philosophy Department and the leader of our Bible class, and Mrs. Wilson, also representatives from the Y. W. C. A., the Y. M. C. A. and the Student Volunteer Band were invited. A very happy time was spent in games and entertainments. The height of enjoyment was reached when dainty refreshments were served.

After sending several petitions, the club has finally succeeded in influencing the faculty to make the ruling to admit the Chinese language as substitute for other modern languages in the entrance requirements.

C. L. Sun recently lost his father. We extend to him our heartfelt sympathy.

About six of us are planning to attend the Kansas City Convention. . . .

R. Y. Lo, J. F. Tang and W. Y. Chun spoke before various religious organizations of Syracuse during the past month.

W. Y. Chun.

Wisconsin Club

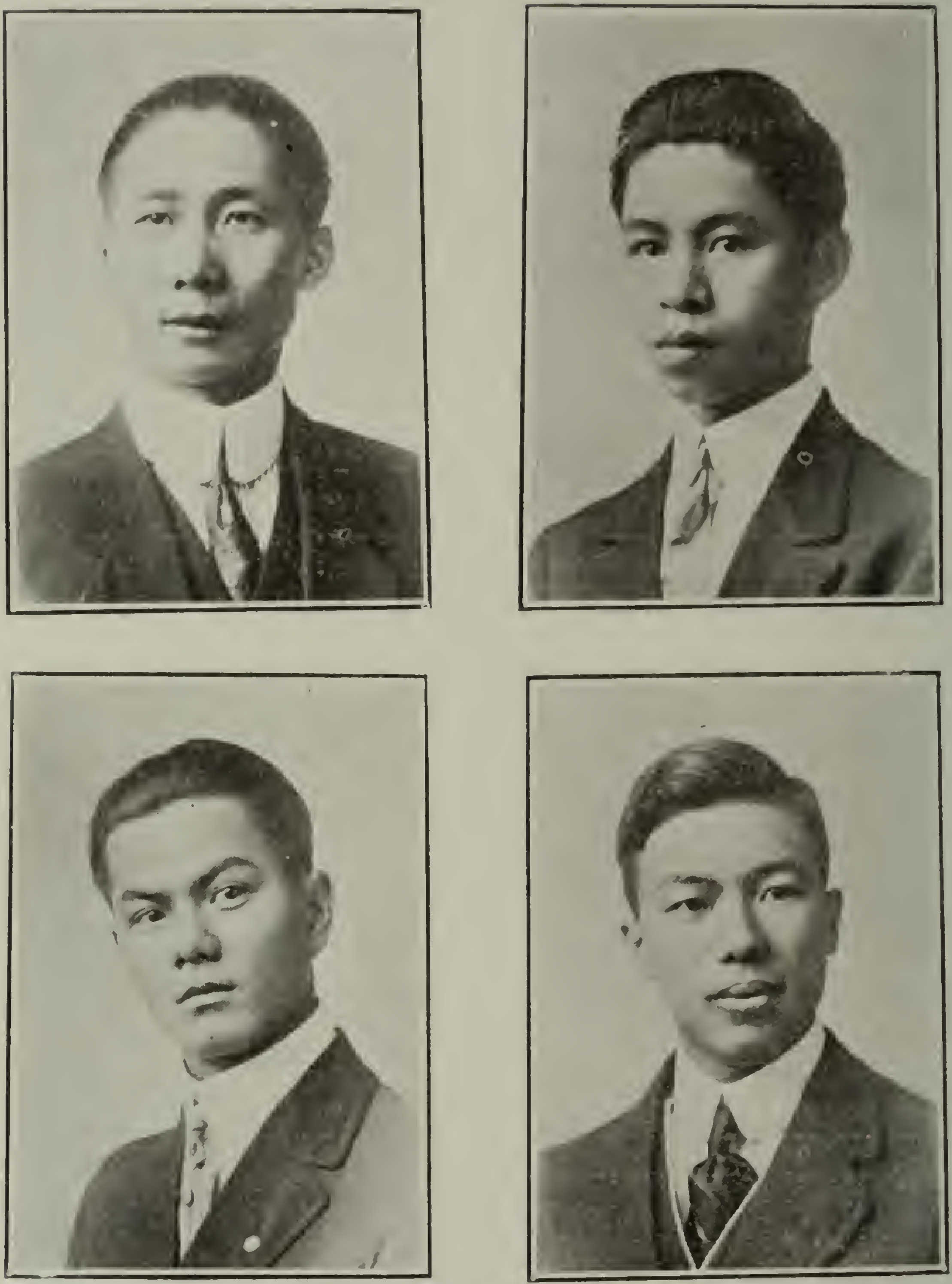
The Wisconsin Club was, from Nov. 14 to 17, honored by a visit of P. C. Chang, general secretary of the Chinese Students' Christian Association. A special meeting was called to welcome this sincere religious worker. Mr. Chang spoke on the general scope and features of the Kansas City Convention, to take place during the Christmas recess. He urged that we Chinsee students, especially when a special invitation is being extended to us, avail ourselves of the splendid opportunity to attend this nation-wide convention. Mr. Frank West, general secretary of the Wisconsin Y. M. C. A., and Mr. "Jack" Childs, travelling secretary of the Mid-West Christian Association Union, participated in the meeting, and gave their remarks on what the Kansas City Convention really signifies, and what tremedous influence it exerts upon the minds of the college men and women.

On the following Sunday, Mr. Chang, by the request of Mr. Blakeman, university pastor of the Methodist Church, gave an address on "China and Christianity" in the Association Auditorium. During his stay in Madison, Mr. Chang made his quarters in the University Association Building, and every facility and convenience was offered by the association executives to make him quite at home.

The club members spent the Thanksgiving evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. West, who gave a reception to all the Chinese students in Madison. Several American friends were with us. A similar reception will be given on Christmas eve by Prof. and Mrs. L. Kahlenderg, and a jolly time for all is anticipated.

We are exceedingly glad to make known to the Chinese students' world the fact that Miss Helen Chai, the only "co-ed" we have now in Wiscosnin, is unusually brilliant and full of patriotism. In the December regular meeting of the club she was asked to give a short speech on what she had observed during and after the Revolution. She pointed out very effectively the lack of responsibility and adhesion on the part of the government officials, and the absence of a strong national conscience on the part of the general mass. Besides, she laid much stress upon the proposition that we, the privileged few, while studying in this country, ought to keep our eyes always open, and observe very closely what has made the Americans a strong people and their country a power. Indeed, we are mighty proud of our co-ed.

S. K. Loh.



CHINESE STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

Y. Long F. F. Kan
T. H. Soo Y. G. Leekum

Worcester Club

A meeting was held in the Cosmopolitan Clubhouse on Oct. 27 to reorganize the W. P. I. Chinese Student Club. The officers for the term are: President, Wai Fung; Secretary and Treasurer, Dick Wong; Representative, Y. C. Mei.

The club was fortunate to receive a visit of P. C. Chang, Clark, '13, who is now the general secretary of the Chinese Student Christian Association in North America. He gave us a very interesting talk.

By the coming of Y. K. Huie and E. B. Chan, the number of Chinese students is increased to six in the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Dick Wong.

Yale Club

The Yale Club held its regular meeting on Nov. 28 at Professor Beard's home. A number of American friends were present. D. Y. Lin and H. J. Fei gave talks, which were enjoyed by all. The literary program of the evening was followed by a social gathering, in which refreshments were served and Yale songs sung.

Personal Notes

(Conducted by the Editor-in-Chief.)

C. L. Sun has recently been elected a member of the law fraternity, Phi Delta Phi, at Syracuse University.

T. S. Yeh, Lehigh University, was recently elected a member of the Tau Beta Pi honorary society. He won first honor in Junior E. E. last year.

S. Z. Yang of Worcester Polytechnic Institute has been elected a member of the Tau Beta Pi Society.

H. M. Au is a member of the Syracuse Soccer Club. He has played in several winning games.

M. D. Wong is captain of the soccer team of the Arts School of the University of Wisconsin.

W. Y. Chun was a member of the Tambowine and Bones, a musical society of Syracuse University, which gave an operetta in Syracuse, Utica and Buffalo during the month of December.

Jarbin Hsu was elected, on Nov. 6, to the Quadrangle, the rhetoric honorary society of the University of Michigan.

C. P. Wang, University of Michigan, spoke before the Adcraft Club, a social organization of the leading advertisers of Detroit, on the subject of "The Advertising Possibilities in China." He was subsequently elected an honorary member of that organization.

Miss Anna Kang is to represent the Y. W. C. A. of Barnard College, Columbia University, at the Kansas City Convention. She is secretary of Barnard Y. W. C. A.

Professor Archie T. L. Tsen of Boone University is instrumental in organizing the Boy Scouts Company in Boone, Wuchang. The old boy was very popular while a student in Columbia University, and is generally recognized to be very brainy.

H. T. Hu, C. E., Lehigh, has sailed for home by way of San Francisco.

Business

Alliance Treasurer's Report, Ending Dec. 20, 1913.

By Cheng-Fu Wang.

Owing to the small amount of money turned over to this office, your treasurer finds it impossible to comply with the demands of the various publications and of the committees. This office applied to the Eastern Section for a loan of $250.00, to the Mid-West Section for $250.00, and the Western Section for $50.00, in advance of the membership fees. It was promised that these shall be returned whenever a large enough amount is remitted by the respective sections. In compliance with this application, the Eastern Section advanced a loan of $100.00 from its reserve fund, and the Mid-West Section $50.00 from its treasury.

A budget for the year will be published later, when the same is approved by the Council. Serious consideration is now taken by the Alliance Reserve Fund and Finance Committee to create a nucleus reserve fund for the Alliance. It will be announced whenever certain concrete plans have been adopted.

We urge all members to co-operate with us by paying their membership fee ($2.50) as soon as possible. Always send check to the sectional treasurer.

W. G. LOO, Eastern Section,
103 Gainsboro Street, Boston, Mass.

V. T. KOO, Mid-West Section,
305 Daniel Street, Champaign, Ill.

S. L. Lee, Western Section,
2247 Dwight Way, Berkeley, Cal.

Account ending Nov. 20, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Oct. 24, From Ex-Treasurer	$44.45
Nov. 19, From Eastern Section loan	100.00
Nov. 19, From a receipt for 1912-'13 Directory	.25
Total	$144.70

EXPENDITURES.

Nov. 19, To Secretary Lee, bill No. 1	$2.50
Nov. 19, To Secretary Lee, bill No. 2	22.23
Nov. 20, To Treasurer Wang's bill	4.13
Nov. 20, Balance	115.84
Total	$144.70

Account ending December 20, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Nov. 20, Balance brought over	$115.84
Dec. 9, From Mid-West Section	50.00
Total	$165.84

EXPENDITURES.

Dec. 19, Pay Secretary Lee's bill	$12.66
Dec. 19, To advance for printing Directory	100.00
Dec. 19, To Treasurer Wang's bill	2.04
Dec. 20, Balance	51.14
Total	$165.84

An Open Letter to Students of Engineering and Applied Sciences

By S. J. Shu, Chairman of Engineering Committee.

It is perhaps the general opinion of all those who are interested in the affairs of the Alliance that the organization, with its present capacity and strength, should and can take up numerous activities, among which investigatons in the science of engineering are those of importance. It is agreed by many that the annual conferences of the Alliance offer us a great opportunity not only to cultivate mutual friendship between us, through social intercourse and literary and athletic contests, but also to come together and discuss various problems which we deem to be vital to the welfare of our country. Unfortunately very little attention and time were given to the latter aspect in our past conferences. To my great pleasure, however, I have learned that it is the intention of the executives to mend this defect by, first, giving more time to the vocational meetings during the conferences; secondly, by making investigations in different subjects, and asking for preparation of papers to be presented and discussed at the vocational meetings; and, thirdly, by making the academic standing committees responsible for carrying out this plan. The engineering committee, which is one of these, proposes to give the following outline as its projects:—

(1) The investigation of engineering problems and the preparation of papers to be presented and discussed in the vocational meetings of the conferences: As we are Chinese students of engineering, it is highly desirable that the subjects taken must be, as far as possible, those relating to the application of engineering science to specific phases of the condition in China. For instance, subjects such as "How shall the principles of linotype or monotype be modified for designing a type-setting machine for the Chinese language?" (I understand H. K. Chow of the M. I. T. is investigating this subject), and "Would it be more desirable to build mountain electric railways in the west of China than to have a series of continuous tunnels to run locomotives?" etc., are very interesting, as well as important. Perhaps some of us, who do not believe that there is any impossibility in the world, would try to design a typewriter suitable to the Chinese language. We must remem-

ber that the knowledge of engineering is one thing, and the application of it to a special set of conditions is entirely another thing. An engineer who is not able to convert hyperbolic functions or alternating current into dollars and cents is not very much more useful than our old "eight-limb" literary experts. Is it not, then, highly important for us to think a little ahead of those problems which we shall have to face later, so that we may not be embarrassed when approaching them?

(2) The preparation of detailed statistics about engineering students: Heretofore the statistics of engineering students show only the course which each man is taking. But the names of the courses, such as C. E. or M. E., are very broad statements. In the proposed statistics, the specific subject in which a student is interested will also be recorded. For instance, if he is taking M. E., we shall also find out whether he is interested in locomotive design, or in a particular type of internal combustion engine. Statistics of this kind serve to show what subjects are taken care of and what are not, so that a new engineering student may be able to choose subjects in which few or none of us are interested. China needs men to develop different lines of engineering. To have a great number of men concentrating their energy in a few branches, and leaving the other important ones uncared for, is certainly no efficient distribution of labor. Statistics of this kind, if carried out, will help to make this defect plain to a large extent.

(3) The preparation of a bibliography of engineering books: We must remember that, after returning home, we shall be deprived of the privilege of easy access to the thousands of volumes of books which are kept in the libraries in this country, for there is no large engineering library in China at present. If one wishes to obtain the information on certain subjects with which he is not very familiar, to whom shall he turn for advice? Inquiry by correspondence often involves weeks of delay. On the other hand, if now, while in this country, we co-operate and prepare a bibliography for all the engineering subjects, this difficulty will be largely overcome. In fact, many of our thoughtful students have already made, or are making, the same provision for their own use. But the extension of the subjects, as well as the intensity in any particular subject, must necessarily be limited. There is no reason why we should not pull this matter together and make a complete set. A few days' labor will accomplish a great deal. It is the aim of the committee to review the existing books this year, and it is further hoped that the engineering committees

of the coming years will continue this work, and add new ones to the list.

These are the projects of the committee this year. Of course there are many and perhaps more important ones besides these. The committee is always ready to welcome any suggestions, and will try its best to carry them out.

As to the organization of this committee, we have a sectional chairman in each Secton of the Alliance, who assumes the responsibility of organizing his sectional committee to carry out the first named two projects. M. C. Hou and T. Chuang have been appointed by the President of the Alliance as the sectional chairmen of the East and Mid-West sections respectively. The appointment for the West Section has not yet been announced.

The writer takes charge of the preparation of the bibliography. The following are our fellow students who have kindly expressed their willingness to assume the responsibility of supervising the different departments:—

W. G. Loo, Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.
T. Chuang, Architecture and Architectural Engineering.
Turpin Hsi, Civil Engineering.
Y. L. Wu, Electrical Engineering.
H. K. Chow, Mechanical Engineering.
——— ———, Mining Engineering and Metallurgy.
M. T. Hsu, Chemical Engineering and Applied Chemstry.
Y. T. Ying, Preparatory Courses of Engineering.

It is to be noticed that most of these men are students of the M. I. T. The reasons for this are: (1) We have a large number of engineering students in the M. I. T., taking practically all branches of engineering; and (2) there are large libraries near the M. I. T. It is, therefore, the intention of the committee to concentrate this work at the M. I. T. as far as possible.

In closing, I wish to emphasize the fact that success is invariably the product of co-operation. The work which we propose to do needs the help of every student of engineering and applied sciences. It is sincerely hoped that every one of us will give his serious thought to these questions, and lend a helping hand to the committee when he is asked, or even not asked, by any member of the committee.

Merry Making.

Mister Hudo is catching up with an extra nap, tired of the very strenuous skating the evening before. The clock yonder across the campus has merrily made its eleventh round when, turning to the right of him and turning to the left of him, he swings his ducky neck at last upon the three stuffy snow-balls on the pillow, reserved there for his comfort by Master Roughhouser, his philosophic room-mate. "Nuisance! Bombs are exploding!" roars the impervious Hudo, only mildly excited; then toning down to his habitual good humor: "Who's the guy firing this salute of three guns to wake me up early this Christmas morn?"

Around the fireplace in the study a crowd has already gathered—grinds, sharks, kickers, fussers, noisies, in short, college chums of all descriptions, conceivable and inconceivable. Master Roughy is busy feeding coal into the grate, and feeding his stomach with vanilla ice cream with hot chocolate sauce The cackling fire furnishes heat, not so much for warmth—there's warmth a-plenty from the steam radiator—as for these epicurean gentlemen to roast raw chestnuts in.

Thunderous laughs greet Hudo as he pushes open the door of the bedroom. The mingling choruses make up a full carload of music that is anything if not loudly sweet. Four boys quietly playing cards at some cosy corner of the room have gone through another shuffle. Lovejoy, the prettiest of the number, wears the face of superb satisfaction, his hand being just full of trumps and aces.

The gossips by the fireside have, meanwhile, switched from vaudeville beauties to the latest move from the suffrage headquarters. "Say, Rough," one husky guy sets out to remark, shaking his head wisely and confidentially, "you must be married ages ago. It's just a bit suspicious to me." "Me no married," rejoins Roughy, philosophically, wiping the ice cream plate which he has just washed. "Mark my word, so long as the suffs keep up their hunger strike, so long will I keep up the bachelor strike." "Fine talk!" laughs Lovejoy, stepping closer up, just over with the card game. "Hurry up, Rough! I wish you good luck. Before you become hopelessly too old, you may yet find some pretty suffragette who would condescend to take you as her sweetheart."

The gang of merry-makers reassembles by the fireside, after full justice has been heartily done to the sumptuous dinner. This time everyone comes in with a package of present.

"Skinny"has put off another hair-cut in order to invest his pennies to make up a share; "Scrappy" has sold his ragged umbrella, that he, too, may contribute his mite. Although not all sing the "Jingle Bells" to the correct tune, the Chinese song, "Serenade," is yet fairly rendered. "Bill" Yah puts a number of mathematical puzzles that drive the audience heavenward. "Postal delivery" comes in as the next "order of business." Letters are mailed back and forth between Washington and Wuchang, but, just to add a little adventure to enliven the affair, the postman is held up at Yokohama. With apple-eating contest, mimic animal cries, nickel-smelling enigma, pin-the-donkey on the wall, and egg spoon race, the afternoon glides fast by. Santa, being detained this year in distributing gifts to the revolutionists emeriti in all parts of the globe, arrives behind the scheduled time. Taking up his position on the table without much ado, he showers best wishes on each and all upon strictly non-cash basis. "Best wishes to each and all individuals. Best wishes to each and all vocations, the 'docs' not to be immune from this particular," smiles old Santa; "but, in spite of you all, the world will still onward march and upward go for another round."

Slowly opening his bottomless stockings, Santa knows precisely what everybody wants to have. Some lucky star receives a wedding ring symbolic of the happy event that is soon to follow; another gets a bugle for him to blow his own trumpet in his own way, and others become the fortunate recipients of perfumes, silk handkerchiefs, dolls, kiss-candies and other funny articles strongly reminiscent of those good old "co-ed" days.

No sooner has Santa winged away than all rush for the refreshments. Competition is so keen, and stomach is so willing, that not a soul misses his full share. When the entertainment has been 99 per cent. over, some unwelcome guy shrewdly observes that it is "after all" but a "stag," with the dear ones sadly missing. Chairman Yen, whose conscience is tickled to the burstng point at this remarkable revelation, at once calls for volunteers. Affidavits are rapidly filed, one after another, pledging the loyalty of the whole "congregation" to bring sweethearts along at the next convocation. Meeting then adjourns sine die.

Long before evening sets in the same bunch of "hungry mice" gathers for another revel, this time at the "red dragon" restaurant. "The dragon's dead!" is the word passed around. "Aye, aye," the answer comes back, "so is the old Crane, who used to send forth cordons of detectives to chase after college boys. Let us, therefore, take a moral vacation till midnight."

Opposition springs up from an unexpected quarter. The Rev. Chin votes a decided "dry," come what may. To this movement all those who are diplomatically inclined, of course, give a very emphatic endorsement. The august toastmaster, Dr. New Way Sung (in spite of his name, the same old cow physician), promptly springs upon his feet. "The eyes have it," says he, "all the noses notwithstanding." For the diplomats, accordingly, grape-juice is served a la Washington; and for the Reverend a cigarette, dry through and through, is offered. Our medical toastmaster, however, true to the traditions of his craft, warns our expectant pastor to beware of his spleen as much as his liver. Such is the holy alliance of all vocations that the advice "takes" with surprising alacrity.

A toast to Mr. Woodrow Wilson. May he find more occasions to "give away" with due ceremony at the White House! A toast to Mr. Yuan Shi-kai. May the "pa" see his youngest son grow up with leaps and bounds to deserve well of the beautiful fiancee! The toast to Mr. Li Yuen-heng was drunken with a hearty "Prosit!" but the cry to lay him on the table is so persistent and insistent that even the witty toastmaster, wih all his medical skill, cannot cure. A toast to Dr. Sun. May he have plenty of peace, joy and hope at his Tokio residence!

The toasts over, all help to consume the oceans of genuine oolong tea, while the oceans of truth may remain undiscovered or discovered before them—"it doesn't matter much." Other items on the program are also "pushed through without a hitch," to borrow an American slang.

Z. Z.

The Chinese Students Monthly

VOL. IX. FEBRUARY 10, 1914 NUMBER 4

Published Monthly from November to June, Inclusive, Under the Authority of the Council of the Chinese Students' Alliance in U. S. A.

Contents

EDITORIALS—
Our National Liabilities, The Kailan Mining Administration, The Possibility of a General Conference 255
EXTRACTS 259
COMMENTS 265
SURVEY OF HOME NEWS—
Survey of the Month 267
Pekin Letter 272
Shanghai Letter 276
CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES—
The Hope of the Philippines. Major Louis Livingstone Seaman 279
China's Iron and Steel Industry. Dr. V. K. Lee 284
Symmetrical Education. S. M. Wo 290
England in Hongkong. Kai F. Mok 294
"Innocents Abroad." F. L. Chang 300
China's Real Hope. T. L. Li 305
Is An Alliance Conference in 1914 Possible? John Wong 309
WIT AND HUMOR 311
LOCAL INTELLIGENCE—
Local News 313
Two Notable Conventions 320
PERSONAL NOTES (By the Editor-in-Chief) 322
BUSINESS—
Chairman Maw's Reports 325
Treasurer Koo's Report 327
Progress of the Engineering Committee. S. J. Shu 328
The Semi-Annual Conference of the Western Section. Miss Clara Soo-Hoo 330
COMMUNICATIONS—
A Reply to "Dr. Chen's New Confucianism" 331
Dr. Chen's New Confucianism Again, a Rejoinder 338
ANNOUNCEMENTS 342
CHINESE STUDENTS IN U. S. A., 1914 344
OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF LOCAL CLUBS 346

TERMS—$1.00 a year to non-members and $ .70 to members of the Alliance, payable in advance to the Chinese Students' Monthly. Postage prepaid in U. S. A.; 24c. extra for foreign countries.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:—Notice to that effect must be given to the Circulation Manager one month in advance. Both the new and the old address must be given.

ADVERTISEMENTS:—Rates and detailed information will be sent on application to the Advertising Manager.

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The Chinese Students' Monthly

VOL. IX FEBRUARY, 1914 NO. 4

Editorials

Our National Liabilities

In compliance with a request made by a number of our readers we furnish here below an account of our foreign indebtedness taken from reliable sources of information. Loans for productive purposes are excluded from this statement, as are also the local debts, which are insignificant in total amount. The national indebtedness resulted entirely from two international engagements, the Japanese War and the 1900 Episode, and the recent Revolution. The 1900 indemnity was made an interest-bearing debt, payable in 39 years, according to the Protocol signed September 7, 1901.

Title.	Principal Amount.	Issued.	Rate of Interest. Per Cent.	Amount Outstanding.
Hongkg. & Shang. Bk. Loan	10,900,000tls.	1894	7	1,090,000tls.
Hongkg. & Shang. Bk. Loan	£3,000,000	1895	6	£400,000
Cassel loan	£1,000,000	1895	6	£200,000
Arnold, Karberg & Co.	£1,000,000	1895	6	£133,333 1-3
Franco-Russian loan..	400,000,000fcs.	1895	4	277,845,321fcs.
Anglo-German loan ..	£16,000,000	1896	5	£11,590,252 1-4
Anglo-German loan ..	£16,000,000	1898	4½	£13,530,676 1-3
The 1900 Indemnity...	450,000,000tls.	1901	4	436,630,679½tls
Two short-term loans.	£750,000	1912	6	£750,000
The Crisp loan for £10,000,000; half paid	£5,000,000	1912	5	£5,000,000
The Reorganization loan, known as the Five Powers loan..	£25,000,000	1913	5	£25,000,000
Austrian Bank loan...	£300,000	1913	6	£300,000
Austrian loan	£2,000,000	1913	6	£2,000,000
Austrian loan	£1,200,000	1913	6	£1,200,000

Total outstanding, June, 1913.................... 1,090,000tls.
£60,014,261 18s. 4d.
Fcs277,845,321
436,630,679.50 HK tls.

(Note—The amount outstanding under the 1900 indemnity item is correct to December 31, 1912. The recent remittances made by the Treasury, which cleared the installments of from December 31, 1912, to August 1, 1913, are not therein included.)

A few interesting facts may be noted. Put in terms of U. S. currency, the debt per capita of population is about $2, which is comfortably small. This fact is shown when we take some of the other countries into comparison with China. Our inquiry shows that the per capita national debt of Great Britain is (about) $85; France, $160, the annual charge on which approaching $5 per capita; German Empire, $18; Italy, $76; Russia, $30; Japan, $20. It is not necessary to enumerate them all. With these European countries, however, the national debt is largely funded, while China's obligations are without exception interest-bearing terminable loans and debts.

In several respects this comparison is quite misleading if left alone, which may well be pointed out in passing. In the first place, all our loans and debts are due to foreign countries, and are mixed up with lots of bad international politics. Again, the credit of the Government at home is now weak, which unpleasant fact puts China in a position of great disadvantage. Herein lies the real difference why the nations mentioned above, with their huge debts, are financially stronger than China, with her relatively insignificant amount.

There is another source of weakness which almost all those who write and talk on this subject have commonly overlooked, namely, the question of currency. We may illustrate what we mean by taking one single case. The amount of indemnity imposed by the powers by the Protocol of September 7, 1901, has always been understood by the Chinese to be 450,000,000 taels, not an indefinite sum. That is the way the Chinese plenipotentiaries understood it; that is the way many of us still believe it to be. The plenipotentiaries of the Powers thought it was that much too, only they thought in terms of gold, and, reckoned at the rate of exchange then prevailing, 3s. to the tael, it was concluded to be £67,500,000. And as long as it was 3s. to the tael all went well. But that could not always be, because the price of silver, or the price of gold as our people call it, fluctuates. In December, 1902, and January, 1903, it was 2s. 6d. to the tael. Trouble arose. If the indemnity was a gold indemnity it could not be 450 million but 540 million at the new rate of exchange, and if it was a silver indemnity it could not be £67,500,000 but something much less. A controversy arose between the Wai-Wupu and the representatives of the Powers. China maintained that it was a known, not an indefinite amount of debt; the foreign representatives were just as sure of their point. We are of the opinion, as the result of a careful study, that the complications had not been forseen and the point overlooked when the Peace Compact was signed. The government of the United States, as usual, took China's side. Negotiations dragged on for over two years, and finally the matter was patched up and settled in favor of the Powers. This may be a digression, but it illustrates how much mischief the difference in the standard of value can do.

Incidentally some of us have to revise our notions if they still believe that the indemnity was for 450 million taels, for it was in fact something quite different.

The Kailan Mining Administration

To us progress made in China's commercial and industrial development is always a subject of great interest, hence a few words about the first report of the Kailan Mining Administration recently published may not be out of place. The Kailan Mining Administration was organized not very long ago of two rival companies, the Lanchow Mining Co. and the older concern, the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. The latter owned the Tongshan collieries and also land, harbor works, and other property at Ching Wang Tao. After the organization of the Lanchow Co. there was a long drawn controversy between our Government and the British Government which acted in behalf of the British nationals who have a controlling interest in the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.; this controversy resulted in the formation of the Administration. Under the agreement all divisible profits are to be apportioned in the proportion of 60 per cent. to the Engineering and Mining Co. and 40 per cent. to the Lanchow Co. This is the brief history of the great mining concern of northern China.

The published report shows that the total sales of coal for the past fiscal year amounted to 1,728,296 tons and the gross profits of the Administration amounted to $2,934,736 (U. S. currency). The divisible profit (deducting $11,125 profit due to the Chihli Provincial Government) was $1,655,748. This was certainly satisfactory, and it is said the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. declared a dividend of 8 per cent. on its capital share.

The Administration has control of the mining rights of the Kai Ping Basin, an area of about 100 square miles.

The Possibility of a General Conference

The proposition of holding one General Convention for the whole Alliance during the summer vacation in place of the usual Sectional conferences is advanced in an article which is published in this number. It seems a little unfortunate that the writer therein assumes but does not give any special reason why this innovation is particularly desired this year. A general conference is a good thing and ought to be warmly supported if there are any special reasons for it and if the student body so desires it. We suggest that the officers look into the matter carefully and if it is decided that there must be one, the location, the accommodation facilities for 400 or 500 students—for to justify this undertaking the officers ought to count on the attendance of many of those who usually show no interest for local gatherings—and the finances are all matters that require serious consideration. The question ought to be settled one way or another promptly, for the Sectional officers are according to the Constitution responsible for the preparation of the usual conferences, and therefore must be given plenty of time to proceed with their plans in case no General Conference is to be held.

Extracts

The Year in China

The outstanding feature of the year in China is the railway extension, in which American capital is conspicuous by its absence.

Twenty-eight hundred miles were placed under construction and a further 3,850 miles signed up, the last agreement being concluded today with the Germans for 350 miles from Shangtung.

France has registered a demand for a line from Yunnan-Fu to Cheng-Tu, and Great Britain is pressing for lines from Canton northward.

American capitalists have only one-quarter share in 1,200 miles, but the Chinese government specially desires the reentrance of Americans into the field as an offset to the pressure from other nations.

Financially China came through the year better than was expected. Customs returns again will be a record, and sufficient to meet all the obligations secured thereon, while the salt revenues will fully meet the services of the loans for which they are security, and encourage the bankers to believe they will provide adequate security for a further loan.

The central government is deplorably short of ready funds for administrative purposes, as the ordinary revenues have not yet commenced to reach Pekin from the provinces, and complete order is not yet restored.

President Yuan, however, is sanguine that the forceful steps recently taken will result speedily upon comparative tranquility, and will restore to the central government full control over provincial finances and administration.

New York *Herald.*

Missionaries Tell of Suppression of Opium

The following are missionary reports received from various centres regarding the growth of the poppy in 1913:

Suichow, Hupeh, none grown.

Ichang, practically none, several attempts to grow the poppy have been suppressed.

Haihsien, Szechuen, absolutely none, although before 1906 upwards of 63,000 catties (i. e., over 80,000 lbs.) was produced.

Pinyangfu, Shansi, none.

Kienping (or Chienping), Anhui, none.

Haichow, Kiangsu, prior to 1905 fifteen to twenty per cent. of the land was planted with poppy; in 1913, only two per cent. was so planted, and half of this was destroyed by the officials, despite the fact that the outlying districts are infested by robbers, and in these official authority is naturally slight.

Linchanghsien, Chekiang, none; the former poppy fields are planted with mulberries, grain and vegetables.

Hanchungfu, Shensi, scarcely any is to be seen in this former great opium centre.

Tenchow, Honan, none.

Yunpingfu, Chili, the cultivation has been stamped out.

Pekin *Gazette.*

U. S. Government May Encourage Capital Investment in China The State Department is keenly alive to the absence of American investments in the railroad development work which is now being undertaken in China, as set forth in a special cable dispatch to the *Herald* from Pekin. The Department attributes this chiefly to the unwillingness of American capitalists to invest in foreign enterprises when the conditions at home are comparatively so unfavorable, and to the fact that the money for Chinese development is naturally being drawn from Europe, where interest rates are lower than in the United States.

It was learned, however, that added efforts will probably be made to induce American investors to enter the Chinese field. Far Eastern matters have practically been kept at a standstill in the State Department since the advent of the Wilson Administration. About the first act of the President in the international field was to cause the withdrawal of American capitalists from the six Power loan group, that was then negotiating a "reorganization" loan with President Yuan. This completely overturned the Chinese policy of the last administration. No attempt was made to develop a positive policy to replace the one abandoned.

Since then the President has sent to China Dr. Paul Reinsch, who is considered one of the ablest men placed in the diplomatic service under the present administration. Now the one-time Charge d'Affaires of the legation at Pekin, Mr. Edward T. Williams, has returned to this country to become chief of the Division of the Far Eastern Affairs in the State Department. When Mr. Williams takes up his duties here and Minister Reinsch has had an opportunity to familiarze himself with the present situation in Pekin it is expected that a change will be effected in the Department's attitude toward Far East affairs, and that an aggressive policy in favor of American investments in the Far East will be adopted.

N. Y. *Herald.*

Life and Death Fight Faces China Premier Hsiung Hsi-ling and the Cabinet are deeply engrossed with questions of retrenchment and increasing of revenues. In connection with this, the Premier has drawn up a lengthy statement. The statement appears to be based upon sound reasoning. He points out that the taxation of China does not amount to a dollar a head, whereas in Japan it is some twelve dollars a head.

He outlines the introduction of taxes on tobacco and bills of exchange, the increase of the customs duties, and a large curtailment of administrative expenditure. He says that the Government does not aspire to any large amount of constructive work, but to lay the foundation for it.

The Government considers that China will engage in a life and death struggle during the ensuing year, which is China's last opportunity for reform. The first matter needing adjustment is the reorganization of internal administration of national finance.

The Premier says that the national income amounted to $58,000,000 for the first half of 1913, of which $57,000,000 was from salt and customs revenues, which are pledged for security on long term loans. The salt and customs revenues at present represent 95 per cent. of the local revenue, but these at present are not sufficient to pay the principal and interest on these loans. The Government, therefore, cannot draw upon them while the provinces are in a similar plight.

He reviews the financial difficulties of the provinces, and the causes of them. He says that the country needs peace, for which a military force is necessary, but he intends to limit the expenditure for this purpose to $120,000,000. The Government will devise plans for a new form of taxation within a year.

While a domestic loan may be issued, he does not intend to contract another administration loan if it is possible to avoid it. The Government's intentions are to make the income meet the expenditure, which must be achieved if they desire to lay the foundation of financial stability.

Pekin *Daily News.*

Extracts From Dr. Eliot's Report on the Far East

A Strong Natural Government to be the Work of Many Years

The Republic has not yet been able to put into operation the obvious material means of unifying China; for the Republic has not had the money which the necessary measures must cost. A common language is the first unifying means; but from twenty to thirty years will be needed in order to diffuse throughout China, among the children and young people, a common speech. A common system of taxation is necessary; but now each province has its own methods of levying and collecting taxes; and these local taxes are not levied everywhere on the same objects, or at the same rates on similar objects. To organize a uniform system of taxation for the benefit of the central government, and to enforce it all over China, will be a work of time and patience. The building of railroads on a great scale would contribute to the unification of the vast country, just as it has done in the United States; but how build them? Only by borrowing vast sums of money from the Western nations, and creating within Chinese territory vast supplies of rails, ties, cement and crushed stone. Convenient and adequate sources of such materials are not yet discovered and developed. After the railroads must come the construction of common roads, before the productive capacity of the land can be developed and the comfort of the rural population sensibly increased. All these great operations need time, patience and an established public credit. China also needs new laws and a new legal administration. For all these works the country needs a government strong enough to preserve internal order, and to enable the entire populaiton to devote itself to productive labor on the land, and in the mines, quarries and factories. It took the American people thirteen years, from 1776 to 1789, to organize a strong national government out of the thirteen colonies; and yet the Americans were a comparatively homogeneous people, having a common language and a common religion. China will need at least as long a period of reconstruction; and the Western world ought to stand by China with patience, forbearance and hope, while she struggles with her tremendous social, industrial and political problems.

The success of Japan in imitating selected Occidental methods in government and industries has had a strong effect on the Chinese. They have been roused and stimulated by seeing a neighboring Oriental race, close beside them, suddenly becoming a strong force in the broad world, in the West as well as in the East. That example has stirred deeply all the Oriental peoples, and has shown them that the Oriental races are capable of winning all the control over nature which the Occidental peoples possess, and of exercising all the truth-finding powers which the Occidental nations have developed. The influence of Japan's example on China was much strengthened by the humiliating defeat which Japan inflicted on China during the recent war between those two countries—a humiliation for which the Imperial Government and its most experienced foreign adviser, Sir Robert Hart, were utterly unprepared.

The hope that Western powers now encamped on Chinese soil will accept the doctrine that the creation of a strong central government is for the common interest, not of the Chinese alone, but of all the powers, has been growing stronger ever since the revolution broke out. The division of China among the neighboring powers apparently looks less and less attractive to Great Britain, France, Russia and Japan, and decidedly unattractive to Germany and the United States. The policy of the "open door," on the other hand, looks more and more attractive to the trading nations, because it offers an open competition in the entire field, a privilege which would probably be lost forever if China were to be divided among Japan, Russia, France and Great Britain. This trading privilege seems to be obtainable without cost through the policy of the "open door," whereas the direct and indirect cost of maintaining an "imperial possession" or a "sphere of influence," looks as if it were going to increase.

Just Sympathy With the Revolution For an American who has seen many changes of public feeling at home, has lived through a terrible civil war, and has seen several alien races coming into his own country by the million, it is impossible not to sympathize profoundly with the present huge efforts of the Chinese people. It is impossible for the visiting American with any experience in administration and its normal difficulties not to sympathize with the few hundred men who have taken their lives in their hands and risked their whole careers in trying to build up a free government in China. What American would fail to sympathize with men in such a dangerous position, trying to do this immense service to such a people? Yet during my stay in China I seldom met Occidentals long resident in the country in diplomatic, consular, commercial or industrial positions, who manifested genuine sympathy with the revolution, or any hopeful belief in the possibility of creating a free government in China. It seemed to me that this lack of sympathy and hope was partly due to the fact that most foreigners in China live there for years without making the acquaintance of a single Chinese lady or gentleman. The merchant may conduct for many years a successful and widespread business in China without knowing a word of the language, or making the acquaintance of any of his customers. In the clubs organized and resorted to by the English, Americans and other foreigners in the Chinese cities, no Chinese person is eligible to membership. It is the missionaries, teachers and other foreigners who labor in China for some philanthropic purpose who really learn something about the Chinese. They get into real contact and friendly relations with the Chinese, both educated and uneducated, while the foreign business men probably remain ignorant of Chinese conditions and qualities, and Chinese hopes and aspirations. The ground for holding to the hope that it may be possible to create a free government in China is that the Chinese deserve to be free, because they are industrious, frugal, fecund, enduring and honest. China will need a long period of reconstruction, and the Western world ought to stand by China with patience, forbearance and hope while she struggles with her tremendous social, industrial and political problems. She needs at this moment the Chinese equivalents of Benjamin Franklin, George Washington and Alexander Hamilton. May she find them!

Comments

Provincial Government

The provincial system had certain serious defects, and changes have already been introduced to promote administrative efficiency. The recent plan of the Administrative Council to abolish provincial governments altogether would carry the centralization much too far.

Diffused initiative is necessary for steady advancement. China, not like France, is a very large country. There is, in fact, much diversity among the provinces; local sentiment is naturally adverse to their abolition. With a fair amount of provincial freedom, reforms may be introduced here and there as demands arise, and may be worked out locally. With a strongly centralized district system there is real danger of everything being reduced to rigid uniformity, and liberty and progress being much impeded. Few officials can expect to direct every essential detail of government from Pekin with intelligence and efficiency.

To effect a fundamental change of government like this, the wishes of the country should be thoroughly consulted. The Administrative Council is not a popular body; it is intended to be temporary. Parliament, whose convocation ought now to be very near, will take up the matter.

Liberty of Press

Many newspapers have been suppressed. Order being now restored, the press should be allowed to speak up. With it held under close check, the administration could not have the benefit of discussion and criticism, and the opposition—a necessary part of republican government—could not grow up.

When public peace requires some control, the courts, not the executive officers, should exercise it. Modern education is yet but begun, and must take time to bring forth fruit. The public press may do much to bring about popular participation in the government.

The President's Constitution Commission is in a unique position, but it undoubtedly possesses a great deal of influence.

The Constitution Commission

It has five months to make report. The country by this time must be anxious to have the Constitution adopted at an early date. The commission should expedite the work.

Eighty out of the 113 articles in the draft have been marked for recast. The chapter relating to citizens amounts to a bill of rights. The commission should preserve this in its essential features. For this bill, it may be indeed said, reformers before the Revolution had struggled long and hard, and patriots during the Revolution shed their blood.

Hsiung Hsi-ling

The report that Premier Hsiung Hsi-ling wants to resign causes anxiety. Few men in our public life measure up to the sterling integrity and practical ability of our admired Premier. The stand which he took in the civil war, the fiscal policy, the parliamentary situation, and the State religion question, shows his statesmanship and earns him deserved popularity. His resignation would be a great loss to the country.

Consular Officers

With the opening of the Panama Canal next year, the commerce between China and the United States may be expected to increase much. We have at present a Consul-General at San Francisco and a Consul at New York, while we have no Consuls at cities like Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Philadelphia and Boston.

Consular officers make reports, chiefly commercial, answer inquiries, render aid to compatriots, and in many ways promote intercourse. We hope our new Minister and our Exposition Commissioner will urge the Government to get more of them sent here.

Survey of Home News

Examinations Decide China's New Officials

A Presidential mandate contains the conditions of the examination and the appointment of officials. According to this mandate, all present officials are to be considered as being appointed only *pro tem.* Whoever passes, in future, the examination, has to offer himself for employment to one of the Ministries or Civil Governors, or has to register his name in a list of the Ministry of the Interior.

The preliminary conditions for the examinations for the higher civil service are: The age of at least thirty years, and then three years' successful study of law in China or abroad, or a two years' practice in the administration, and subsequently half a year's study of law, or three years' service in the administration.

The themes of the examination in writing are ethics, the treaties with other countries, the constitution and questions of the administration. The themes at the verbal examinations are especially subjects of the local right founded upon custom.

Finance and Currency

Hsuing Hsi-ling, the Premier, provides in his financial program, after having abolished likin, having increased the import duties and having reformed the Salt Gabelle, the following yearly amounts as being possible:

Ground Tax	$84,000,000
Salt Gabelle	80,000,000
Maritime Customs	100,000,000
Property Tax	13,000,000
House, Production and Consume Taxes	15,000,000
Tobacco and Wine Taxes	15,000,000
Taxes on Traffic	10,000,000
Taxes on Mines	2,000,000
Income Tax	5,000,000
Probate Duty	2,000,000
Transit Duties	3,000,000
Bank Note Tax	3,000,000

Government Monopolies, Taxes on Measures and Weights	20,000,000
Matrimonial Certificates	3,000,000
Surplus of the Mint	20,000,000
Income from Public Undertakings, Grounds, etc.	20,000,000

The total amount of the new taxes will be 406 million, against 300 million dollars in the previous years.

Hsiung Hsi-ling proposes to introduce silver currency as being the best for China. The first step in regard to currency reform and the increase of credit should be the creation of uniform coinage.

The Government Bank will later on increase the amount of their bank notes. For the present it will withdraw all notes issued by provincial banks. Their amount is calculated to be 130 millions. A large foreign loan will be necessary to carry out the currency reform.

The expenditure for the army, which will be only an army of defence, will be limited; the army be divided into a proper land army (Luchun), which will be directly under the Ministry of War, and the police troops (Chingpaitui), which will be under the Civil Governors.

The program points out that it is very important to establish military schools, and to enlarge the arsenals and the factories of guns and ordnance. The Tutuhs will be abolished. They will be replaced by commanders of the different military districts, which will be directly under the Ministry of War.

China Will be Divided into 82 Districts

China will be divided into 82 districts. The Province of Szechuen will contain eight such districts; Chihli, Honan and Yunnan, each six; Shansi, Kansuh, Sinkiang and Kuantung, each five; Fengtien, four; Kiangsu, Chekiang, Shantung, Hupeh, Hunan, Shensi, Kuangsi and Kueichow, each three; Kirin, Heilungkiang, Anhui and Kiangsi, each two districts. The navy will be increased according to the finances permitting it.

Suppression of Suffrage Movement

Following the suppression of the Kuomintang party, the authorities in Pekin are taking further steps to deal with other parties. The Chinese Woman's Suffrage Society is said to be amongst the list. Mr. Wu, the City Magistrate, is in receipt of instructions from the Minister of Education to suppress women suffrage parties.

It is pointed out that, as education of women in China is just developing, there is no room for demands for suffrage.

The Woman's Suffrage Society had a unique record for militancy at Nankin, when Dr. Sun was at the head of the Provisional Government there. Thirty militants demanded of him that two of their party should be added to the list of deputies sitting in the Assembly. Failing to obtain sanction to their proposal, they made several attacks on the Assembly, with the result that the Assembly had to suspend business for two days.

When the seat of the Provisional Government was removed to the North, the militants established headquarters at Pekin. They failed to induce the Government to listen to their demands. The movement was finally quelled, and although the society still exists, no interest has been taken in it for a long time.

Promising Salt Revenue

Satisfactory progress continues to be made in the reorganization of the Salt Gabelle. Working regulations have been drawn up by Sir Richard Dane for the administration of the Gabelle, have been approved by the Minister of Finance, and are considered by the bankers of the Quintuple Group to be quite satisfactory.

Already the collection of salt revenues is showing encouraging results. At Tientsin alone collection is proceeding at the rate of $400,000 weekly, and will continue at the rate of less than two millions monthly; from Shantung already $1,000,000 had been paid into the banks of the Quintuple Group in two and a half months; at Canton $500,000 has been paid, although the salt administration has not yet been reorganized; while at Hankow, Foochow and Hanchow $1,000,000 has been collected.

The Quintuple bankers consider the average total collected already may reasonably be expected to reach three million dollars monthly, the equivalent of $36,000,000 annually, from which must be deducted the cost of collection. The actual liabilities of the Chinese Government chargeable to the salt revenues are: Two months' service of the Boxer indemnity not covered by the maritime customs, $5,000,000; the annual service of the Crisp and other loans enjoying priority, $7,500,000; and the service of the reorganization loan, $12,500,000; totaling $25,000,000.

This shows a substantial margin in favor of the estimated total of the salt revenues at the present rate of collection over liabilities.

Union of Eastern Provinces

Tutuh of Fengtien suggests the amalgamation of the three Eastern Provinces (i. e., Manchuria), and the establishment of the capital at Kwanchangtze. He gives three reasons for this plan. Firstly, it would reduce administrative expenses. He points out that the revenue for Manchuria is $25,000,000 annually, which would be sufficient, if it were centrally administered, whereas now the Government at Pekin is required to assist it.

The Government, it is understood, intends immediately to declare Kalgan and four other important towns outside the great wall open as treaty ports, the object being to give vital interests to other foreigners, thereby implicating them in preventing the Russians from interfering with Inner Mongolia, as well as with Outer Mongolia.

Education in China

Wang Tahsieh, Minister of Education, has issued regulations tending at general obligatory education in China for all children over eight years. He has instructed all district officials to procure at once the necessary statistics to carry out these regulations.

The secretary of the International Reform Bureau also interviewed the Ministry of Education, and discussed the publication of text books on social reform, and plans for primary education of the poorer classes.

The Vice-Minister of Education told him that they were preparing text books in accordance with Presidential instructions, explaining the evils of opium smoking, and they desire to include instructions on the injury to the young in smoking cigarettes.

China needed trained men to go into the country. They had already arranged for a number of men to do so. The Vice-Minister added that he considered primary education the most important work confronting the Ministry.

Secondly, there are at present five army divisions in Manchuria, which are barely sufficient for defence against the

Hunghutze, but, if these troops were centrally organized, they would be fully able to cope with the Hunghutze. Thirdly, the three provinces have never been clearly delimited. Consequently, questions arising near the supposed frontiers are always delayed, thereby causing the residents inconvenience and dissatisfaction.

Much Attention Given to Mining The secretary of the International Bureau interviewed Chang Chien recently. The latter stated that he was giving much attention to mining, and was preparing new regulations governing the opening of mines and the establishment of mining companies, which he expected to issue in December.

He hoped that foreigners would unite with Chinese in investing capital in mines. These regulations would be favorable to such co-operation. He thought that, while China should retain rights in mining, yet for some years it would be beneficial for foreigners and Chinese to unite in opening mines.

Chang Chien added that the Government was deeply interested in the suppression of opium, and intended to encourage farmers in planting other crops. They also intended to promote the formation of public parks, particularly playgrounds for children.

Pekin Doubts Russia's Intent Declarations received here from St. Petersburg to the effect that the Russian government refuses to support the Kutuktu (Khan of Mongolia) in claiming authority over Inner Mongolia, are regarded with scepticism by Chinese officials. The Pekin Government, consequently, it is reported in political circles, is contemplating not only military measures, but political devices, to save for China the country lying between the great wall and the Gobi Desert.

From the far Eastern Information Bureau.

Pekin Letter.

While President Yuan Shi-kai and Vice-President Li Yuan-hung were conferring with the Cabinet to put into effect the measures which have since completely restored order, unanimity of action and full assurance for the future prosperity of China, the eternal spirit of romance was hovering within the walls of the palace, unnoticed, unseen, yet still brightening and warming the pale atmosphere of statecraft. The interesting statement is made that very shortly official announcement will be given of the betrothal of the Vice-President's eldest son and heir to the daughter of the President. The young lady is twelve years old, very prepossessing and accomplished, while Li's heir is one year her senior, and a young man who will doubtless exert much influence upon the future political history of his country.

This item of Pekin social gossip disposes absolutely of the stories persistently circulated until quite recently by certain pessimistic correspondents of European newspapers and news agencies, suggesting friction between the President and Vice-President. At no time was there any foundation for these unfriendly reports. Li is one of the President's most ardent admirers, and he has more than once demonstrated the fact that personal ambition has no place in his desire to serve China. The President, on his side, makes no secret of his appreciation of Li's great worth, and of the work the Vice-President has accomplished, often in the face of exceedingly vexatious circumstances. Now, the harmony obtaining between China's two most commanding figures is accepted and admitted by the very sources of earlier distrust. The new year has opened most auspiciously for China. And the projected palace wedding, which will be the first state ceremony of the kind under the new regime, emphasizes the conviction that rival aims or factional bitternesses will have no place in the events due to happen during the ensuing twelvemonth.

President Yuan Shi-kai has no intention of doing away with the Parliament. Quite the contrary, Parliament, in due time, is to be summoned again in effective voice of the opinions of all the Chinese people. The tariff is to be revised without needless delay, currency reform is to be expedited, promises for the removal and correction of abuses are to be redeemed. The last of the likin stations are to be swept away. Taxes are to be imposed and collected in such manner that the cost of maintaining the government will no longer press upon the necks of the poorer people with the weight of a leaden yoke.

From all parts of the country come expressions of satisfaction that the central executive has relieved the provinces from the petty thraldom of Kuomintang. Peace is absolute, and enterprise is reaching out to reap an early and permanent harvest in prosperity.

President Yuan talks with enthusiasm of the immediate financial prospects.

"China," he says, "is proving her inherent wealth. The customs revenue for 1913 has been more than adequate to provide for all loans and indemnities for which it was security, while the salt revenue exceeds the most sanguine expectations. China will amply justify the hopes of her warmest American friends."

That the President is not speaking with undue partiality for the administration which he heads is proved by a series of "hard facts," which should appeal with force to American and European financial concerns.

Payments have been made by the treasury here which cleared the installments of the Boxer indemnity due up to the month of August, a notable achievement, in view of the dislocation caused by the disturbances of the last two years. At the same time, the first payment of interest on the reorganization loan of last May was made punctually to date. The splendid increases in the revenue from the Salt Gabelle, now completely reorganized, have inclined the Quintuple Group bankers to propose its acceptance as security for a further loan.

And foreign financial and industrial interests are not blind to the great change for the better that has come over China. The first practical step has been taken towards the realization of the great railroad plans. Lord French, representing Messrs. Pauling & Co., of London, has concluded negotiations for financing the construction of 800 miles of railway. This is at once a sign that China's credit is now placed beyond cavil or question, and that the Chinese Government, at the very first opportunity, is prosecuting one of the essential factors in the future welfare and prosperity of the country.

The new line will run from Shasi, on the Yangtsze, through Changteh, Yuanchow and Kweiyang, to Sing-yi-fu, where it will connect with the line for which the French syndicate has secured a concession. A branch line is to be built from Changteh to Chang-sha. It will run mainly through rich country, along recognized trade routes. Also, it fulfils the Chinese desire to establish communications giving direct access to the distant province of which Hankow is the center.

This new railroad will not involve the Chinese Government in any liability for a fresh loan. The British contractors themselves propose to raise the money necessary for construction upon the business merits of the undertaking, and the Pekin correspondent of the London *Times* prophecies that it will immediately become a paying investment. It is predicted that the Lord French agreement will speedily become the precursor of many others. Representatives of many nationalities are now busily discussing railway schemes with the Chinese Government. Within a few months the map is certain to be covered with a network of projected lines, the construction of which will probably occupy a decade or more. It remains to be seen what part, if any, American railroal promoters will play in this great modern transformation of old China. It cannot be said that the Chinese Government is withholding friendly co-operation. China is looking more and more towards America. The door is wide open, but the work to be done will not admit delay, even in the interest of prized international friendship.

The Pekin *Gazette* announces: "The authority of the Central Government has been re-established throughout the land, as has been shown by the manner in which each province has complied with the Presidential orders for the suppression of the Kuomintang."

President Yuan has given an example of wise energy and calm forbearance in handling the brief flash of unrest in the South. It is now admitted by *Reuter's* Pekin representative that the "fears of the establishment of an independent government had no foundation in fact."

Patriotic persuasion did what would have been impossible of accomplishment by the sanguinary arbitrament of the sword. The disturbing tutuhs have, without exception, resigned their offices and accepted the new situation with good grace. Highly important and illuminating is the pacific end of the "Nankin incident." General Chang-Hsun, whom some "enterprising" correspondents credited with the intention of setting up a rival government, with Nankin as the capital, has quietly resigned as tutuh of Kiangsu, and accepted the post of inspector-general of the troops in the Yangtsze division. General Feng Kuo-chang, formerly governor-general of Chihli, who was dispatched to Nankin by President Yuan, has been inducted into office by his predecessor, Chang, and, instead of talking trouble, the people of the province are raising local funds to construct needed improvements, and stimulating commercial intercourse with the rest of the republic and the outside world. All reports agree that the situation in Nankin could not be better.

Foreign capitalists are increasing their investments in the mines of Tupeh and Hunan. British firms alone, says a Hankow correspondent, are offering many millions sterling for mining concessions and development work. There is also keen competition for building a modern extension of Hankow city. Five groups are offering loans in amounts from $5,000,000 upwards.

The admirable spirit of fairness and willingness to contribute to the cost of conducting the government, which is a characteristic of the average Chinese business man, is reflected in an official communication from Wuchang, which states that on the day the new stamp tax was announced the government office was inundated by merchants of all sorts eager to buy stamps in practical proof of their belief in the principle of just taxation. The stamp tax, based upon the amount of business transacted, is generally extolled as absolutely equitable.

Trade in the southern provinces is taking on a splendid impetus. Officials and chambers of commerce predict that 1914 will prove China's banner commercial year. The improvement has been steadily growing since 1912, and it is a remarkable fact, testified to by foreign officials of the customs service, that the first year of the republic, despite inevitable dislocation, was for several ports the most prosperous year on record.

For instance, H. E. Wolf, commissioner of customs at Kongmoon, says in his report for 1912, just received in Pekin: "It is gratifying to be able to state that, in spite of many adverse circumstances, the year under review has been a prosperous one for trade, and that, as regards volume of trade and revenue collections, a record has been established. The net value of the trade coming under the control of the maritime customs amounted to Hongkong taels 6,612,077, which is an increase of Hk. tls. 473,691 over the figures for the best year on record—1910—and an increase of Hk. tls. 1,110,185 over those of 1911."

For the first time in the history of the port of Lappa, opium duty and likin failed to head the list, according to Smollett Campbell, commissioner of customs for that district. General cargo came first, with a good lead. Excellent rice harvests have contributed to the prosperity of Lappa.

E. Gordon Lowder, commissioner of customs at Kowloon, sounds a note of warning to exporters of foreign clothing. He says: "One outcome of the revolution was the introduction of dress of foreign style, and for a while a fair trade was done in all classes of goods of this nature. But such dress has proved to be not altogether suited to the Chinese generally—first, on account of climatic conditions; and, secondly, from the point of view of expense. The large department stores are increasing in number, and creating a demand for European articles and luxuries hitherto unknown to the Chinese." It is the same old story—shipping goods to China without the least regard to the needs of the market.

Shanghai Letter

Increased trade is irrefutable evidence that conditions throughout China are improving. Very noticeably in many localities, the restraints of ancient conservatism are removed. As the republic, more and more, is permeated by modern commercial enterprise, numerous communities once noted for their aversion to foreign innovations now are eager buyers of American goods.

Of late, to a surprising extent, American customs have been adopted. Even in remote places, American methods are copied very faithfully. Ever alert, proverbially thrifty, small dealers have discovered how profitable it is to introduce and display novelties. The Chinese purchaser has to be shown. But once convinced, he is the best kind of a customer.

Cheap articles, in the United States too common to attract attention, are things new and wonderful out here. The sales problem is to exemplify their usefulness, to demonstrate their value. In adapting himself to circumstances, the Chinese merchant has no superior. In creating a market, in his own country, he cannot be beaten.

A representative of a large Shanghai importing house, recently returned from a trip to Hu-Peh province, tells of the success of a dealer who specializes in American "overalls." It is not recorded how or when the astute merchant obtained the first pair. But he found the combination of trousers, apron and shoulder straps to be a most comfortable and serviceable suit for the Chinese workman. A low price associated with evident durability, made a ready market for the "American garments." Though he now sells overalls by the thousand, the merchant has good reason to believe that his trade will be trebled during the coming year.

One Sing Yap-yi, a Chinaman who formerly was engaged in business in a small way in Seattle, is demonstrating to merchants in Sun Kiang, the "new way to sell goods." The chief part of his course of instruction is an inducement to install and utilize show windows. Under his direction plate glass is put in the store front. Then in the window are displayed "new things" and bargains. Sing Yap-yi is an eloquent advocate of the one-price system. The novelty of the proposition, prices plainly marked, and full explanations of the uses of the new things, are veritable magnets. The innovations attract trade continuously and Sing Yap-yi, exacting a percentage, is rapidly growing rich.

Changed political conditions, the spread of new ideas, have multiplied the number of newspapers published in China. In the past, the native papers were largely, if not merely, official gazettes. Today, most of them are frankly commercial. As shrewdly as his American competitor, the Chinese publisher hustles for advertising. Bigger and better advertisements in provincial newspapers are popularizing many articles of American manufacture. Directly to advertising campaigns conducted by Chinese merchants may be traced the demand for condensed milk and other American canned goods.

In 1914, very safely may be predicted the increased sales of structural steel, nails, wire, electrical supplies, gas engines, watches, trunks, tools, builder's hardware and American clothing. In China an established brand is a very valuable asset. Attested merit is generously recognized. To meet with favor here in China a trade mark must be always a guarantee of quality. American manufactures, in many instances are accorded preference because their excellence is susceptible of demonstration. Watches, tools, engines, machines, canned goods, cloth, equipment or material of any kind that the Chinese want, must be reasonably priced, but the first consideration is that they shall be backed by the manufacturer's integrity.

Using cheapness as a wedge, various European manufacturers attempted to open a market for their wares in China. But these wares, found to be faulty or inferior, soon obtained a bad name, and now the imprint of one of those manufacturers on any article, even though it be of standard quality, makes the commodity almost unsalable. Chinese have good memories, likewise strong prejudices.

A very material factor in extending and enlarging American trade in China is the excellence of Chinese credit. Bad debts, the cost and difficulty of making collections in foreign countries, often deter the American exporter. It may seem unnecessary to refer to a fact so well known here, yet for the benefit of Americans who have not traveled in China it may be no harm to state that all who do business in China know how promptly and faithfully the Chinese merchant pays his bills. In meeting their obligations, in keeping their promises, the Chinese give the world the finest example of commercial rectitude.

The awakening of China, the new facilitation of business in the interior is strikingly shown by the constantly extended use of the telephone. From Kowloon comes the news of the completion of a telephone line from Sachung to Waichow via Kwangshun, Pingshan, Wangkong and Tamshin.

In Shumchun a new hospital, a large, modern building of brick and stone, has been erected and is now ready for use.

Contributed Articles

The Hope of the Philippines

Major Louis Livingstone Seaman, M. D., F. R. G. S., Etc.

As colonizers, in the practical acceptation of the word, Americans are not and never can be successful, because of the excessive idealism of their aspirations. Despite the general belief that the acquisition of the Almighty Dollar is the height of our ambition as a people, the aims of all American military expeditions, throughout our entire history, have been absolutely altruistic—always for the elevation of the downtrodden or the relief of the victims of tyranny. We have constantly endeavored to create self-respecting, self-supporting citizens, capable of appreciating liberty and of intelligently exercising the greatest of all blessings, self-government.

Can history furnish a parallel to America's disinterested emancipation of Cuba from Spain? It involved a war with a European Power, the loss of the lives of thousands of her free-born citizens, and the expenditure, with unexampled prodigality, of a round billion from her treasury. Then, after stamping out tyranny, she completed the conquest by putting the island in sanitary condition and transferring it to a liberated people, giving them their lands, their cities and their homes, together with a promise of protection from other Powers through the Monroe Doctrine, without saddling the country with a financial claim of indemnity for a single cent. Would this have been the policy of the other great colonizing countries of the world? The recent action of the so-called "Powers" in Africa does not tend to indicate that it would. Since the wonderful discoveries of Livingstone, which so greatly stimulated the world's appreciation of the possibilities of that continent, there has been going on in that vast domain a carnival of territorial lust unprecedented in history. It culminated some thirty years ago in the so-called partitioning of the continent by the Powers, who, in their division of the spoils, followed, like the robber barons of feudal times,

"The good old rule, the simple plan,
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can."

And what has been done there in the name of civilization to justify this robbery of a continent? Very little, beyond the systematized collection of taxes so onerous as to practically reduce the natives to abject servitude.

A similar spoliation, on a somewhat smaller scale, would have occurred in the Celestrial Empire after the Boxer war had not the diplomacy of Europe been defeated there. The allied armies of the eight nations were there waiting, watching each other like hungry buzzards, for the final dissolution of the sick man of the Far East, when they thought another opportunity would offer for an extension of their territorial spheres. But the humane and enlightened policy of Mr. Hay, demanding the preservation of the integrity of China and the maintenance of the open door, was successful, and the people of that unhappy land were rescued from the fate of the helpless and almost hopeless Africans of today. And let it never be forgotten they were rescued by America.

On the occasion of a second and recent outbreak in Cuba, when internal dissensions disturbed the peace and order of that country and necessitated its occupation by an army of intervention, America did not take advantage of the opportunity to seize that gem of the Antilles to make it a tributary to her treasury.

Nor did we seek the Philippines for territorial aggrandizement. They fell to us as the unexpected, but legitimate, result of war, and when they were definitely ceded to us by treaty we paid for them with clean American gold. Twice I have visited these islands, once as an active participant in the wretched war that began in 1898 and which is likely to continue intermittingly for centuries—if the testimony of almost every army officer who has served there can be accepted—if we remain there so long. But since our occupation of the archipelago, the real motive of America in administering its affairs has been absolutely unselfish. Of the hundreds of millions sunk in that region of treachery and savagery it is doubtful whether America will ever reap the benefit of so much as the price of the homeward passage for its army.

Was it as a stepping stone for the trade of the Orient that we retained possession of the Philippines? The oldest and most respected American merchant in China, one who has spent forty years in the Orient and has represented his Government in various important capacities, said to me while discussing this point:

"As well might America regard the Bermudas or the

Canary Isles as stepping stones for the English, French or German trade of Europe, as require the Philippines for the advancement of trade in the East. Instead of a help they are a direct menace, requiring protection and provoking international jealousies; and, in case of war, they would be a constant source of the gravest danger because of their great distance from our base."

Is it for the financial advantage of the United States that our thousand school teachers are now drawing salaries in the attempt to educate these semi-savage, deceitful Malays, tainted with Spanish cross, who for centuries will be unable to eradicate the treacherous and cowardly instincts of their race? "By the same path must ye walk" is as true today as it was two thousand years ago. The continuity of history cannot be broken; a people cannot break with its past; immemorial heredity must be remembered. To suppose that from the lowbred Filipino there could be evolved in a single generation one worthy or competent to exercise self-government, *is to ignore every law of anthropology and natural selection, and to indulge in the wildest optimism.* Is it possible to believe that such a creature, the natural product of his tropical environment—whose evolution has taken ages in the development of the instincts of cunning and treachery, the characteristics and qualities that have enabled him to preserve his existence in the land of the tiger and the viper—could be suddenly translated into a self-governing citizen? The Anglo-Saxon of temperate clime has required many centuries of natural selection to evolve from his savagery. As the cave-man, he too was full of ferocity, guarding his home and his family with his life. Evolving from the dark ages through feudal days assisted by the teaching and traditions of the Church, the example of Greece and Rome and the Free Cities of Europe, profiting by the lessons of the Reformation, the influence of the thought of great leaders, by long wars for the vindication of right, by Magna Charta, the printing press, the drama, the French Revolution, and our own Revolution; through all these things he gradually developed from ignorance and superstition into a thinking, self-governing man. But in this development it required a thousand years to free him from his ignorance and moral serfdom, and to prepare him to rule himself. Is the African or Malay savage so infinitely the intellectual and moral superior of the Caucasian, that he can emerge from his savagery into this sphere of civilization, and attain this rich inheritance, in a single decade? Is this self-governing ability (which is not yet over-developed among ourselves, as the resident of any great American city must confess) to be hypodermicably injected in concentrated essence into the ignorant, treacherous, low-bred Filipino, by bullets, or prayer books, or school houses in a generation, so as to qualify him for beneficent assimilation? The suggestion is *preposterous.*

I believe the most practical solution of the Philippine problem—if the American people are foolish enough to continue their extravagant experiment there, or if we are not relieved of the responsibility of the islands by neutralizing them, or through some foreign complication—is to allow them to follow the course of natural selection through the importation of the Chinese. His exclusion from these islands was a diplomatic blunder, comparable only with the treatment of the Orientals on our Pacific coast at the instigation of the Sand-lot orators, the charlatan politicians, and the yellow journalism of California. When I was last in the Philippines there were about one hundred thousand Chinese there, who formed by far the most industrious class of the inhabitants. The Chinese *mestizo* (half Chinese and half Filipino) is acknowledged to be superior to the Eurasian, or *mestizo* of Occidental cross—as well as to the Hindu or Bornean. Many of them were wealthy bankers or merchants. Others were engaged as compradors or clerks, banking houses employing them almost to the exclusion of other nationalities on account of their quick wit, sterling honesty, industry, and individual merit. As in the Hawaiian Islands, they formed the most valuable element of the population. The Chinese-Hawaiian halfcaste is the keenest business man and the most industrious citizen to be found in those islands. The exclusion of the Chinese laborer from the Philippines will do inestimable damage by retarding industrial and commercial development. Despite his fanaticism when directed by ignorant rulers, he has shown his superiority over other Orientals in his untiring industry, his domesticity and his honesty. In the large foreign hongs, or business houses, of China he is the trusted employee in places requiring responsibility. When put in competition with the Bornean, the Filipino, the Cingalese, the Hawaiian, or the Hindu, he invariably wins, as may be seen by his rise from poverty to wealth and influence in the cities of Singapore, Calcutta, Sandakan, Manila and Honolulu. It is time America recognize that, in the great race of civilization, and the greater race for the survival of the fittest, the nation that has preserved the integrity of its government for over six thousand years, that has witnessed the rise and fall of the civilizations of Chaldea, Egypt, Greece and Rome, that can claim the discovery of the compass, of gunpowder, the game of chess, and the printing press, and that gave birth to that great philosopher who, five hundred years before the coming of Christ, propounded and exemplified the doctrine, Do not do unto others what you would not have others do unto you, is more to be feared for its virtues than for its vices. The presence of the Chinese in the Philippines—with the substitution of his characteristics of honesty, domesticity and industry, for the dishonesty, laziness and treachery of the Filipino—will do more to promote the industrial development and the civilization of these islands than any other factor, and the sooner America appreciates this fact and acts upon it, the more prompt will be her relief from her present embarrassing position.

Uncle Sam has paid, and is paying dearly, for his experiment and the privilege of protecting the trade of his distant posessions for the benefit of England, Germany and the other nations. Some day he will tire of the constant drain on his treasury and his army, and remove these islands from the arena of politics, and the natural law of evolution will prevail—and many there are who will welcome the coming of that day.

China's Iron and Steel Industry

(Address delivered by Dr. V. K. Lee, General Manager of the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron & Coal Co., Ltd., before the Saturday Club, Shanghai, on November 29, 1913.)

It is a mere truism to say that the 20th Century is the Iron Age. Iron is now playing such an important part in human activities that the advancement of civilization in a country is gauged by the amount of iron and steel used per capita of the population, and the wealth of a nation is measured by the development of its Iron and Coal industries. It is beyond question that China possesses unbounded resources of Iron and Coal, and the extent of this vast hidden wealth has been testified by noted geological explorers and has formed the theme of writers on economic China, who estimate that her iron and coal deposits alone can supply the whole world for centuries.

What then has China done towards the development of these wonderful resources and the utilization of those gifts of nature thereby transforming her at once into a wealthy nation and raising her to the level of a world power? is a question we have to ask. The answer of this question is somewhat disappointing. It is true that China knew the art of making iron and steel centuries ago,—perhaps long before the other nations came to the discovery—but the methods employed were crude and primitive with scarcely any improvement throughout the long period of her existence, and woefully inadequate to meet modern demands. It is only quite recently that a serious attempt has been made in installing a modern plant for the production of iron and steel, and this plant is the well-known Hanyang Iron & Steel Works in Hupeh. As the history of the Hanyang Works is the history of the starting of China's Iron Industry, it will not be out of place for me to give you a brief outline of its inception and growth.

The first sod of the Hanyang Iron & Steel Works was broken under the direction of the late Viceroy Chang Chi-tung of Hupeh in the 16th year of Kwangsu, corresponding to the Christian era of 1896. It should not be uninteresting to mention here that the first lot of machinery and furnaces, which was ordered from England by the above Viceroy, was intended to be put in Canton, for he was then holding the Viceregal chair of the Liang Kwang provinces, but as he was subsequently transferred to Wuchang, he directed the shipment of the machinery to be sent to Hupeh, and considering the fact that the magnetic ore of Tayeh is one of the richest in the world, containing 60 to 63 per cent. of metallic iron, the late Viceroy was certainly fortunate and right in the final selection of the Hupeh province for the erecting of the iron works, thereby leaving only a good coal-mine to be desired in its vicinity to make it a place of perfection for manufacturing iron and steel. Unfortunately no suitable coal for making coke could be found in the whole province of Hupeh, which fact was responsible for the difficulties encountered in the first stages. As to the site, the late Viceroy has often been blamed for choosing Hanyang instead of Tayeh, where the ore is, but he had his reasons, and it was only after careful deliberations that Hanyang, the present site, was decided upon. It must be remembered that it is still an unsettled problem even in Europe and America at the present day as to which is the most suitable location for iron works, the place where you can have all the facilities and advantages that a market offers, or to be near the raw materials, where you can have everything right at hand and cheap.

After the arrival of the plant at Hanyang, it took fully three years to have it installed, and in the course of installation, many additions were made, which were chiefly ordered from Belgium. When the works was ready to operate, the late Viceroy was confronted with the difficulty of getting suitable fuel, especially coke, for the blast furnaces, and although he spent many hundred thousands of taels prospecting and opening mines all over the province, they all turned out to be failures, so coke had to be shipped from distant Europe and afterwards Kaiping. In 1896, an arrangement was made between the late Viceroy and Sheng Kung-pao that the latter, then at the head of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. and the Telegraphs, was to take over the works. He was deemed the only man who could be entrusted with an enterprise of such magnitude, and what was more, the Tayeh ore mine was previously discovered by him when he was still a young man prospecting for mines with a foreign engineer in his service.

After Sheng Kung-pao took over the works his first care was to explore for a rich coal mine, and his object was realized in the discovery of the Pinghsiang coal field in the province of Kiangsi and bordering on Hunan, on which he earnestly set to work at once, with the result that the Pinghsiang coal mine is one of the most up-to-date coal mines of the kind on the surface of the whole globe. But energetic as

Sheng Kung-pao undoubtedly was such a highly technical institution as an iron works proved to be a greater thing than he had bargained for. However he struggled on, till he was about driven to despair, when he was told that the success of his undertaking was not beyond possibility, but somebody must be sent abroad to make a thorough study of the industry in order to introduce improvements into the plant then in existence and rectify the mistakes previously made. Being a man of clear insight he saw the wisdom of the timely suggestion, and finally in 1904 sent the writer to make a trip around the world, visiting all the iron and steel industrial centres in America, England and on the continent of Europe. He took with him all the raw materials and iron and steel made by the old plant, and as his technical advisers Mr. Thomas Bunt, M. I. M. E., who was formerly employed in the Kiangnan Arsenal and while there erected the steel works in that establishment, and was also at one time President of the Shanghai Society of Engineers, and Mr. Gustavus Leinung, M. E., the chief engineer of Pinghsiang Colliery. Together they visited most of the leading iron works in the United States and Europe and at the same time had the raw materials and iron and steel product analyzed and reported on by one of the foremost metallurgists of England, Mr. J. E. Stead. The report was most favorable, so it was decided to order a thoroughly modern plant, which has now been erected on the old site, and the works is in a position to supply chiefly rails and fastenings of the best quality, besides structural material for shipbuilding and architectural purposes and bridge work. All the steel is made by the open hearth (Siemens-Martin) process, which the works will be prepared to submit to tests in accordance with Lloyd's rules, or those of the British Board of Trade, or any other established rules. As to the quality of the pig-iron, a San Francisco paper describes the basic iron as an ideal iron for making basic steel, while the foundries are willing to back up their opinion of the superiority of the foundry iron by paying a higher price than some of the Scotch iron. Referring to the quality of the steel, Mr. George Chamier, M. I. C. E., a rail inspector appointed by the railways, wrote to the *Journal* of the Iron and Steel Institute that it has proved to be excellent, and that it has withstood every specified requirement, and under the drop test has been found almost unbreakable.

The new plant consists of three blast furnaces, which can make about 450 to 500 tons of pig-iron a day, six open hearth furnaces of 30 tons each, one gas-fired metal mixer of 150 tons capacity, one cogging mill, one beam and angle mill, one rail mill, one plate mill, two gas-fired soaking pits for reheating ingots, etc., capable of rolling, say, 300 tons finished products a day, besides some other old mills, which are doing service as auxiliaries side by side with the new machinery, so the only thing the works has to do to attain a larger output is to put in more blast furnaces and open-hearth furnaces. A new blast furnace of 250 tons a day, designed by Mr. E. Ruppert, is, therefore, now under construction, and two more under contemplation. Some of the makers of the new plant are Davy Brothers, Lancashire Dynamo & Motor Co., Daniel Adamson & Co., Craven Brothers, Head Wrightson & Co., Parsons, Babcock & Wilson, etc., of England; Gebruder Klien, Dinglersche Maschinenfabrik, Seecham & Keetman, Haniel & Lueg, and other well-known firms of Germany, and Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Co., of America.

With the exception of the rolling mills, all the machinery is driven electrically, and, of course, the works is lit by electricity throughout. The electric generating plant is supplied by the Lancashire Dynamo & Motor Co., and Bellis & Morcom, while the motors for the German part of the machinery are from the Siemens-Schuckertwerke.

The chief of the technical staff is Mr. L. T. K. Woo, a returned student from England, sent there by the Hanyang Works, who has acquired considerable practical experience in the Steel Works itself after his return to China. After the Revolution, when the foreign staff had been disbanded, he it was who, with the assistance of some Chinese engineers, restored all the plant to working condition. With only a few exceptions, the entire technical staff are now Chinese.

In addition to the complete plant, the Hanyang Iron & Steel Works enjoys an almost inexhaustible supply of fuel and ore. It is estimated that the Tayeh Mine by open digging alone can supply one million tons of iron ore annually for a hundred years, and the Pinghsiang Coal Mine one million tons of good coking coal for five hundred years. As to facilities for transporting raw materials, Tayeh has a line of railway about 20 miles in length, and Pinghsiang a line of 65 miles, both lines connecting with good waterways, by which the materials are then carried to the works by a large fleet of tugs and lighters. The Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, Pinghsiang Colliery and Tayeh Mine have been formed into a joint stock company known as the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron & Coal Co., Ltd., and these together employ about 20,000 workmen.

Lastly it may be mentioned that another works, the Yangtze Engineering Works, partly capitalized by the Hanyang Iron & Steel Works and partly by prominent Chinese, has been established on the Hankow side, below Seven Mile Creek, for the construction of bridges, railway points and crossings, railway wagons, etc.

In a word, there is every prospect of the Hupeh Province becoming the Pittsburgh, Middleboro and Westphalia of China in the not very distant future.

Great as is the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron & Coal Co., and considerable as has been its production, considered individually, it is a mere fraction to what such a great country as China should need if industrially developed. America, with about the same area as China, but with a less population, produces annually about 30,000,000 tons of iron, compared with which China's present production of 140,000 tons a year is dwarfed into insignificance. And yet this small production is not all absorbed by China, but a large portion of it is exported to Japan, which imports from China, India and England over 300,000 tons a year. This fact alone indicates the backwardness of China in her industries. China, with her size in territory and with her teeming population, should, if properly developed in all branches of industry, not only take in all that one iron works produces, but should have not one Hanyang, but 10 or 20 Hanyangs, dotted over the land. And what are the causes which hinder this development? Is she lacking in the necessary capital for the building of more iron and industrial works? To a certain extent this is true, but foreign capital is willing to co-operate in such enterprises. Is she lacking in men? To a certain extent this is also true, but China can get all the technical assistance she requires while she has also sent her sons to be educated abroad, and many have returned, who, having gained the necessary practical experience, have acquitted themselves with credit and proved themselves equal to the task set to them, as in the case of Hanyang. What, then, are the causes? They are to be found in the following:

(1). Want of protection and help from the Government. America, the largest iron producing country in the world, has not attained its present growth in the iron industry without artificial aid in the shape of a high protective tariff. Even with such help, the history of her iron industry in its early stages was marked by difficulties and failures. Germany, which ranks as the second largest iron producing country in the world, has also had her tale of woe. Take, for instance, the world-famous firm of Krupp, which still preserves a little cottage near the entrance of the great works in memory of its great founder, Frederick Karl Krupp, who died of despair in this modest home. But Germany has overcome her initial difficulties by fostering the industry in various ways, as by granting specially low freight rates on her railways to the syndicates and by giving a substantial bounty on her export of iron and steel. In China the low import duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem is no protection at all, and though the Hanyang Works is granted the privilege of exemption from export duties in return for the payment of one tael per ton royalty to the Government, this advantage is nullified by the railways importing materials from abroad free of any import duty. The Government has practically done nothing to assist the development of industrial works, if her actions have not tended actually to thwart it.

(2). Want of Standardization. The railways of China, being built by engineers of various nationalities, have various types of rails, locomotives and cars, and it is bewildering to the home manufacturers (that is manufactures in China) to meet the orders of such diversified types with varying specifications, hence the greater portion of the orders must go to the works abroad which make such special types. A few years ago, the speaker realizing this difficulty, which was as bad to the home manufacturers as to the railways themselves, considered as a system, advocated to the Yu-Chuen Pu, as the Ministry of Communication was then called, the adoption of certain standard sections of rails for the trunk line, as a result of which an order was issued adopting the British standard section of 85-lb. per yard as the Chinese standard for all trunk lines. Unfortunately, after the Revolution this order has been more or less a dead letter or more honored in the breach than in the observance, as attempts have now been made to introduce even now other new sections according to the fancy of the engineer-in-chief.

Thus under such difficult circumstances and with such handicaps has the Hanyang Works struggled for the last 13 years, has survived a Revolution and gone through a second revolt. It is to be hoped that the Republican Government will be alive to the importance of doing all it can to foster the home industries by removing existing difficulties and by granting substantial help, and that under such fosterage a new era of industrial development will dawn in the land thereby increasing the buying power of the people and expanding the trade of the world. This is our day dream. May we see in the vista of the future iron and industrial works rising throughout the length and breadth of the country, thus making China a strong and wealthy nation, —not as a menace to the world as some croakers would predict, but in co-operation with other countries towards the increase of the world's prosperity and the ever onward march of civilization.

(Note.—We obtained this article through Mr. Wong Kokshan, Shanghai.—Eds.)

Symmetrical Education

S. M. Wo, Johns Hopkins Medical School.

There is no question that all of us love our country, and aim to do our best for her. For this reason we have left our homes to seek higher education, which will enable us to lead our nation to honor, power and prosperity.

Some of us expect to serve in politics, others in education, still others in industrial development. Each strives hard to acquire some knowledge along his own line—having realized its importance for efficient leadership. This fact is of great significance to China, because it means that, instead of having unqualified men as our leaders, we shall have men of knowledge, and "knowledge," said Bacon, "is power."

But it takes more than knowledge to make a successful leader. It takes good health. For, remember, lives of great leaders have always been strenuous. Often they are stormy and full of stress and strain, sorrows and disappointments. Hence the necessity of having a sound body. Finally, a strong moral character is indispensable. For the sake of convenience, we may divide virtue into two types. The first is represented by such virtues as courage, determination, perseverance and enthusiasm. They are absolutely essential to all great achievements. Without them, neither the mind nor the body is capable of the highest development. Among virtues of the second type may be mentioned honesty, unselfishness and love. These are what Speer called "the marvels of man," without which intellectual giants have become intellectual demons, and the strong have oppressed the weak.

A leader must possess virtues of both types, as well as intellectual attainments and physical vigor. He must have physical vigor because his life is a strenuous one; he must have intellectual attainments because his work is essentially

CHINESE STUDENTS' CLUB OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY mental; he must possess courage, determination, perseverance and enthusiasm because without them no achievement is possible. He must be honest, just, unselfish, charitable, because otherwise his power is a curse instead of a blessing to his countrymen.

A lack of any of these qualities is sure to bring about the most pathetic failures. History is full of such tragic instances. Take Alexander the Great. Physically handsome and strong, mentally a genius, but morally one-sided, he died in drunkenness and debauchery, after a career of the most unusual brilliancy. Napoleon was physically vigorous, mentally a prodigy, and morally endowed with qualities which inspired the confidence and won the admiration of his soldiers. But his selfishness and blind ambition ruined both himself and his country. Alcibiaches had such a curious mixture of sublime and ignoble traits that the Athenians loved and hated him. There are youths who are so handsome, so bright, so magnetic, so exquisitely graceful, that to see them is to love them. But, alas, too often are they dissipated, without purpose, being what one of our poets so finely called "idols of love, but not of hope." These are but few of countless instances which show pathetic failures of genius and men of extraordinary gifts, simply because they are morally one-sided.

On the other hand, how many lives of great moral beauty and intellectual brilliancy have been disabled because of shattered health? How many noble souls, at the prime of their moral and intellectual prowess, have been prevented from great achievements on account of physical failure? "The mind is willing, but the flesh is weak."

Finally, there are men who are physically strong, morally upright, but intellectually undeveloped. To this class belong many of our thrifty farmers, whose undeserved poverty and obscurity speak for themselves what it means to be intellectually handicapped. The world is full of tragedy because of one-sided education, which gives rise to wickedness, stupidity, disease, and consequently sufferings and miseries. Therefore, if we are to be leaders at home, if we are to avoid tragic failures in life, cling to symmetrical education, which alone will enable us to lead our nation to honor, power and prosperity.

Now we come to the more practical question—how are we to find time for this type of education? Can we, for instance, take up physical education without being hindered from our studies? After several years of experience, I am convinced that we can. We know that the most important thing in physical training is sunshine and fresh air, food and exercise. Therefore, select rooms that will give plenty of sunshine and fresh air. Cultivate deep breathing, and keep your windows wide open. They will not interfere with your studies, but they are physical training. Take wholesome foods in moderate quantities, and you know, in so doing, you do not hinder your studies, but you practice the first principles of physical training. When mentally tired, take some exercise for change. You cannot say that it interferes with your studies, for you are then mentally too tired to study.

Not only is it true that physical training does not interfere with mental education, but it develops at one stroke both the body and the mind. Thus, the astronomer enjoys the full benefit of the fresh air while gazing at the twinkling stars. The geologist gets much healthy exercise while seeking valuable knowledge of the earth. The botanist wanders through the woods, learning in his recreation interesting lessons from trees and flowers. The poet sits by the running brook, inhaling the sweet mountain air, as he receives inspiration from the chattering rivulet. The farmer, the wood cutter, the fisherman, the shepherd, and what not, can simultaneously develop their bodies as well as their intellects, for intellectual education is nothing but a constant effort to understand all things intelligently.

While intellectual and physical education go side by side, moral education goes hand in hand with all voluntary actions, since every voluntary action involves a motive as well as volition, and moral education is nothing but a persistent endeavor to do everything from a good motive and under the impulse of a healthy will. No time, therefore, need be set aside for moral education, since it can be done when we think, when we speak, when we work, when we play and when we eat.

The fact that men of great physical vigor, intellectual attainments and moral beauty have been found in every walk of life is enough to show that symmetrical education can be had under all circumstances. Some of the great men of all-round development had been carpenters, fishermen, shepherds, bricklayers, even slaves. Shall we, who have the full advantages of modern education, be so poor-spirited as to consider symmetrical development beyond our power? Certainly not.

England in Hongkong

Kai F. Mok, Yale.

The geographical position of Hongkong is familiar to most of the Chinese students, but for the sake of the uninformed, we may add that it is a small island situated on the northern banks of the Chu-Kiang, seventy-five miles from the city of Canton. In the olden days, or rather the happy days before the descent of British rule, Hongkong was a fishing station with a couple of tiny villages consisting of not more than a few thousand humble souls. Canton was then the chief trading station of South China, while the Portugese found in their possession of Macäo (on the south side of the Estuary opposite to Hongkong), a source of no inconsiderable income.

The ultimote posession of Hongkong by the English was due to several reasons. To writers of history, it is called a cession which China made as part of an indemnity incurred through the overzealousness of Commissioner Lin of Canton to wipe out the Indian opium trade, the attempt at which having aroused the English to such violent opposition as to lead to the so-called Opium War disastrous to China in many respects. To others, neither Commissioner Lin nor Captain Elliot was to blame,—it was the result of England's long-felt need of some port in the East where their merchants might have every facility and encouragement to trade. To a few, however, England's greed for wealth and territorial expansion seems to be the only answer. A review of the events leading to and consequent of the Opium War will, therefore, be exceedingly profitable.

It was in the year 1834, when the charter of the East India Company expired. The British Government did not renew it, but decided to send a government representative to Canton in order to stimulate trade between the two nations by giving it government backing. Lord Napier failed to impress on the people the peaceableness of his mission. His failure together with the change to a tropical climate speedily told on his health and he succumbed to it in the fall of the same year, 1834. Thus it was that in 1836, we had on the field the Captain Elliot of Opium War fame. It would be well for us to keep in mind that in the previous reign, that of Chia-Ch'ing, there was a heavy duty on opium. For a time, there was no prospect against the drug, but sooner or later, it was bound to be anathematized and banned. Numerous memorials were sent, petitioning the Emperor to prohibit the habit. It was stopped in the face of a heavy loss of revenue.

The Imperial ban on the drug did not produce very efficient results. The English traders had really done their work well. The habit was already firmly established among the different classes in China. Illicit business was sure to begin. China was not any exception to other countries,—there were those who were eager for gains even if they had to betray their country's honor. In this, however, the English traders were not inferior to their Chinese co-workers in iniquity. They proved themselves equal to the occasion and smuggling began. Critics have often been found using the perfidy of this class of Chinese to condemn our whole nation as hypocritical in our professions of opium-hatred.

Captain Elliott arrived at the unfortunate moment. The authorities suspected him of abetting the smugglers, and he had no instructions from his Home Government concerning the British merchants. He could not, therefore, unidentify himself with the evil-doers, neither was he empowered to check or punish them. It was another evil genius that possessed the mind of the Emperor (Tao-Kwang) to send Commissioner Lin to Canton. A self-confident and self-satisfied man, he was very sure of the territorially aggressive tendencies of the English, and he failed to show the respect and seriousness which the occasion seemed to demand. He requested all the opium to be confiscated, with which request Captain Elliot gave instructions to the traders to comply, and over 20,000 chests were surrendered and dumped into the river. If he had thereafter chosen to adopt a conciliatory course toward the traders and given them all facility to trade, yet showing a firmness of purpose in his treatment of Indian opium, China might still have been saved the disgrace and ignominy of the opium habit and the opium war, and Hongkong might still remain an integral part of our country. Soon, however, Elliot was obliged to ask for the aid of troops from India. In 1839, the first engagement occurred on the river some miles out of Canton. The British fleet arrived in 1841, and Hongkong was occupied. After blockading Canton, they turned northward. Chusan was taken, the fleet continued north and Taku was reached. Here they met the new Commissioner to Canton, Kishin, previously Governor of Chili. They returned South with him, and a treaty was concluded whereby England retained Hongkong, while an indemnity of six million sterling was to be paid as compensation for the opium destroyed. The British Government had thus identified themselves with the interests of the opium smugglers. The Emperor refused to confirm the treaty and the fleet moved north again and took Ningpo. They came to Nanking and was there met by two Imperial High Commissioners, and the Treaty of Nanking was made, 1842, ratifying the former agreement and adding the provision of opening Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, and Shanghai as ports for foreign trade. The arrangement whereby the opium trade was legalized was not negotiated till after the Second China War (1856-1858) and it was confirmed in the Treaty of Tientsin, 1858.

The war of 1841, however, had justified the Chinese in regarding the English Government as an abettor to opium smuggling, notwithstanding all the protests and denials they might make. In the eyes of the Chinese officials, the case in plain terms amounted to this. A certain foreign people was secretly smuggling into the country a prohibited drug. Very soon their Government sent their representative to the scene of the illicit practice. Instead of stopping the trade, he remained inactive, and he declared war when a large quantity of the drug was legally confiscated. The war proved disastrous, and the foreign power demanded a huge indemnity and the cession of a choice island. Hence declare what they will, it is further useless to attempt to convince anyone of the justice of their claims.

Hongkong having thus been obtained through the shedding of blood, they began to establish a trading-station there, and as they foresaw what the unenlightened Manchu officials failed to see, it became the emporium of South China. Meanwhile in England the Opposition moved a resolution in Parliament condemning the Ministry for having pursued a weak and uncertain course which led to the war. The Government was accused of having given sanction to the war without knowing the real motives underlying therein. They had deceived themselves with the idea that innocent Englishmen had been butchered and tortured and what not, in, what seemed to them, that semi-barbarous land of China.

The debate lasted three days, and the defence was on the ground that the Chinese Government had no right to interfere with the opium trade of British subjects (forgetting the fact that the trade was illicit and against the laws of the country they were trading with). They contended that Canton was far from London, and that instructions could never be adequately sent to and fro. And in the end, they could only command a majority of nine votes. The Opposition had fought to some purpose.

Hongkong is a granite island, partly formed from the alluvial deposits of the River Chu-Kiang. It has an area of about thirty square miles, its extreme length being ten miles, its breadth varying from two to five miles. It is separated from the mainland by a small strip of water from half a mile to two miles in width, forming one of the best natural harbors in the world. It is very mountainous, and the capital, Victoria, is situated partly at the foot and partly on the side of a hill with the common appellation of "The Peak." Its trade is enormous, but the larger part of it is transit. It has a great shipping tonnage, at one time (1905) heading the list of seaports, with more than seventeen million tons. The population, according to the census of 1906 (it is impossible to obtain at present any statistics of the census of 1911) was as follows: 12,000 European and American civil residents, 306,000 Chinese civil residents, 9,000 soldiers and sailors, and a negligible number of other nationalities, as Malays, Indians, Eurasians, Japanese, etc.

It is worthy of note that in the Government of Hongkong, where foreigners, not to restrict them to Englishmen alone, compose 3.63 per cent. of the whole population, provision is made for only one Chinese representative in the Legislative Council, as compared to seven official and five other unofficial members, all twelve of whom being necessarily British born. Of the 12,000 foreigners, the greater proportion are Britishers, and the rest, mostly merchants, consists of Americans, French, Germans, etc. While, with the exception of some of their soldiers and sailors, who pass through occasionally in their habitual search of pleasure, America, France and Germany are represented by worthy sons, it is not quite so with England. In the first place, it is an English colony, and, though we find well-to-do families there, it is not unusual to see men in lower stations of life who had, perhaps, no visible means of support until they strike Hongkong. Again, the English are an aristocratic race, color distinction is never lost sight of, so that there are always good jobs for those who would come to the colonies, even if the poor native workers have to be ousted to make room. Alleyne Ireland, though a bitter critic of Chinese civilization and etiquette, could not help saying that "they (the English) employ a large staff of junior clerks (Chinese), at salaries little better than those paid to day laborers" (see his "Far Eastern Tropics," Chapter 2). The senior clerkships are left to be filled up by the drunkards from the gutters of London and Glasgow, that those respected cities felt incumbent on them to rid themselves of. The language may be too strong, but it is intended to depict the actual facts, and there is no fear of offending our English colonial friends. Every one must realize the fact that a colony like Hongkong does not offer any inducement to the greater bulk of the middle classes in England, and, needless to say, only a few of the highest class can be seen in any foreign colony. The conclusion is, then, obvious, and we can only figure how much these 12,000 lower class Britishers compete against the manhood of at least 300,000 of our countrymen. It must not be forgotten, too, that they compete against our middle classes, and that successfully, too. These Englishmen receive a pay of at least $150 Mexican, or $75 U. S. currency, per month, with every prospect of a raise to $300 Mexican or $800 Mexican per month, according to the nature of the work. In a land of such low cost of living, this is equivalent in actual purchasing power to at least two and a half times as much, if not more. The ordinary Chinese clerk that Alleyne Ireland refers to receives a miserly pay of $25 Mexican per month, with the hope of a raise of $5 per month every year for three or four years at most. The highest paid Chinese clerk (that the writer knows of) draws a certainly huge (!) sum of $175 Mexican per month, and he had been in the service for more than fifteen years. Of course those engaged in their own business enterprises accrue more profits, but for the general class, which composes the larger percentage of the population of Hongkong, it is a hard fight for living. These facts are certainly revolting to the mind, but the Englishman need not deny them, and China should not fear to face the realities of the question.

The question of the laboring class in Hongkong is yet harder to describe in fitting and consistent terms. They are divided into the real working class, including the artisan and the mechanic, the class of rickshaw and chair coolies, and the coolie porter class. The artisan and the mechanic have the more privileges, and they receive the better pay. In fact, they get from $30 Mexican to $60 Mexican a month, which is higher than what the average clerk gets. And the difference only lies in the manner of work, the one being clerical, the other manual. The coolie class, however, has the hardest time of all. The law regulates the price that a rickshaw or a chair coolie may make. The same rule applies to the coolie porters. Any demand above the regulation price is considered exorbitant, and the one who makes it is liable to punishment according to law. Anyone will see the impossibility of the prices. As regulated by law, it costs only 10 cents Mexican for a ten minutes' ride, 15 cents for a half hour, and 10 cents for each subsequent half hour. Thus, only those who have their own business can expect to live comfortably, while others, which means the majority, whether clerks or laborers depending on the meagerly wage of the Englishman, have to seek out their own salvation by humbly submitting to fate.

The work of the English in Hongkong is small in comparison with what they may do on a larger piece of land. The prosperity of Hongkong, whatever gain they may mean to the English and whatever loss to our people in general, does not affect in the least the prosperity of China; yet let me remind everyone, the story of Hongkong is but the story of the possible fate of China. Let no Chinese student call this a very partial description. Writers of the history of Hongkong have always condemned China, and only a few have really understood us. England is ready to fight for gains, as she did seventy-four years ago. She is ready to rule, as she does Hongkong, and she is perfectly willing to lend a hand (and a pocket, too), in the exploiting of China, whose natural wealth had been closed so many years for the great veneration we bore our ancestors, whose spirits, God grant, will cry vengeance should any but their sons open the soil over which they have stood guard from times immemorial.

"Innocents Abroad"

F. L. Chang, Yale.

It was the cherished hope of Mason to get a higher education in America. In his room, he often dreamed of his visit to the "Flowery Flag" country, and in his dreams he painted America as Moore did his Utopia. In this Utopian America, where want and pain were unknown, and contentment and happiness reigned supreme, as the hero of our story supposed, he almost worshipped its inhabitants as angels in disguise.

In August, 1909, his hope of coming to America was realized, when the results of the Indemnity Fund Scholarship examination had been announced by the Chinese Educational Mission to the United States. Mason was one of the forty-seven lucky ones to be sent to America. Expectation, adventure and curiosity filled his head; his little brown eyes gleamed with enthusiasm, his round face beamed with joy. At last he was going to America to witness every modern wonder which Aladdin's lamp could not produce, and of which the fairy story-teller of the Arabian Nights could not conceive. This joy, however, did not last long, when he had to face the transformation, to adapt himself to a new diet, to brave the dangers of voyage, and, above all, to learn the ways of living of an entirely foreign people.

First of all, he parted with his life-long follower, his queue, then cast aside his soft garments of silk, and bade good-bye to his pliably comfortable shoes. In their places he reluctantly put a somewhat hard straw hat, a stiff collar, a bare-bosomed coat and a pair of heavy shoes. Those who are brought up in European costume can never sympathize with Mason during those days of apprenticeship in Western dressing. His mother used to tell him that if he had to fix his collar for half an hour and dress himself for another half, he would never be punctual in his attendance at the morning class. He could clearly recollect the other day, when he told me, laughingly, how desperately he struggled with his neckwear. When he did get it fixed it was generally soiled with perspiration!

From chopsticks to knife and fork was a retardation in manual dexterity; from small bits of seasoned pork to a large piece of raw steak was a dynamic change, which often resulted in indigestion; from a cup of hot tea to a dish of ice cream required a strong constitution to withstand. But when they were taken together, in rapid succession, it was something inconceivable to an Oriental mind. Such were the added perils to which our hero was exposed during the voyage across the ocean. However, he did enjoy manipulating the tools of modern civilization, and even found zest in the uncertainty of what dish was coming next. He told the waiter to bring all he could. But once, and only once, he tried a new dish, which cured forever his desire to experiment any new delicacies. That dish of Welsh rarebit (the name he learned later) overcame him, with disastrous consequences. Since then it was one of his golden rules (which, by the way, he preaches often) not to trust anything until you have found out what it is, in spite of the name.

The fellow passengers on board afforded Mason the first opportunity to study the Western society. Three American missionaries well-nigh drowned him with advice. An American Jew, who was a head-coolie in some business establishment at Shanghai, always bragging about his achievement, irritated him. This Israelite criticised the Chinese students as a secular lot; yet when Mason attempted to converse with him he at once showed the circumcision of a Scribe and the blue blood of a Jacobite by saying that it was against the etiquette of the American society to speak to a gentleman without first being properly introduced! There were five Japanese, who formed a community of their own. Their slogan was neither to give nor to receive. They seemed to Mason to be the ardent followers of Yangtse, whose philosophy was of an extremely *laissez faire* kind, and whose characteristic saying was: "I would not pluck a hair from my head, even by so doing I could save the world from destruction." There was a typical American, whose Ha! Ha! voice, from saloon and on deck, could be heard all over the steamer. At the military air of a German lieutenant, and a wise look of a compatriot of his, our hero pictured to himself that the Kaiser and Bismarck were traveling incognito. To complete the list of gentlemen passengers, there were fifty young, ambitious Chinese students, each of whom assumed a self-important air, as if it were that China's well being were balanced on his very shoulders.

After a score and odd days on the Pacific, the steamer finally anchored at the Bay of San Francisco. How gladly Mason welcomed the change! It was only natural to an impatient traveller. He thought that the landing would be the end of his troubles, but little did he dream that it was just their beginning.

The first person whom our hero had to encounter proved to be a puzzling phenomenon. Although Mason well knew of the efficiency of the American government's employees, yet the customs inspector was a revelation to him. This extraordinary species of *homo* was not only more than efficient, but also did more than his duty, so much so that he even suspected that a student might smuggle a few hundred thousand dollars' worth of diamonds, or a few hundred cans of opium. Every little corner of the trunk was literally examined with a hand lens and a searchlight, while poor Mason eyed him with dismay. At last Mr. Inspector had the goodness to tell him that it was all right. But what a sight! The trunk was in a most pitiable condition, and its contents were in sixes and sevens.

The walk to the hotel was a sensation. The ground seemed to him as if it were rocking up and down, and all the shops appeared to be a whirling merry-go-round. The passers-by welcomed him with a mute expression of surprise, oftentimes with "Hello, Jap!" The young women passed by him hurriedly, and then turned back their heads and looked at him with a curious glance. A few children followed him, as if they were in a circus parade. Mason was lost in the wonderland.

At length he was led to a house of immense height. It seemed to him more like a pagoda or a temple, where the Buddhists worshipped their gods, than a hotel. At the sight of two dark giants, in black uniform, trimmed in red and with crowns of crimson, guarding the door of the building, Mason was more convinced than ever that he was entering the shrine of some great spirit, else whence came the Gods of Defence?

The elevator was a novel device in going heavenward, despite the fact that during the "joy-ride" his heart was like a pendulum swinging to and fro. On descending, the speed so frightened him that he closed his eyes, expecting to meet Dante in the Inferno, but rather unexpectedly, upon opening them, he saw Beatrice helloing into a tube to some spirit.

The dining hall was a crystal palace. No sooner had Mason entered it, he was surprised to find a number of portly colored gentlemen, in full dress, with shining medals on their coats. He thought that there must have been some meeting or banquet among the black men of distinction, and those medals were signs of deeds of patriotism, of bravery, or perhaps of service to humanity. Presently he saw that one of them was coming toward him, with a large card in his hand. Mason stood up respectfully and extended to the newcomer his right hand, saying: "How do you do?" The black gentleman took his hand, and answered the same with a most pleasant smile. Mason looked at the card handed to him, and it scarcely conveyed any meaning to his mind. He was afraid that it might be a secret society under the name of "Menu," and they were blackmailing him upon his intruding into their private meeting. On reading further, his eyes caught sight of "cheese." "Cheese, yes, Cheese!" he exclaimed, overcome with joy at his new discovery. "I want some cheese!" And "cheese" alone saved the day.

The shadow of a negro had now become a terror to poor Mason. Early in the morning of the fifth day of his continental journey, the porter of the car was superficially good to him, and at that he knew instinctively that some unusual happening was going to take place. This Mr. Porter brushed Mason's new suit, which he had just put on for the first time, for fully ten long minutes, during which our perplexed hero was trying hard to recollect whether his teacher in biology had ever told him that the sight of a negro was microscopic. With what seemingly deep sorrow and great pain this surgical porter finally let the coat go, as if he had just finished a most difficult operation. "Boss!" he addressed to Mason, at the same time did he most dexterously extend his hand, palm upward. Mason was struck dumb by ths Greek address and Indian sign. Thanks to early schooling, his thinking power came to his rescue. The people call Frisco for San Francisco, so "Boss," he logically concluded, is abbreviated for Boston. "You told me that this train was for New York; how is it for Boston now?" he demanded, fiercely. At this the porter chuckled and said: "This train aren't going to no Boston, Boss. I was only asking you for a tip." Mason was too glad to give him the tip without missing his destination, and as a thanksgiving offering he gave him a little more than the latter had expected. This act of unexpected generosity made the grateful creature once more brush off the imaginary dust from Mason's hat.

The train soon arrived at the Grand Central station. Mason hastened to the street, in order to avoid the outstretched arms of porters and the soliciting voices of drivers and chauffeurs. He took a trolley car to his friend's, and during the ride he was greatly impressed with the overcrowded conditions of New York City, because of the continuous streams of carriages, automobiles, coaches, taxicabs and pedestrians moving to and fro. Inexpressively great was his surprise when he was told that there are elevated cars above and subway trains below, which carry still more passengers up and down town.

He heard of the great dispatch of the Americans, and that they are always in a hurry, but he never dreamed that they are in perpetual motion. According to his opinion, the New Yorker with such versatility and vitality may be the most efficient business men in the world; nevertheless as to the ease of mind and peace at home Mason has his doubts.

The science of advertisement has reached the highest stage of evolution in America. Mason was walking on Broadway, with his friend, one evening; there was, all of a sudden, a flash of light. He thought of the uncertainty of weather in America, as evidenced by having lightning in December. When he looked up, he saw Venus drive a chariot, some scantily clad chorus girls dance, unconscious of cold, the "spearmint" point to a distance, and, as if it were the origin of the whole mystery, a bottle of dioxygen. Mason asked his friend for what occasion these decorations were used. "For the welcome of the Almighty Dollar," was the response.

If anybody wants to know what happened to the people of Kagoshima during the recent volcanic eruption at Sakurajima, he needs only to go to Broadway a few minutes before 12 on a New Year eve. Mason literally believed, when he saw old and young, men and women, blow horns, throw confetti and howl, that the inmates of every insane asylum in New York City were let loose to celebrate the fact that they were one year nearer their deliverance in etrnity! The noise was certainly nerve-racking. Amidst such uproars and discord of music, however, there came cathedral bells from a distance. Apparently it was the twelfth hour, for the people went wilder with joy. Being of a philosophical turn of mind, Mason was wondering if it were the last hour of the judgment day, how very few of the whole crowd would be rewarded a life of eternal bliss. Pistol shots, firecrackers and noise of every description had reached such a pitch that only occasionally the chantings of the near-by churches were vaguely heard.

It would be a great sin of omission on the part of the writer if he should stop here without telling Mason's opinion of the American girl. According to his ideas, the American girl is the most interesting person under the sun to talk to and about. She has been brought up in refined arts, and consequently she is well versed in the subtle art of entertaining. Her love of out-of-door games and of dancing makes her physically superior to her Oriental cousin, but perhaps this same love for sports, when carried to extreme, is her fault. "To be concise," enthusiastically declared Mason, when he was asked to compare the American girl with the Chinese, "I am of the opinion that the American girl is the product of modern evolution, while her Chinese cousin is the survivor of the winning qualities of forty centuries. The former, the ideal of beauty and health, makes the most pleasant company; but the latter, the expounder of patience and trust, makes the most faithful wife. The one is like the Panama Canal, the wonder of modern ingenuity; the other is like the Great Wall of China, the fruit of untiring perseverance."

China's Real Hope

T. L. Li, Harvard.

Immediately after the Revolution, I heard again and again, not only from my countrymen, but also from many foreign friends, "We have hope for China now." When I thought the matter over, however, I found that this expression is only partly true. For it evidently means that the hope of China is based only on the Revolution; whereas, as a matter of fact, it had long been secured.

Why is it that China, being one of the most civilized nations in ancient times, has proved to be one of the most unprogressive countries in modern times? Was she too much isolated to be stirred up by international movements? Was she hopelessly oppressed by the autocracy of imperial government? Was her intellectual development greatly hindered by the imperfect teachings of her philosophers? Was the intellectual training of her people completely misdirected by that most peculiar and most bewildering system of "Competitive Examinations?" Any one of them alone would probably have been unable so astonishingly to have prevented the progress of China; but only when they all existed together the combined result was detrimental to the life of a nation.

If we look at the map, we find that China is naturally so bounded as to preclude any intercourse with the world outside; the Eastern Sea and the Chinese Sea on the east and south; the Himalya mountains on the southwest; Tian Shan on the northwest; the Quin-Nan mountains on the west; and the extensive stretch of the Mongolian desert on the north. Before the invention of steamboats, it was almost impossible for China to communicate with her neighbors by sea. And unfortunately on the other sides, she bordered only upon such tribes as were far below the level of her civilization. Though there was, both in ancient times and in the Mediaeval Ages, some intercourse between her and Europe, yet it was rather commercial than political, and was confined to certain remote places on her borders with little effect upon Chinese life as a whole. So completely was she isolated, that, encouraged by the higher level of her civilization, the multitude of the people, the immense resources of her land, and the natural beauties and charms of her mountains and rivers, she came virtually to think that China was the unique "Celestial Kingdom," outside of which there was only chaos. Self-admiration fostered self-sufficiency; and this stopped all progress.

Without knowledge of other nations, our ancients regarded the imperial government as the only natural type of political institution. Before we had come into close contact with Europe, no one ever dreamed of the system of representative government. So democracy, though suggested emphatically by some of our scholars in early times, was never practically recognized or grasped by the people. Autocracy was held almost sacred. The Government was regarded, both by the Emperor and by his subjects, as established, not for the welfare of the people, but for the mere existence of an Emperor, whose property was the state, and whose subjects were his servants. Upon his own property, and to his own servants, he could do anything he pleased. His actions were unquestioned and his decisions conclusive. So unjust and so unreasonable was the principle of such an autocracy that the Emperor was always apprehensive, that unless he oppressed the people to a motionless, thoughtless, and noiseless state, his position could not be maintained.

Owing to isolation and autocracy, the range of the Chinese vision and the sphere of their mental activity were limited to a very small world. Although there were, indeed, brilliant political philosophers and practical scientists, yet except for the short period of their own life-time few of them successfully exerted any permanent leading influence in China. No sooner had the influence of them begun to spread all over the country, than they were stubbornly opposed, resisted, and finally vanquished by their eternal rival—Confucianism. This was really excellent morals and politics; but unfortunately while the morals became more and more popular, the politics became less and less known or understood. And even the morals were not perfectly understood. Confucius plainly taught the people "to study the past and at the same time to learn the present"; but unfortunately again, while the first idea predominated, the second necessarily was overshadowed and almost entirely forgotten. For this very reason, the people, instead of progressing to advanced civilization went back in imitating, boldly and blindly, as far as the "Three Dynasties," the golden age of "Tan-Yu," nay, further back to the period of the "Five Emperors," nay, even further back to the time of the "Three Kings" when the curtain of Chinese history was first raised. Yet what they gained in imitating the past was not really what they intended to; for no one can exactly or perfectly imitate any other. Thus, having failed in going on to evolve new culture, they were also unsuccessful in imitating the old.

Indeed, I can scarcely refrain from laughter whenever I think of the peculiar system of the old Chinese "Competitive Examinations." It was extremely bewildering. What was demanded was neither scientific knowledge nor philosophical theory, nor knowledge of politics, nor of economics, nor of history, nor of geography, nor even of literature, nor of anything we know in the present or can think out of if not told. What these examinations demanded was a kind of knowledge unheard of and never dreamed of in the world outside of China. It consisted in a mere style, not of prose, nor entirely of poetry, but mainly of a kind of composition known as the "Eight Portions," or the "Eight Paragraphs," for which no real learning of any sort was needed, but only a parrot-like ability to repeat certain classics and the capacity to use a strange euphonistically balanced style in writing. On this, as on intangible mystery, all the time, energy and wit of the Chinese were wasted.

Now you will see it is no wonder that China has proved unprogressive. Seeing there was little motion in spite of her tremendous strength some satirists compared her to a "sleeping lion." It was perfectly true.

During the last part of the preceding century, changes within China were no less wonderful than those outside her borders. And almost every external movement in her neighbors has directly or indirectly affected her internal life.

The independence of Italy, the formation of the German Empire, and the reform of Japan affected the Chinese life as much as the so-called Chino-Japanese War, the Boxer War, and all other wars waged between China and her neighbors. Awakened by the excitements within and without, the "sleeping lion" jumped up from his long isolated jungle, looked cautiously around, and found at last that he had already been completely surrounded by a great number of wild animals, fierce and sly—an elephant, some tigers, some leopards, wolves, foxes, and a few big squirrels. They, either jealous of his hugeness, or greedy of his fat, or afraid of his might, now that he was awaking, attacked him jointly, or tricked him separately into traps, which he, on account of his long paralizing sleep, could hardly resist or evade. But at length he became fully awake, and knew that unless China can act with as much sagacity and with as great diplomatic discernment as the European and the other foreign powers have acted, the old Manchu Empire was sure to be partitioned among the other nations.

Thus defeated in the intellectual world, we put away the old bondage of the "Eight Portions." Defeated in the commercial world, we permitted our old notion of self-sufficiency to be lost, and have devoted our energy and wealth to encouraging industry and manufactures. Defeated politically, we shook off the heavy yoke of despotism, and have established the representative government under which we may enjoy the long-expected liberty and freedom. For isolation, we have substituted intercourse; for conservatism, progressivism; for autocracy, democracy; for adhering to the teachings of one master, the study of the world. Physical barriers no more keep us from the outside world; theoretical quarrels no more prevent us from seeking for truth and searching for practical usefulness; and imperial centralization no longer hinders local development and progress. The old China differs from the new as much as the earth from Mars; or as Mars from Jupiter.

China is now no longer a "sleeping lion," but a new born nation. Standing in the juncture between two worlds, the old and the new, without any reliable basis in the past, she is called upon to lay the foundation of the future. As the old obstacles which hindered the progress of our civilization for no less than two or three thousand years have now been almost all cleansed from the "new world," China will soon grow up, and be able to walk upon the same level with her before-born brothers.

So the reason of our having hope for China is not in the recognition of our Republic by the powers, nor in the recent victory of the Government over the Southern Revolutionaries, nor in the Great Revolution itself, for it only overthrew the Manchu Government. It is the breaking up of her physical isolation, the thorough awakening of her people, the reform of education, the opening of commerce, the rise of industry and manufactures, and far more important, the renewing of a universal national spirit which is the real hope of China, and the real patriotism to back this real hope is that sort of spirit which will bring China constantly forward to that place among the respected nations of the world which she deserves to occupy.

Is a National Alliance Conference for the Chinese Students in North America for the Year 1914 Possible?

John Wong, University of Wisconsin.

It is not my intention to write an article on the reasons why we should have a National Alliance conference. I believe all will agree that a conference of this nature will give us a stronger union, a wider view, a greater opportunity for service and a happier social time than we could hope to have in the Sectional gatherings. This being the case, let me, therefore, confine myself only to the problem, "Is a National Alliance conference for the Chinese students in North America in the year 1914 possible?"

Without a moment's hesitation, I would admit that the pecuniary difficulty on the part of the members is the hardest obstacle to overcome. Yet it is not insuperable. Without entering into details, let me say that the difficulty is not half so great as it may appear at first sight. I have heard someone estimate that a sum of three to four or even five thousand dollars is necessary for the subsidizing system.

I would not dispute with those gentlemen as to the advisability of having such a handsome sum at hand to back up the proposition, but I would not think that we should not go ahead and plan to carry out this good proposition, even if we could only hope to secure one thousand dollars. Let us see.

Suppose we choose our conference place again at Cornell, then it will be only the members from the West and some from the Middle West, and perhaps a few from the East, that need any subsidy. The members of the Eastern Section have proved that it was not impossible for them to attend the conference last year—by the way, it was only a Sectional conference—so at least the majority of them will be able to demonstrate the same spirit and loyalty toward a National Alliance conference, if there should be any, this year.

The members of the Middle Western Section need little or no subsidy, for a large number of them are going to the East anyway. These, of course, do not need any subsidy. And, as a rule, there will always be quite a number of us who will not attend any conference, whether Alliance or Sectional—this, by the way, applies not only to the members in the Middle West; it applies to those in the East and those in the West as well.

This being the situation, it is clear that no large sum of money need be spent on the Eastern members, nor on the Middle Western; so the matter comes down to how much money should we have for the Western students?

In conclusion, I wish to say that I am aware of the fact that the system of subsidy will not be so easy as I have outlined above, but I maintain that what has been said will not be entirely impracticable if a right spirit should be manifested toward such a conference by all the members. Let me say again that, while time and opportunity are still available, the officers, as well as the members, must get busy to push it toward this end.

Wit and Humor

HOW DO YOU KNOW?—A certain Chinese student has just arrived in New York, with his wife and little boy of five. On the first Sunday afternoon, the father, intending to take a walk with his son, took him to the city park. While entering the gate they met a colored woman, and the following conversation took place:

"Pa, why did that woman black her face?"

"Why, she has not blacked her face. That is her natural color."

"Is she like that all over?"

"Why, yes."

Then comes the puzzling question: "How do you know that she is, Pa?"

A NEW REASON FOR STUDYING THE SEMITIC LANGUAGE—A freshman wanted to argue with his Prof. that he does not wish to study the classical languages, simply because he does not see any use in them. He says:

"For instance, what good in this world does Hebrew do you?"

The Prof. thought for a little while, and replied, humoredly: "It may not do me any good in this world; but when I get to heaven and meet my Maker I should like to be able to address Him in His own language."

A PERFECT SIMILE—At the C. S. A. Conference last year a student was asked why he did not take a girl to the conference banquet. "You are so serious all the time that your heart must be pretty hard set about all love affairs."

"No," the other replied, "you do not understand me. I am like a par-boiled egg, hard only on the outside."

HOW A GROUCHY PROFESSOR WAS CURED—Prof. Grouch came into the class and found a certain student laughing aloud. As soon as he took his chair, he called upon the student who had laughed, and asked him this rather-hard-to-answer question: "Mr. L., give me the reason why the mediaeval period is also called the Dark Ages."

"Why, because there were so many (k)nights, I suppose." The room was in an uproar for the next minute. The professor never came into that room again grouchy.

A PIECE OF LOGIC—I was asked the other day whether I am acquainted with a certain Chinese student in Berkeley, California, by the name of Bill Lee.

"No," I replied. "What about him?"

"I bet you he was born in the first week of every month."

"Do you know him?" I asked.

"No; it is a mere matter of logic. Bills always come on the first of the month."

ARE THE CHINESE PEOPLE HONEST?—At a certain commerce meeting this question was asked of a Yankee who has just returned from China: "We hear every day about the commercial honesty of the Chinese people. Can you give a proof of this statement?"

"That is easy," said the Yankee. "While I was in Peking I lost a dollar while passing through the Ha-ta Gate. Of course I went to the police station and registered. The police advertised my loss in the Pekin *Daily News,* and within three days I cleared fifteen dollars."

WHO WAS AHEAD IN ANCIENT CIVILIZATION?—Two missionaries, one returning from Egypt and the other from China, met in New York.

"Talking about ancient civilization, why, the ancient Egyptians knew all about electricity centuries ago. Just the other day a piece of copper wire was discovered in one of the pyramids," explained the Egyptian enthusiast.

"That is nothing," grinned the missionary from China. "The Chinese had long dispensed with wires. They have been using the wireless for we don't know how many centuries."

C. P. Wang.

Local Intelligence

Cornell Club At our regular meeting, held in the last month, the members elected P. C. King, K. C. Tsang, Y. P. Chas, N. Shen and C. Ping to represent Cornell Club on the Board of Representatives of the Eastern Section.

We take great pleasure to announce that C. S. Chen, '15, who is very much interested in American student activities, has been successively given three honors. He was appointed a member of the Junior General Committee, and also a member of the Committee on Student Affairs. Later he was elected a member of Rod and Bob, a society in the College of Civil Engineering.

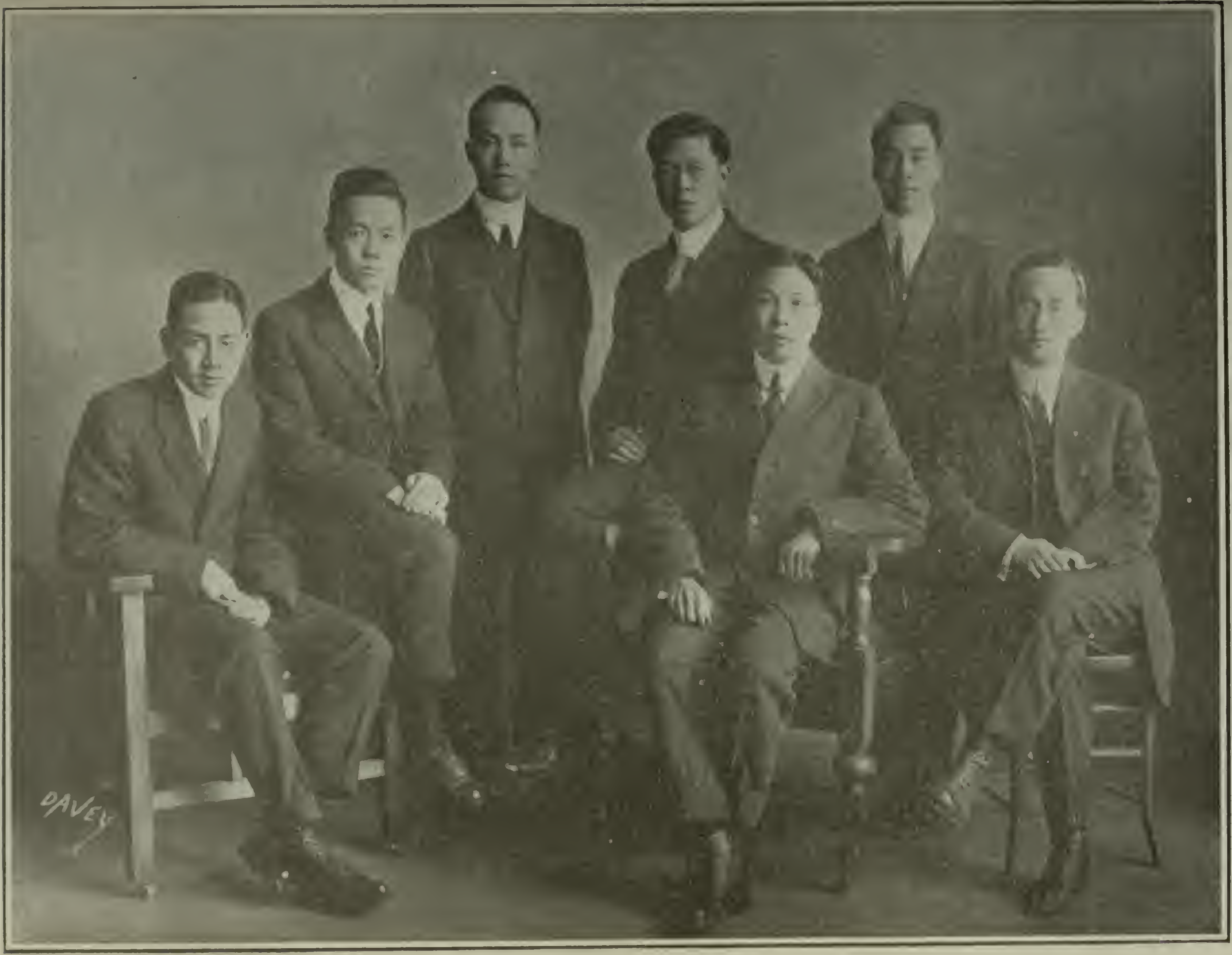
S. Hu was appointed a member of the Senior General Committee.

At our meeting on December 13, Mr. R. C. Treman, who was in Nanking when the second revolution broke out, gave us a talk of his personal experience in that happening, illustrated with the pictures he took at that time, and also the souvenirs which, he said, were collected with much difficulty. On the same evening, Y. S. Djang favored us with a talk on the subject of "Physiological Chemistry," the knowledge of which, the speaker said, will naturally lead a man to be conscious of how to eat, when to eat and what to eat.

Miss Pingsa Hu, who has been with us this winter, is going to leave for San Francisco within these few days, where she is going to meet Mr. T. C. Chu, who was appointed by our Government to represent China in the 1915 Panama Exposition.

D. Y. Key.

Harvard Club Rev. M. K. Schermerhorn gave an open lecture on the topic, "The Chinese Republic and the Teachings of Confucius." Many members of the club heard the talk. The chief ideas of this lecture may be summarized thus: (1) Every nation should preserve its individuality; (2) Chinese nation is the oldest one, and her history the longest; (3) Confucius taught men to imitate nature; (4) the best republican theory can be found in the teachings of Lao-tze and the sources of Chinese literature; and (5) in order to



W. S. Lee J. S. Lowe R. B.Wong
A. P. Low B. J. Yim O. Y. Nam Y. S. Chuck

form a genuine republic, Chinese nation may just practice the essence, or roots, of her own literature.

A social meeting was held on Christmas Day. Almost all the members of the club were present, and there were also five M. I. T. fellows. The meeting was a most interesting one."

The club had a joint New Year banquet with M. I. T. Club on the evening of December 26, 1913, at Red Dragon Restuarant, Boston. The banquet lasted for more than three hours. After all dishes had been served, Dr. W. S. New, the toastmaster, gave a short speech, and then introduced other speakers. C. S. Hsin, the president of M. I. T. Club, and F. Chang, the president of Harvard Club, were called upon to speak. F. T. Yeh presented some magic stunts, and Loy Chang gave a comic speech. There were also other stunts. The banquet was over at 10.15 o'clock.

Solvisto K. Hu.

Illinois Club Just before the Christmas recess we bade welcome to five new arrivals, L. S. Cheng and T. C. Hao, right from our national capital, and G. Y. Lee, H. Shu and T. S. Yang, Hunanese students, with already half a year's sojourn in the United States.

We had the pleasure of having several guests in our midst during the vacation, P. W. Tsou of Cornell, Konew Chien of Wisconsin, and H. K. Cheng and Purdue S. Wu of Purdue. All but our old friend Purdue, who came later, were present at our Christmas social, and helped us consume eatable presents from our American friends. Mr. Chien was called upon for a short talk, and Mr. Tsou for several songs of Cornell. Among the local talent offered to amuse the gathering were Mandarin songs of L. S. Cheng and Z. Hsieh, Ningpo songs of T. New, and a mandolin selection of J. Zee.

The Illinois delegates to the Kansas City convention are Miss Esther Lee Toma, and T. H. Liang, T. H. Hsu, T. Chuang and A. M. Yim. Many more would have gone had they been financially able.

J. Zohn Zee.

K. S. A. C. Club Seven students are now studying in this college (Kansas State Agricultural College), three in the Department of Agriculture, three in the Department of Civil Engineering, and one in the Department of Electrical Engineering.

The officers elected recently for the first half year are as follows: F. K. Lee, President; A. H. Wong, Vice-President, and William H. Chun, Secretary-Treasurer.

The first social function of the club was a general reception to the faculty members and the members of the Cosmopolitan Club on November 21. The reception took place in the hall of the clubhouse, which was beautifully decorated with pennants, American and Chinese flags, Chinese rice paper prints, scenic views from Hawaii, and the royal yellow Hawaiian "Leis." The program rendered consisted of songs, speeches, verses in five different Chinese dialects, and Chinese writing contests. The refreshments were typically Chinese. F. K. Lee presided over the evening's program. There were present about fifty faculty members and twenty-five Cosmopolitan members.

The committee in charge of the reception were: William H. Chun, chairman; A. H. Wong and K. A. Ching.

William H. Chun.

Lehigh Club In the third regular meeting, Prof. F. P. McKibben of the Civil Engineering Department gave us an interesting talk on his "Six Months' Stay in Europe." He described the great cities, and advised every engineer who could go to see the wonderful achievements.

In the middle of December, Mr. C. D. Hayes, '05, E. E., the first secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Yunan-Fuh, Yunan, spoke before the college Y. M. C. A. about his experiences in China.

Michigan Club The University Y. M. C. A. tendered a tea party on the evening of December 14 to the members of the local club. Many faculty members were present. Prof. J. Raleigh Nelson acted as chairman at the gathering.

A series of monthly addresses has been arranged by Prof. Nelson to be given before the club by men of national and international repute. The course is called the "Practical Applications of the Teachings of Jesus to Present Day Social Problems."

Y. F. Jabin Hsu was appointed on December 18 one of the night editors of *The Michigan Daily*, the official organ of the university. He started his work of news gathering a year ago as a reporter on the same publication. During the summer of 1913 he served on *The Wolverine*, the official summer paper of

Michigan, as assistant news editor. His promotion to the present position is the most rapid that a college journalist at Michigan can be accorded.

The club held its semi-annual election of officers on December 19. The following were elected to the Executive Board: C. P. Wang, President; Miss P. Y. Tseo, Vice-President; C. O. Chan, Secretary; P. K. Chan, Corresponding Secretary; C. M. Ku, Treasurer, and P. S. Mok, Auditor.

C. O. Chan took third place in the university peace contest, held recently.

M. I. T. Club In conjunction with the Harvard C. S. C., we celebrated the commencement of the third year of our republic on the evening of December 26, 1913, when a joint banquet was held in the Red Dragon Chinese Restaurant. An elaborate program was arranged by the Banquet Committee. Speeches were delivered by the presidents of the two clubs, a humorous talk was given by Loy Chang, magic was rendered by F. T. Yeh, and several other items were also presented by the banquet committee.

At a regular meeting held on January 4, Mr. M. K. Schermerhorn of Harvard University addressed the club on the "Conservation of National Individuality," with a broad cast on Confucianism and the Chinese Republic. Mr. Schermerhorn has studied the principal religions of the world for thirty-five years, and is the author of "World-Religion Sacred Scriptures" and "World-Religion Hymns and Prayers.' ' His address was greatly enjoyed by us all.

Hsien Wu.

Oregon Club The Oregon Chinese Students Club wishes to take this opportunity to make its debut in the students' club field. Although organized for some time, enthusiasm has never been so keen as recently, and it is the desire now to make its existence known. At present there are thirty members, and on the last Saturday of each month a meeting is held, when the business of the club is first disposed of, then a literary program, given in both the English and Chinese languages, is followed by a social, when music is the chief attraction. The officers of this club are: Edward Ding, President; Woo Lai Sun, Vice-President; Miss Ida Chan, English Secretary; Y. Long, Chinese Secretary; Frank Ding, Treasurer.

Ida Chan.

Chinese Activities at U. of P. The Chinese students at Philadelphia had given some time ago an annual smoker at the Houston Club. Dr. E. S. Tyau presided. Among the guests were the Provost and the Vice-Provost of the university, and the deans of the various departments. Each made a speech. The most inspiring one was that given by Dr. Smith, the Provost, who related to his Chinese students some very interesting experience he had received when he was an "American student" in Germany.

On the 12th of December last the Chinese students in the University of Pennsylvania again showed the American public their inexhaustible activities by giving them a "Chinese Night," under the auspices of the Cosmopolitan Club. The entertainment was held at the Houston Hall, which was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with Chinese things. Members and guests began to pour in as the clock announced a quarter past eight, and the entire hall was packed to its fullest capacity. It was reported that more than 800 persons were present.

The evening's program was headed by a speech by the President of the Cosmopolitan Club, Mr. D. S. Hanchett, followed by an address of welcome by Dr. E. S. Tyau, President of the Chinese Students' Club. Immediately after the opening speeches, Dr. C. V. Yui gave an illustrated lecture on China, which was the most attractive feature of the evening. It was followed by numerous musical selections, both vocal and instrumental. As soon as the music ceased, P. T. Lau appeared, as if he were an Oriental professor in the New World. With the aid of a blackboard, he presented the audience a short-cut way by which the most difficult language on earth can be learned in a day. The most unique event was, however, the play written by Dr. Tyau, entitled "Glimpses of Chinese Medicine." Being a doctor of public hygiene, Dr. Tyau represented China well for the kind of doctors she has. B. Y. Lee, his patient, assuming the role of the famous militant, Mrs. Pankhurst, kept the audience laughing throughout the performance.

P. C. Kiang, perhaps the only famous Chinese singer in this locality, sang a series of Chinese songs, both male and female. To make him feel at home, L. H. T. Wei also sang. Miss Lou, a Chinese pianist, accompanied by Mrs. L. H. T. Wei, played a piano solo. P. T. Kwan, in closing the evening's program, gave several recitations from the Chinese classics, and he felt proud when he heard that his American friends enjoyed the Chinese literature no less than he himself. The evening was ended by serving Chinese refreshments and tea.

Curious to say, some of the American guests enjoyed the play so much that they inquired when the next play of the Chinese students will come again. It must be noted, however, that the unusual success of the Chinese Night was largely attributed to the constructive ability of the two doctors—Tyau and Yui, who initiated the movement. We wish to express also our appreciation of the efforts of the other members of the club, and the hearty co-operation of the Women's auxiliary committee of the Cosmopolitan Club, of which Mrs. R. Tait McKenzie is chairman, who gave the Chinese students every facility to enable them to make the entertainment a success.

Chu Shih Shu.

Syracuse Club Our club is trying out a new scheme in regard to our meetings. Each member is to have charge of the program in turn, according to alphabetical order. He has the choice of entertaining the club himself or provide entertainment in some other way. We hope to increase interest in the meetings, and at the same time make it possible to give free vent to the ingenuity and ability of the members, by this means.

J. F. Tang, S. O. Au and C. L. Sun attended the Kansas City Convention. They made the trip in a special car, in company with the other university delegates. All were enthusiastic over the convention.

Chinese Night at the Cosmopolitan Club takes place this month. The four Chinese members will have charge of the program.

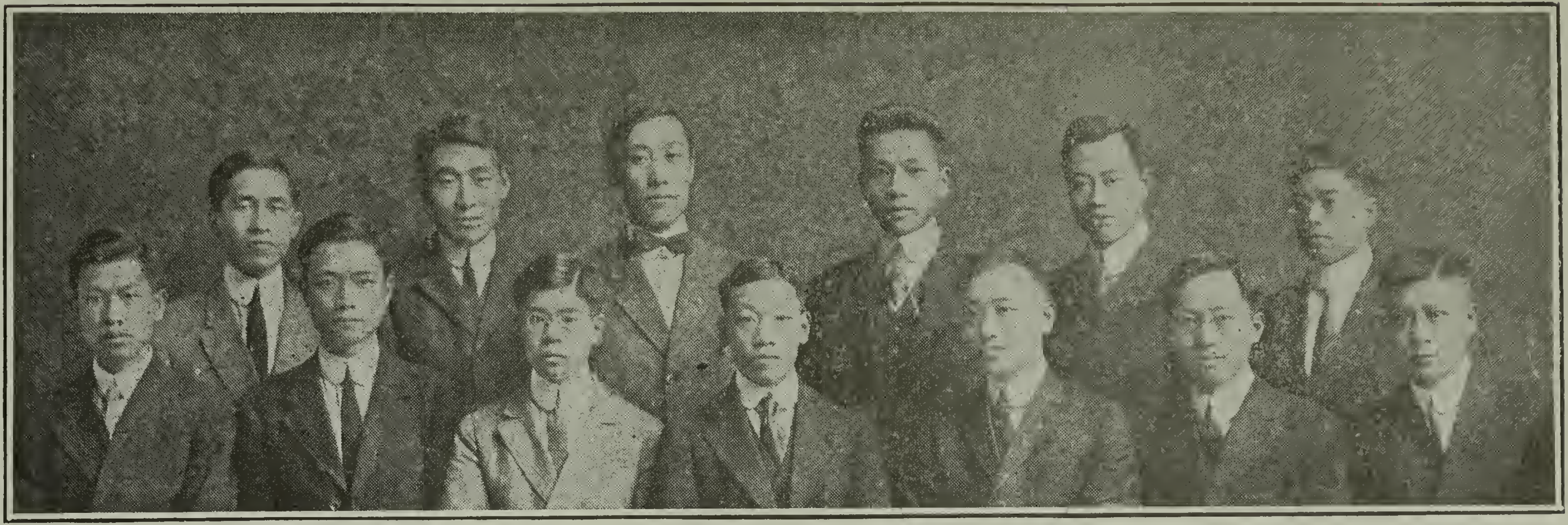
W. Y. Chun.

Two Notable Conventions

Two very interesting conventions were held during the Christmas recess, in each of which the Chinese students took a prominent part. The Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs met for its seventh annual convention at Iowa City, Iowa. Eleven Chinese students attended this convention as representatives of their respective local chapters, namely: T. L. Ling (President of the A. C. C.), D. U. Huang, K. T. Wong, P. R. Tang, T. S. Chang, Y. B. Li, I. N. Wong, T. S. K. Loh, C. V. Yui, E. S. Tyau and S. Z. Yang.

A conference on a very much larger scale, and for a different purpose, was held at Kansas City, Mo., namely, the Student Volunteer Convention of North America, which takes place once in a college generation. In all, 5031 delegates from 755 different institutions were gathered there. Among this huge number were about 150 Chinese men and women. Special meetings were held under the auspices of the Chinese Students' Christian Association by the Chinese students. On the last day the Chinese students had an unexpected visit from His Excellency W. J. Bryan, the distinguished Secretary of State of the United States. He gave an address to the Chinese students.

The mutual impression of the peoples of different nations made through such fraternal meetings could not help but contributing toward the removal of prejudices and misunderstandings. It is out of place to give the details of these conventions here. Those who are interested to know more about them may apply to the proper authorities for the complete records of them.



K. Tong E. Liang C. T. Sun H. Chan H. K. Cheng C. M. Yeh
N. Lam J. Chao C. P. Yeh T. S. Yen S. Zi D. S. Shih P. S. Wu

CHINESE STUDENTS' CLUB OF PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

Personal Notes

(Conducted by the Editor-in-Chief.)

Hinting Wong is president of the University of Vermont Cosmopolitan Club, which has a membership of 25, representing nine nations.

Ko Leong won first honor in the public speaking contest, and Miss Grace Chu has been elected secretary of the Senior Class at Cushing Academy.

A. P. Low of Stanford has been elected secretary of the local civil engineering society.

H. C. Mei of Columbia Law School spoke on January 17 at the Republican Club, on the subject, "How Can Race Prejudice Be Dispelled and the Spirit of Brotherhood Be Made to Prevail in America?" He dwelt upon the Chinese aspect of the subject, and his speech received very favorable editorial comment in the New York papers.

W. H. Pan and H. K. Li of Michigan received their class numerals recently.

M. H. Li, graduated from the University of Wisconsin, June, 1913, with the degree of Chem. Engineer, gained practical experience for the past year in the Inland Steel Company, Indiana Harbor, Ind., and is now connected with the American Rolling Mill Company, Middletown, Ohio.

Y. F. Jabin Hsu of the University of Michigan was recently made one of the night editors of the *Michigan Daily,* the official organ of the university.

Arrivals—Mr. T. C. Chu, B. A. and M. B. A., of Harvard, has very recently arrived in this country at San Francisco as the Chinese commissioner to supervise the work of preparing for the Panama Exposition.

Professor W. K. Chung, till recently the Commissioner of Education of Kwangtung Province, arrived in this country some time ago. He attended the Kansas City convention, and spoke at the Chinese Conference.

Mr. T. Y. Yu, one of the commissioners sent by Kiangsu Province, is now in this country investigating the American school system.

New members admitted by the Western Section of the Alliance.

K. W. Pan, 2418 Dana St., Berkeley, Cal.
Shou Chin Lien, 2418 Dana St., Berkeley, Cal.
T. M. Hung, 2415 Haste St., Berkeley, Cal.
Yen Chun Huang, 2418 Dana St., Berkeley, Cal.
L. Lee, 2418 Dana St., Berkeley, Cal.
E. Y. Chung, 917 South Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Ling Lew, 421 North Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Henry U. Nipp, 528 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Napp Young, 713 South Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Spencer Chan, 2309 East Third St., Los Angeles, Cal.
William H. Chan, 528 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Chung Lim Tom, 307 Marchessault St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Miss B. V. Wands Lee, care of College of Pacific, San Jose, Cal.
B. C. Wong, 1917 Addison St., Berkeley, Cal.
Yu Tsiang Wang, 2223 Channing Way, Berkeley, Cal.
Chi Wang, care of Y. M. C. A., Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

New members admitted by the Mid-Western Section of the Alliance.

Boggs, H. F., 705 W. California St., Urbana, Ill.
Chan, H., P. O. Box 495, E. Lansing, Mich.
Chang, T. L., Box 138, University Station, Urbana, Ill.
Chang, T. T., Lowry Hall, Columbia, Mo.
Chang, W., Mt. Vernon, Iowa.
Chang, W. S., 1130 Washeenaw St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Cheng, Y. T., P. O. Box 147, Univ. Station, Urbana, Ill.
Chien, K. N., 911 W. Johnson St., Madison, Wis.
Ching, K. A., Manhattan, Kansas.
Choy, B. C., Box 134, Manhattan, Kansas.
Chun, W. H., 816 Osage St., Manhattan, Kansas.
Chung, H. H., 930 W. Illinois St., Urbana, Ill.
Dong, T., 1823 Orington Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Guok, D. I., Mt. Vernon, Iowa.
Ho, C. T., 236 S. Thayer St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Ho, N. C., P. O. Box 102, Univ. Sta., Urbana, Ill.
Ho, P. S., 419 Sterling Place, Madison, Wis.
Hoo, T. C., 509 S. Fourth St., Champaign, Ill.
Hsieh, Z., Box 136, Univ. Sta., Urbana, Ill.
Hsun, S., 315 N. Lake St., Madison, Wis.
Huong, D. U., 317 S. Capitol St., Iowa City, Ia.
Kuo, H. K., 1209 S. Univ. Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Lee, A. C., 137 Univ. Station, Urbana, Ill.
Lee, H., 549 E. Univ. Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Lee, L., 509 S. Fourth St., Champaign, Ill.
Lin, T. K., 305 Daniel St., Champaign, Ill.
Leo, S. T., 911 W. Illinois St., Urbana, Ill.
Lew, G., 801 E. Huron St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Li, H. K., 1209 S. Univ. Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Nieh, Miss Marion, 403 E. Cass St., Albion, Mich.
Nieu, S. N., Mt. Vernon, Iowa.
Peng, P. H., 1130 Washtenaw St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
P'u, H. L., Lowry Hall, Columbia, Mo.
Sheng, M. C., 511 S. Goodwin Ave., Urbana, Ill.
Su, K., 214 N. Murray St., Madison, Wis.
Tang, C. F., 310 N. Thayer St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Tang, P. R., 317 S. Capitol St., Iowa City, Iowa.
Tong, T. C., 108 Univ. Sta., Urbana, Ill.
Tsen, B. C., 509 S. Fourth St., Champaign, Ill.
Wang, K. K., 313 S. Fourteenth St., Ann Arbor.
Wang, T. T., 127 N. State St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Whong, C. K., 127 N. State St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Wong, S. C., 114 N. Thayer St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Woo, C. T., 930 W. Illinois St., Urbana, Ill.
Woo, W. K., Mich. College of Mines, Houghton, Mich.
Wu, C. S., 911 Illinois St., Urbana, Ill.
Wu, D. C., 313 Fourteenth St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Wu, W. Y., 506 Goodwin Ave., Urbana, Ill.
Yang, P. C., 1130 Washtenaw St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Yee, G. C., 509 S. Fourth St., Champaign, Ill.
Young, P. H., 315 N. Lake St., Madison, Wis.
Young, W. T., 1105 W. Main St., Urbana, Ill.
Yu, L., 127 N. State St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

(Announcement—The Chairman of the Membership Committee of the Mid-West Section wishes to announces that if any Chinese student who has not been approached, and who desires to be connected with the Alliance, is requested to write to Mr. M. D. Wong, 229 Gilman St., Madison, Wis.)

Business

Chairman's Report, Mid-West Section

By Chairman V. T. Maw.

The Mid-West Section of the Chinese Students' Alliance has started out its third year's existence with long silence. The routine work, however, is being carried on quietly by the energetic Secretary and the thorough-going Treasurer. The Urbana Conference has left us an interesting memory of immense sacrifice on the part of a portion of our students, and lack of interest on the part of the rest. Caring not the result, we will hang on to the annual conference, until our more active and enterprising younger brothers will come over to this country to enjoy the advantages of conference and make it a dazzling success. We are also aware of the fact that the taste of our students has been changing, and that, in order to be interesting and profitable, our conference needs corresponding adjustment. So suggestions and instructions along this line are earnestly solicited, and will be heartily appreciated.

Alliance activities should challenge our attention. The fact that center of literary activities has never been in this Section deserves the serious consideration of our literary students. The activities of the Ai-Kwo-Hui, now being undertaken by the General Welfare Committee, ought to rekindle the smothering fire of some of our patriotic souls. Even those whose inclination is entirely scientific and technical will find the Alliance activities comprehensive enough to quicken their genius and to be worthy of their interest. It is the pleasure of the executives to see that members of this Section will make themselves prominent in different activities, in order that their Section may thus become more prominent and powerful.

Business Report, Mid-West Section

The Board of Representatives has been organized in due time.. The officers are Messrs L. K. Kao (Chairman), T. K. Lin (Secretary), J. Z. Zee (Auditor).

With its approval, Mr. D. K. Liu has been appointed *Monthly* Manager, in place of Mr. P. S. Wu, who resigned.

A Constitution Revision Committee, consisting of Messrs. M. H. Li (Chairman), S. K. Loh and T. New, has been appointed, with the consent of the B. R. Some new points having been introduced, the revised Section Constitution is to be tentatively approved by the B. R., and finally ratified in the coming conferences.

A loan of $150.00 for aiding the publication of the *Monthly* has been appropriated from our Reserve Fund, with the consent of the B. R. The said loan is to be returned by the coming February.

The Membership Committee has been approved and appointed. The personnel of the committee is given below:

Chairman, M. D. Wong, 229 Gilman St., Madison, Wis.

Sub-Chairmen, District I. (Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa)—K. J. Woo, 203 State St., Madison, Wis.; P. R. Tang, 317 S. Capital St., Iowa City, Ia.

Sub-Chairmen, District II. (Chicago and its immediate vicinity)—Yuk Wong, 726 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Y. K. Kwong, 1320 E. 57th St., Chicago, Ill.; K. T. Mei, 2005 Pratt Ct., Evanston, Ill.; S. S. Lim, 57 E. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

Sub-Chairmen, District III. (Michigan)—W. C. Nee, P. O. Box 672, E. Lansing, Mich.; Seetoo, T., 150 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.; E. S. Sy, 310 N. Thayer St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Sub-Chairmen, District IV. (Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas and Illinois excepting territory under District II).—T. Chuang, 930 W. Illinois St., Urbana, Ill.; J. Z. Zee, 930 W. Illinois St., Urbana, Ill.; S. S. Chien, 97 Univ. Station, Urbana, Ill.; H. Chen, Univ. Station, Urbana, Ill.

Sub-Chairmen, District V. (Indiana, Ohio, Alabama, Kentucky, Georgia, Tennessee)—Pond S. Wu, Box 103, W. LaFayette, Ind.; T. H. Chan, Spindler Hall, Valparaiso, Ind.; M. Chow, Box 48, Station A., Columbus, O.; K. Z. Zee, Oberlin College, Oberlin, O.; W. Chin, Ohio Northern Univ., Ada, O.

Treasurer's Report, Mid-West Section

By Treasurer Y. T. Koo.

INCOME.

Balance turned in by the ConferenceTreasurer, V. T. Koo	$113.77
Balance from the ex-Treasurer, T. Y. Tam	340.02
Loan returned from the Bazaar Committtee, H. A. Ranhoe	60.00
91 membership fees collected	97.50
Membership fees from 39 members	97.50
Total	$626.29

EXPENDITURE.

Postage for Treasurer, V. T. Koo	$2.00
Expressage for Chairman Maw	.60
Expressage for English Secretary Wong	.55
Receipt books	.75
English Secretary Wong's Printing Bill	12.25
Conference picture for *Monthly,* with postage	.87
Secretary Wong's bill	9.13
Postage for S. C. Pung	.47
Bills for L. K. Kao	4.66
Money paid in advance to Alliance Treasurer C. F. Wang	50.00
Loan to *Monthly*	150.00
Rubber stamp	.35
Total	$231.63

SUMMARY.

Grand total income	$626.29
Grand total expenditure	231.63
Balance on hand	394.66
Money deposited in the bank for interest	300.00
Balance on hand for circulation	$94.66

(Note—This report is only up to December 23, and those bills and membership fees handed in after the said date will be reported next time.—V. T. Koo.)

Audited and found correct.

By J. Zohn Zee, Auditor.

December 24, 1913.

The Progress of the Engineer ing Committee

In the January issue, the general plan of the Engineering Committee has been set forth in an article entitled "An Open Letter." The progress of the committee during the month will be briefly outlined here.

Mr. T. Chang has completed the organization of the Engineering Committee of the Mid-West Section. The members are: Mr. T. Chuang, Chairman; Mr. V. T. Koo, Electrical Engineering; Mr. H. A. Panhoe, Civil Engineering; Mr. P. S. Wu, Railway Engineering; Mr. T. Y. Tam, Chemical Engineering; Mr. S. H. Waung, Mechanical Engineering.

Mr. M. C. Hou, Chairman of the Eastern Section, will announce the personnel in the Eastern Section later on.

The work of the bibliography department of the committee is well under way. Mr. W. A. Wang and Mr. C. H. Wang of Columbia University have consented to take charge of reviewing the books in mining and metallurgy respectively. The members who take charge of the other branches have worked out the plans in their branches as follows:

Architecture—(1) Buildings, (2) Materials, (3) Plans and Specifications, (4) Methods of Construction, (5) Plumbing, (6) Heating and Ventilation, (7) Painting and Finishing, (8) Fine Arts in General, (9) Art Galleries and Museums, (10) History of Art in General, (11) History of Art, Ancient, (12) History of Art, Modern, (13) Landscape Gardening, (14) Architecture in General, (15) History of Architecture, (16) Architectural Construction, (17) Styles of Architecture, (18) Public Buildings, (19) Types of Buildings, (20) Buildings for Education Purpose, (21) Residences, (22) Details and Building Elements, (23) Sculpture, (24) Drawings, Decoration and Design, (25) Perspective, (26) Furniture and Furnishing, and (27) Periodicals, Handbooks, etc. Mr. T. Chuang is in charge of this branch.

Chemical Engineering and Applied Chemistry—(1) General References on Industrial Chemistry, (2) Technical Chemical Analysis, (3) Chemical Engineering, grinding, evaporation, distillation, filtration, crystallization, calcination, etc., (4) Acid, Alkali and Chemicals, (5) Fuels, Gas and Coke, (6) Cement and Other Building Materials, (7) Glass, (8) Explosives, (9) Applied Electro-Chemistry, (10) Fertilizers, (11) Petroleum, Asphalt, Coal Tar and Wood Products, (12) Fats, Fatty Oils and Soaps, (13) Pigments, Resins, Varnishes and India

Rubber, (14) Sugar, Starch and Gums, (15) Leather and Glue, (16) Dyes and Textile Chemicals, (17) Cellulose and Paper, (18) Fermented and Distilled Liquors, (19) Water, Sewage and Sanitation, (20) Food, (21) Photography, (22) Periodicals. Mr. M. T. Hsu is in charge of this branch.

Civil Engineering—(1) Railway, (2) Structural, (3) Hydraulic, (4) Sanitary, and (5) Periodicals. Mr. T. P. Hsi is in charge of this branch.

Electrical Engineering—(1) General Principles and Measurements, (2) Generation, (3) Transmission and Distribution, (4) Applications, (5) Periodicals, etc. Mr. Y. L. Wu is in charge of this branch.

Mechanical Engineering—(1) Automobiles, (2) Combustion Motors, (3) Heating and Cooling, (4) Hydraulic Machinery, (5) Machine Elements and Design, (6) Machine Works and Foundries, (7) Materials of Construction, (8) Measurements, (9) Power and Transmission, (10) Steam Engineering, (11) Transporting and Conveying, and (12) Periodicals. Mr. H. K. Chow is in charge of this branch.

The divisions in mining and metallurgy will be announced later.

Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering—(1) Naval Architecture in General, (2) Ship Construction, (a) Merchant Ships, (b) Warships, and (c) Yachts and Small Boats; (3) Aeronautics, (4) World's Navy, (5) Marine Engineering, (6) Navigation, (7) Associated Subjects, (a) Ordnance, (b) Strategy and Tactics, and (8) Periodicals. Mr. W. G. Soo is in charge of this branch.

Preparatory Studies for Engineering—(1) Fundamental Sciences, Physics, (b) Chemistry, (c) Mathematics; (2) Elementary Applied Sciences, (a) Mechanism, (b) Drawing, (c) Mechanical Arts, (d) Elementary Applied Mechanics. Mr. Y. T. Yin takes charge of this department.

It is seen that this piece of work will be very useful when completed. But, owing to its magnitude, its completion cannot be realized unless every engineering student is willing to contribute his share of co-operation.

S. J. Shu,
Chairman Engineering Committee.

The Semi-Annual Conference of the Western Section

Through the courtesy of Mr. Blanpied and his associates, the Western Section of the Alliance held its semi-annual conference on January 2 at the Y. M. C. A. Building in San Francisco.

Mr. H. F. Kiang, a Socialistic leader from China, opened the afternoon session with an address entitled "Social Value of Education in China." Mr. Y. S. Chuck, the Chairman, translated it into English.

The business meeting followed. The names of 32 students admitted to active membership since the last meeting were read (see the personal notes).

The time and place of the annual conference were discussed, and finally it was decided that this matter be left entirely to the Executive Board.

As the part of the membership fee retained for sectional use is very small, other means of raising money to help defray the current expenses were necessary. Accordingly, members of the Alliance joined with the Y. M. C. A. people of San Francisco in staging an annual play. One-third of the proceeds was allotted to this Section.

When the business meeting adjourned, the students were shown different parts of the Y. M. C. A. building and its splendid equipments. This courtesy was the main purpose of holding the conference in that building.

The evening session was attended by a large audience, consisting of Americans and Chinese. The instructive speeches, especially that of our noted lecturer, Dr. Ng Poon Chew, aroused great interest. Intermingled with these, the musical selections by Miss M. Chew, Miss J. G. Chan, Miss Tolmie and the girls of the M. E. Mission Home delighted the audience.

Besides these meetings of the conference, one day was devoted to games and athletics.

On January 3, two Chinese plays were staged by the Chinese Y. M. C. A., with the co-operation of the members of the Alliance. The main plot of these was based on the Biblical story of the Prodigal Son. The scenery and minor parts depicted the modern Chinese life. All the actors showed dramatic ability, and their sharp and keen wit kept the large audience in constant laughter. The following took the leading parts: Y. S. Chuck, Y. T. Chiu, Raymond Chiu, H. K. Liang and Thomas Lee.

Clara Soo-Hoo, Secretary.

Communications

A Reply to "Dr. Chen's New Confucianism"

To the Editor of the *Monthly*:—

My attention has been called to the comment on "Dr. Chen's New Confucianism," in which many statements are rather misleading and not representative. "Confucianism and the State Religion of China" is one of the momentous questions of our day, and the author deems it necessary to correct these erroneous representations, hence the production of this article.

Does China need a State Religion? It is an already well-established precedent that a State religion, as shown by past experiences, is not a blessing for a nation, but a source of numerous evils. Only after long years of bitter struggle and much blood-shed have England, France and Japan attained their present state of religious freedom and equality. "A free State should have a free Church." To avoid a religious war, it is necessary to divorce forever religion from politics. For, the differences of political opinion may be forgotten as the heat of time subsides, and condition changes, but the differences of religious faith mixed with those of politics make it an entanglement capable of no other solution than war to the bitter end. With this in mind we must view the present conditions in China both with interest and with apprehension. We are caught in a dilemma. Past experiences tell us "Beware of a State Religion," while the present conditions of society apparently demand one. The Revolution has shaken the very foundation of our society. The young generation seems to have lost much of its faith in Confucianism, and yet it is not disposed to fully appreciate or considerably acquire the Christian principles of ethics and morality. A fusion of new and old, and the discarding of the same result in a "mental chaos." As a dispossessing agent it is sweeping over the country. Thousands and thousands are left free-thinking and unprincipled as they were dogmatic a while ago. Shall this state of things be allowed to contnue? Draper says: "The tranquility of society depends so much upon the stability of its religious convictions that no one can be justified in wantonly disturbing them." China is now more than justified, according to the needs of the time, to establish a Religion for herself in order to save her people from the evils of "moral anarchism," and for the preservation of social order. "To have religion is the duty of man to himself," and so I might add, to establish a religion for itself is equally the duty of the State at its formation and reconstruction. We cannot "let religious affairs take their chance." The present situation cannot be saved by letting the free play of diversified religious forces, and leaving the individual to mark out his own course in a mist of confusion. The true remedy, if any, must come from a State religion, resting its authority in the law of the State which says to the individual: "You to whom must I give my trust shall be of my religious faith." This is no bold assertion returning to the old order of things. Abundant instances can be found. Religious freedom only guarantees freedom of worship, belief, and immunity from persecution. It does not guarantee political privileges. Some may prophesy bad times. But it is improbable. Our conditions are different. A sovereign people has a right to make or adopt a religion for itself, and determine what it is to be.

Confucianism and Christianity.—Many would indeed, like to see Christianity made State religion. Implied opinions are found in various publications. They say "Christianity has stood the test of time," because it has worked well in the Western world. It is the religion, if not to be established as such, the State must "acknowledge" it. But Christianity in China has not worked well; it has not stood the test of time; it has not commanded much confidence of the people; and finally it is not adaptable. Christianity was introduced several centuries ago, and ever since it has made but very few converts. The recent statistics claims 1,000,000. Granting this to be true, it is but a too insignificant one four-hundredth of the 400,000,000 population. This slow progress and cold reception evidently serve to indicate that it has not worked well. There are causes.

"The spirit of missionary propaganda is one of the very prominent motives that have led to original colonization in modern times." Strong nations have been "using the missionaries as pickets or advance guard for the solid phalanx of national power by which they hope in due time to render impregnable the position thus cautiously approached." "This method of utilizing missionery work has been nowhere employed with less reserve than in China," says Dr. Reinsch. So, no doubt, the Chinese people have maintained a horrified attitude towards Christianity. Christianity is not to be blamed, but its workers. Now, time has changed, missionaries are conscious of what kind of tool they have been made use of, and promise to do well. Still they have to pass the test of time. Whatever the future outcome would be, no one can tell. But this is certain: The conversion of the elite is an absolute impossibility. Not only the educated class cannot appreciate the crude truths contained in the Bible, but it is too childish to them to believe in the story of the "Son of God" or "The Ressurection." This is true and prevalent opinion. Christianity, if it works at all, can only make its way among the ignorant and the wretched. And still conversion is not a matter of religious faith or true understanding. The convert is either the obliged party to a material barter or the victim of a psychological game.

On the other hand there is Confucianism. It has been the religion of the country for many centuries. Its principles are so deeply impressed in the Chinese minds that it is only next to impossible to uproot them. Says Beach: "Confucius . . is the Throneless King of nearly twenty-five centuries, and one-fourth the human race." The whole nation is Confucian in tone. Men live according to Confucian principles; the young are brought up in Confucian teachings and environments; and the very foundation of society has been built on Confucian corner stones. How could such a society be in a position to appreciate Christianity? During a period of reconstruction and reformation, the State must give guidance to the individual in his beliefs and activities. To preserve, but to modify, what is native and adapted to suit new conditions is safer than to introduce an alien institution whose working we are not at all certain of nor accustomed to. If there be a State religion at all, Christianity is undoubtedly out of the race. Many disagree as to whether Confucianism is ethics, custom, morality, or religion. I shall not here try to show what it is or is not. I dare say it is all. Many unreasonable attacks have been made on it, and, to do justice to all, they cannot be allowed to remain unchallenged.

Is the belief of the world hereafter a necessary attribute to a religion? Many seem to think that it is. This is true, because they view religion from the standpoint of the religious order whose existence or livelihood depend upon the people's belief in such a promising, but never realized, land. But if we view religion from the standpoint of society, we begin to realize that society, this life, and not the life hereafter, is the true concern of religion. The justification of the existence of a religion or religious institution is its functions as a means of social control, supplementing the law. Christianity has run away from much of its original superstition. The dreadful Almighty, cold-headed Ruler, has changed into a lovable, kindly Father. Doing of right is no longer intimidated by the dread of punishment, but is inspired by the love of the Father. Mercy is substituted for justice, love for punishment, and the inward disposition for good for the outward conformity to law. The main work of the modern church is social rather than spiritual. Education, charity and social works are its noble and worthy activities, the idea being, "take care of this life," the life hereafter will take care of itself. The church has become a social centre, worship is but a fiction. Why is the belief in a hereafter life necessary? And why the absence of such a belief in Confucianism invalidates its claim to be a religion? Confucianism has no superstitions. If interpreted anew, it would be the ideal, and yet many doubt its efficiency to inspire.

Can Confucianism inspire? Inspiration is not something particular to or inherent in religion. It is rather the product of a state of suggestibility of a certain people at a certain time. We may not be able to find an exact equivalent for "inspiration" in the Chinese language, and yet we cannot say there are no words or combination of words for it. Whether or not Confucianism can inspire, let history answer for us. Go into the life history of our great warriors, scholars, martyrs and statesmen. Have not all of them got some sort of inspiration from Confucianism, and have not some of them laid down their lives unhesitatingly for a cause, conviction, or duty?

Again, inspiration cannot be exclusively derived from scriptures. Those who have surplus religious or moral energy must help to inspire others. Leadership, organization, eloquence and gatherings in large numbers also help to inspire. Confucianism hitherto has not taken advantage of these, so many come to think there is no inspiration to be found in Confucianism. Cannot Confucianism really inspire?

Polygamy and Confucianism.—The Associate Editor remarks that "to read out polygamy from Confucian writings is a sufficient task in itself." He seems to think polygamy is immorality, that Confucianism is responsible for it, and, therefore, Confucianism needs a whitewash. Is all this true? In the first place, polygamy must not be regarded purely as a moral or religious question. Certain social, political and economic conditions give it life. Feudalism implies a condition of war, and war constantly demands recruits to fill the rank of the fallen. Also feudalism implies rural life, and on the farm the number of hands counts on the efficiency and enormity of production. Lastly, polygamy perhaps is a primitive survival whose existence has never been questioned. The constant drain on the population for war, and an increased demand of men for the purpose of production are the most apparent causes that have led polygamy to be institutionalized. If polygamy is a political and economic institution, then why should Confucianism be blamed for it? In the second place, Confucianism needs no whitewash, even if it has sanctioned polygamy. Confucianism is no more responsible for polygamy than Christianity is for slavery. Slavery in America was ended by the emancipation proclamation. Some even think this political act unnecessary, because they maintain that slavery would have by itself disappeared if the economic conditions permitting it had disappeared. In the third place, to read out polygamy from Confucian writings is foolish and unnecessary. If polygamy is inconsistent with the moral principles of our day, an act of Parliament, simple but effective, will do the work.

Monarchism and Confucianism.—Monarchism has been another source of blame for Confucianism. This is indeed uncalled for. Confucius was born in a monarchical society. As a moral teacher, he did his best. He taught with the view to conform to existing order, to preserve but not to destroy. We cannot pass hasty judgments without carefully and intelligently examining the real and exact meanings of his teachings. The Confucian political theory embodies the true principle of modern democracy. (See Ta Min Kuo *Daily*, Dec. 30, 1913.)

The divine right theory found its support in the holy Bible, and yet not a word of disdain or disrespect is heard from Christian Democracies blaming Christianity because of its affiliation with monarchism.

Fault-finders are going too far. How could we demand from the ancients ideas of democracy which is the product of very recent political evolution. Moreover the idea of democracy is found in Confucian teaching and writings, but they fail to see them. That is all. Monarchism, if any, will fall off under the weight of its own inconsistencies with the present form of government. And why should we bother?

State Religion and other religions.—We must remember that Confucianism has always been in a sense a State religion. The recent movement to incorporate it into the Constitution is but an act of re-affirmation of what it has been. There is no sufficient cause for alarm. The other religions have been accustomed to the supremacy of Confucianism. There will be no trouble. But the Christians have protested, have made others protest with them. They say it is not for the good of the country. But I doubt their convictions. For Draper says: "In its early days of feebleness it (Christianity) made proselytes only by persuasion, but, as it increases in numbers and influence, it began to exhibit political tendencies, a disposition to form a Government within the Government, and an empire within an empire." Christianity in China is in its infancy. The protest does not mean it has no further political ambitions. It is waiting for the time to come when its followers can claim the position for it. Will then there be any protest?

There are too many religious forces at work in China. The clash of ideas and interests are inevitable. To preserve social order, the State must adopt the principle of modern armament to the policy towards a State religion. Strong armament is the safest and shortest way to peace. And why not strengthen one religion so considerably by giving it a State position that the others would not even for a moment think of contesting with it? A State religion is perhaps the shortest and surest way to religious peace!

Moreover, Confucianism is broad, very broad. Many religions have flourished within it without any molestation, and we can be sure that such bountiful toleration will be forever entertained toward them.

Conservatism and Confucianism.—All religions are conservative. So is Christianity. Draper observes in Christianity that "a divine revelation must necessarily be intolerant of contradiction; it must repudiate all improvements in itself, and view with disdain that arising from progressive intellectual development of men." The modern state sees this, therefore it no longer trusts the intellectual development of the individual in the hands of the clergy entirely. It builds its own schools, and educates its youth most wisely and broadly, not for the sake of sectarian dogmas but for furtherance of human civilization. Education is the key to national progress and prosperity.

Confucianism on the contrary is less conservative, because it has not the "divine revelation" which is a great obstacle to human progress.

In conclusion, let me be understood. Past experiences tell us to avoid a State religion. It is best not to have one. But the present state of "mental chaos" in China should not be tolerated, and therefore a State religion which will lead the individual out of this confusion is necessary. If this is true, then Confucianism is *The Religion.* Because it has always been the State religion; it is the religion of the people, the elite as well as the masses; and has stood the test of time; and it is the very life of our society. But it needs modification and re-interpretation. What in it is obsolete must be discarded; what in it is to retain must be refined; and what in it is wanting must be introduced. In other words a "codification" of Confucian teachings is urgently called for. The adoption of an alien institution is always in be prevented. During this momentous period of reconstruction and reformation, we must not let ourselves be carried off by the passion for change, and make hasty judgment on, or misrepresentation of the so-called "New Confucianism." The Confucian propagandists should not be too severely censured or scorned, because they have their reasons.

T. I. Dunn.

Dr. Chen's New Confucianism Again

A Rejoinder.

"The justification of the existence of a religion or religious institution," says Mr. Dunn, "is its functions as a means of social control, supplementing the law." This is pragmatism run wild, sociology pushed to absurdity. In following Dr. Ross' book, "Social Control," in his argument, he has sadly missed this concluding sentence in that book: The *I am* was *before all* codes and *controls* and will be when they are gone. Religion must be justified by its functions as a means of social control, says Mr. Dunn; but what is social control good for, anyhow? Religion is abundantly thus justified in that it satisfies a great want of man. But who wants social control as good in itself? It is social control, then, not religion, that needs to be thus justified, and it can be justified only in so far as it serves as a *means* for realizing human's wants. You may subject Dr. Chen's economic principles to the pragmatic test, but you cannot subject religion to that test without doing violence to the manifold nature of man. Religion as a great want of man *per se* has never failed to manifest itself during all the time and with any kind of social control. If a religion needs to be thus justified as a means of social control, that certainly is no religion at all. I am comforted in believing, however, that the above statement of Mr. Dunn's is not representative of those of our fellow citizens who are in favor of making Confucianism the State religion of China.

There were in China in the year 1911 no less than 1,651,506 Christians, according to the 1913 edition of *China Year Book*. Mr. Dunn considers them a negligible part of the people, and, furthermore, leaves entirely out of account our fellow citizens of Mohammedan, Lamaist and Buddhistic faiths. He seems to think that Confucianists, making up as they do a numerical majority, may do whatever they please. There are "too many" religious forces at work in China. Confucianism should be "strengthened so considerably by giving it a State position that the others would not, even for a moment, think of contesting with it." This he proposes as "the shortest and surest way to religious peace"!

This is merely to say that "nothing succeeds like success!" But religion is not a playful luxury. The state, which citizens of all faiths love, and for which they all would labor and even die, must exist *for all* and legislate *for all.* People do not settle religious convictions by counting noses. They have got wise by the wretched experiences of religious persecution, so many times repeated in history, and those experiences need not be repeated for the sake of either religion or State. In all civilized countries there is room now for religious convictions of persons belonging to numerical minority, as well as for those of persons belonging to numerical majority. In the more advanced of them there is provided a bill of rights in the organic law, guaranteeing for all the religious convictions *of all* against the tyrannical oppressions of the majority. The colossal disasters of the Mohammedan rebellion during the reigns of Taukwan and Tunchi, and of the Boxer episode in 1900, sometimes still make intelligent patriots look back with the deepest regret, because both were not necessary and could be avoided. Should Mr. Dunn's vagaries be put into practice, not less, but more chaos would ensue. You cannot by "an act of Parliament" change human nature over night, or at all.

That "it (Confucianism) has always been the State religion" in China is a mischievous distortion of historic fact. The learned writer in the *China Review,* Vol. VIII., i., p. 59, tells us that Confucianism *pure and simple* is . . . . no religion at all. The essence of Confucianism is an antiquarian adherence to traditional forms of etiquette, taking the place of ethics; a sceptical denial of any relation between man and a living God, taking the place of religion; while there is encouraged a sort of worship of human genius, combined with a set of despotic political theories." The scholarly authority of Professor James Legge of Oxford University, author of "The Religions of China," held Confucianism as a religion in that it combined the teachings of the sage with the monotheism developed in China before Confucius' time. Even taking Professor Legge's view, you find that what Mr. Dunn's above statement amounts to is that the Emperor and his officials in the capacity of the *representatives of the people* offered sacrifices twice a year—in spring and in autumn—at the Temple of Heaven, and before the spirit-tablets of the "most sacred ancient teacher" and four of his most famous pupils (Yen-tse, Tsen-tse, Chu-tse and Mencius). That is all that said statement amounts to. Most of the people themselves offered sacrifices, too, not to Confucius, however, but to their respective ancestors and a multitude of the spirits of the departed great.

Now, under the Republic, some of our fellow citizens of Confucian devotion may conceivably be still willing to ask the Ta Ching Emperor to offer on their behalf the semi-annual sacrifices to the sage. But the President is of all the people; he should not be required to worship only for a part of the people. Public schools are supported by the taxes of citizens of all faiths. They should not compel pupils to worship against their beliefs and the wishes of their parents. Citizens of all faiths should be *eligible* to serve their common State. To disqualify a person for the government service because he is a Christian would deprive him of a right of citizenship that goes with duties, and would deprive our country of the services of many of our most valuable public officials.

The Confucian literati have not always been allowed their sway. Emperor Chan Sze Hwan-Ti, founder of the Chen dynasty 2135 years ago, had Confucian classics burnt and hundreds of Confucian scholars buried alive! Emperor Wu-Ti of the Han dynasty welcomed the cremated bones of Buddha from India, in spite of the eloquent protests of Hyne Yui and others among the literati. Emperor Nion Sze-Tsu, founder of the Nion dynasty, classed Confucian literati in a group not much above beggars. It would be unwise indeed to regulate matters of conscience through the organized force of government. Several times the political seesaw was turned, fortunes reversed and matters confounded. This may be taken as an added reason from our own history why no State religion should be sanctioned by our republican Constitution now as yet in the making.

During the past decade such political disabilities that there had existed against Christians were one after another removed. Government schools did not attempt to force pupils to one religion or form of worship, and missionary schools taught Confucian classics as an important part of the curriculum. These facts show the liberal tendency of our time, and cannot escape the observation of advocates of the State religion. To reverse the *status quo* and to increase the rigor by putting up Confucianism as the State religion would admittedly be going back.

Mr. Dunn admits that Confucianism "needs modification and reinterpretation. What in it is obsolete must be discarded; what in it is to retain must be refined, and what in it is wanting must be introduced." Such being the condition of Confucianism, can we hold it up as a State religion, to which all citizens, non-Confucian as well as Confucian, are to be compelled to conform? Character is always personal. Reduce it to a rigid uniform type and you squeeze all the spontaneity, sincerity and vigor out of it. In the pursuit of truth and virtue we care no more for nationality than for date. Biddhism in our country came from India, and Mohammedanism from Arabia. Christianity, be it ever remembered, is not European or American; it spread from Palestine. In asking the Confucianists to let them solve hteir own life problems, the Christians ask no more than what the Confucianists would ask under similar circumstances.

The State religion is not needed even as a temporary expedient. The "mental chaos" and "moral anarchism" which Mr. Dunn represents as "sweeping over the country" are not fact. They might be quite real before and during the rebellion last year, but Mr. Dunn surely does not propose to take revenge on non-Confucianists for what both Confucianists and non-Confucianists had done. Order is now restored, central authority is established in the provinces, schools are attended as ordinary, newspapers are, on the whole, supporting the existing order, industry and trade are flourishing. These facts can be gotten from any reliable source. We do not need the "true remedy" or cure-all any more today than five or ten years ago.

If Confucianism be political ethics based on rational philosophy of nature, as I hold, then let us Confucianists be tolerant, for tolerance is the truly philosophic attitude. If Confucianism be a religion, as Mr. Dunn holds, then the Confucianists owe it to their fellow citizens to be liberal-minded in politics. But whichever it be, the making of Confucianism or Christianity (it does not matter which) as the State religion would be tyrannical oppression, undemocratic, impolitic, unrepublican.

Religion to be powerful must ever be aggressive, militant, uncompromising. But I have shown, and Mr. Dunn himself says, that it is *best* not to mix religion with politics. Let religion, then, reach people by its own affinity, i. e., without governmental coercion. In the inevitable clash (which Mr. Dunn predicts) between the various religious forces in our part of human society, as distinguished from our State, Confucianism still has all the advantages of its longer historic prestige. This is a social handicap against Christianity, and should be considered enough a premium in favor of Confucianism, if the Confucianists are looking for any premium.

Zuntsoon Zee.

Announcements

The Business Department wishes to call the attention of members of the Alliance to Article IV., Section 11 (b) of the Constitution, viz:

"He (the Treasurer of the Alliance) shall cause to be paid to the Chief Manager of the *Monthly* and the *Annual* each a sum of money equivalent to 70 per cent. of the respective subscription prices for each and every number.

Members are accordingly requested not to send subscription money to the Business Department, but to pay their Alliance dues at once.

Owing to some confusion in the mailing list several subscribers receive more than one copy of the *Monthly*, while several others receive none at all. Such subscribers will kindly notify the Circulation Manager.

Circulation Manager to Subscribers

In order to insure that our subscribers receive every issue of the Monthly, and to avoid any waste in sending copies of the Monthly to dead addresses of those subscribers who have changed their residences, we ask as a favor that they, particularly our own student-subscribers, will notify the circulation manager of such change of residence and address promptly. In sending the new address, they will please send the old address also.

If a subscriber fails to receive any issue of the Monthly, he will greatly oblige the manager by notifying him of such failure to receive. A notification by postal card is sufficient. The manager will see that missing issue is replaced as promptly as possible.

The Chinese Students' Directory

The 1914 directory of Chinese students in the United States is now ready for sale and distribution. It contains interesting information about all Alliance publications and about 850 Chinese students. About the latter, it tells of each his or her name, highest academic degree or degrees, if any, native province in China, year came to this country, means of support, present course of study, institution and mail address. Besides those we have sent to all Chinese students and other American friends who are interested in them, we have still a few more copies left for sale. Including postage, every copy is sold at fifteen cents. All orders should be sent to Mr. S. D. Lee, 2940 Broadway, New York City.

S. D. Lee, Alliance Secretary.

January 31, 1914.

Chinese Students in U. S. A., 1914

Distribution According to States.

New York	149	Kansas	10
California	145	Missouri	10
Illinois	108	New Jersey	8
Massachusetts	95	Virginia	6
Michigan	88	Vermont	5
Pennsylvania	47	Kentucky	3
Ohio	32	Maryland	3
Indiana	31	Washington	3
Wisconsin	30	Alabama	2
Washington, D. C.	15	Rhode Island	2
Colorado	14	Tennessee	2
Iowa	12	Maine	1
Connecticut	11	Montana	1
Oregon	11	Texas	1

Distribution According to Studies.

(So Far as Ascertainable.)

Civil Eng.	48	Social Science	7
Agriculture	43	Dentistry	6
Mechanical Eng.	40	Forestry	6
Mining	40	Natural Science	6
Electrical Eng.	39	Pharmacy	6
Economics	35	Sanitary Eng.	6
Chemistry	31	Architecture	5
Medicine	30	Business Adm.	5
Education	27	Geology	4
Commerce	22	Textile Manu.	4
Politics	21	Y. M. C. A.	4
Naval Arch.	15	Military Sc.	2
Chemical Eng.	15	Physics	2
Law	13	Railway Adm.	2
Pure Science	13	Theology	2
Engineering	12	Music	1
Metallurgy	7	Navy	1

Distribution According to Provinces.

Kuangtung	392	Szechuan	17
Kiangsu	115	Anhui	13
Chekiang	69	Honan	8
Hunan	66	Shensi	4
Fukien	44	Kuangsi	3
Kiangsi	34	Kueichow	3
Shantung	22	Yunnan	2
Hupeh	20	Unknown	17
Chihli	18		

Distribution According to Scholarship.

Indemnity*	**252	Nanyang	7
Hunan	51	Navy	7
Kuangtung	40	Chekiang	6
Kiangsi	18	Szechuan	5
Central	17	Hupeh	3
Peiyang	12	Army	1
Honan	8	Customs	2
Shantung	8	Hanyang	1
Kiangsu	7		

* Including specials.

** Statement from Mr. Wm. Chung.

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THE

CHINESE STUDENTS' MONTHLY

VOL. IX APRIL 10, 1914 NUMBER 6

Published Monthly from November to June, Inclusive, Under the Authority of the Council of the Chinese Students' Alliance in U. S. A.

..CONTENTS..

EDITORIALS—
  Current Politics, President Judson to Visit China, The Decennial Conference 445
EXTRACTS—
  Home News and the Hwai River Conservancy Agreement 452
COMMENTS 459
CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES—
  Currency Reform—By the Editor-in-Chief 461
  Interview with Li Hung Chang and Gen. Gordon—By Dr. James B. Angell 466
  A Trip to Manchuria—By Professor C. H. Tuck................467
  Origin and Migrations of the Hakkas—By George Campbell, of Kia-ying Chow, China.........470
  "Name in Full": A Suggestion—By the Editor of the *East in the West* 482
CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES (Continued)—
  China's Industrial Problems Must Be Solved Through Inventions of Her Own—By John Wong.....486
  The Autumn Dirge—Translated by "Richard Plunkett."............489
  "East is East and West is West" —By Woon Yung Chun........491
WIT AND HUMOR..............494
BOOK REVIEWS (By the Editor-in-Chief) 496
LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.........497
PERSONAL NOTES (Conducted by the Editor-in-Chief) 503
BUSINESS 504
OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF CLUBS (Correct to date)......505
COMMUNICATIONS 506

TERMS—$1.00 a year to non-members and $0.70 to members of the Alliance, payable in advance to the Chinese Students' Monthly. Postage prepaid in U. S. A.; 24c. extra for foreign countries.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:—Notice to that effect must be given to the Circulation Manager one month in advance. Both the new and the old address must be given.

DISCONTINUANCE:—Subscriptions are continuous until notice to the contrary is received by the Circulation Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS:—Rates and detailed information will be sent on application to the Advertising Manager.

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J. B. ANGELL, L.L. D.
President Emeritus, University of Michigan
U. S. Minister to China, 1880 81

The Chinese Students' Monthly

Vol. IX April, 1914 No. 6

Editorials

Current Politics

During the past month the political limelight of our country has been practically monopolized by the interesting proposal of what has been called "the Presidential System" as against the Cabinet System nominally in force today. The distinction between the two systems, in broad outlines, lies in that under the former the President is the *de facto* head of the Executive branch of the Government, while under the latter form of government the Premier and his Cabinet constitute the real Executive. The National Government of the United States represents the former type, that of the French Republic the latter. The difference in the power of the President under these two systems is often summed up in the last part of that well-known expression that the King of England reigns but does not govern, the President of the United States governs but does not reign, while the President of the French Republic neither reigns nor governs.

Opponents to this new proposal see in it but another step toward one-man rule and a speedy return to the autocratic form of government. However, the proposal ought to be examined upon its own merits. Supporters of the Presidential System, among others the Tutuh of Chekiang Province, Mr. Chu Jui, point out the fact that progress in the solution of our governmental problems cannot be made when the Cabinet undergoes frequent reorganizations—five times within the past two years—and that the Presidential System is more suitable to Chinese conditions. The proposal has the approval of the foreign advisers and of the Cabinet Ministers. In all probability the present Constitution would be amended to effect the change.

The convention for the purpose of amending the Provisional Constitution was opened at Peking on March 18. It consists of

60 delegates, 18 of whom are appointees of the President and 42 elected by the provinces.

Dr. Judson's Visit to China

President H. P. Judson of the University of Chicago has been granted six months leave of absence by the trustees of the University for the purpose of studying medicine, surgery and public health in our country for the Rockefeller foundation in New York of which he is one of the directors. At the time of this writing he is already on his way to China by way of Europe. Accompanied by an experienced medical expert, it is Dr. Judson's plan to visit the principal medical schools and hospitals in our country and to ascertain what progress is being made in modern medical teaching and provision for public health.

It will be too premature to speculate on the outcome of this inquiry, but the significance of this visit must not be overlooked. Meanwhile, we wish to say to Dr. Judson that he is welcome in our country and we wish him and his party a pleasant journey.

The 10th Anniversary

Probably by this time the student-body has already become familiar with the General Conference project, to the presentation of which we have devoted considerable space in the past two numbers. We record with approval particularly the arguments advanced in the article entitled "The Pros and Cons of a General Conference" and hail the Decennial Conference idea. With this anniversary idea the Pros ought to have it and it is earnestly hoped that the responsible officers will proceed with energy and will bring this project to its ultimate realization.

A Correction On page 357, line 7, first editorial in March number, for "reaction toward conservation" read "reaction toward conservatism."

Press Extracts

Peking Press Renews War on Government

The local Chinese press is again becoming outspoken in its criticisms of the attempt to govern without a representative legislature. During the past week the Premier and his colleagues in the Cabinet have been subjected to vigorous criticism. Papers of all shades of opinion are demanding the early reassembling of the legislature and criticizing the Political Council:

Logically, their criticisms are difficult to refute. For, as one of them pertinently asks, if it be true that the Assembly was so incompetent as to be incapable of drafting a satisfactory constitution or passing the laws necessary for efficient administration, was it not also incompetent to elect the President, who holds office solely by reason of his re-election by that very Assembly?

Moreover, it is pointed out that the members of the Assembly were criticized as grasping and avaricious for voting themselves an annual salary of $5,000, whereas the members of the Political Council, which cannot claim to be a representative body, are being paid $500 per month, or the equivalent of $6,000 per annum.

The Government is undoubtedly in a serious predicament. It has all along protested that it has no intention of dispensing with representative Government. But it has this week secured the concurrence of the Political Council in its proposal to pay off the remaining members of the Assembly and send them back to their homes.

It has, however, shied at the suggestion that it should make itself responsible for altering the Provisional Constitution in accordance with the President's wishes, and has endeavored to evade responsibility for this course by suggesting that the revision of the Constitution should be entrusted to a special "Constitution Amendment Conference" to be composed of three or more delegates nominated by the highest authority of each province.

There is every reason to believe that from the practical point of view much more would be achieved by the Political Council than by a representative legislature elected by the people. But Chinese politicians will not look at the matter from the practical point of view. In spite of the failures of the National Assembly, they will be content with nothing less than a representative legislature, and it is doubtful how long the Government will be able to stand out against this insistent demand for a representative Assembly.—Peking *Gazette*.

Strong Government Only Hope for the Five Races

A telegram, apparently similar to the one which was dispatched by the Tutuhs and Civil Governors on December 19, urging that the remaining members of the Parliament should be sent home, has been sent by Shu Ying-kuang, the Civil Governor of Chekiang. He has wired to President Yuan Shih-k'ai, saying that in the past two years there have been five Cabinets and the progress of the administration of the State has been impeded.

The unstable elements of the French Cabinet system have become manifest in the Chinese Government. Such a state of things has been brought about by the Provisional Constitution. Under such conditions there is no hope of efficient Government. The Presidential System of the United States has attained great success and the Government is strong because all power is vested in the President.

The only hope of holding together the five races of China is by the establishment of a strong Government. Therefore it is imperative that they should adopt the Presidential System. He urges the President to draw up a Bill proposing the introduction of the Presidential System and to refer it to a new law-making organ in order that this most important modification in the Provisional Constitution may be made.

Moving Pictures in Palaces of Emperors at Hangchow

The New Model Theatre opens its portals to the public today. The new amusement company occupies a large brick building which has been constructed along modern lines and occupies a site near the City Railway Station. Both pit and gallery have sloping floors so that one commands a good view of the large stage from any part of the building. The main floor contains one thousand chairs and the gallery four hundred more. Some of the talent is being brought from Shanghai. The rest of it, however, is being provided locally. A large class of local embryo talent has been in training for several months. The promoting company is made up of Hangchow and Shaohing men.

A great many innovations have invaded Hangchow during the past few months. Of special interest is a cinematograph theatre which provides an entertainment nightly in the old Winter Palace of the Sung Emperors. Whether this use constitutes a consecration or a desecration of the sacred precincts is, of course, a question on which opinions differ. It is interesting, however, that the public should be admitted so freely into doors sealed so many years on account of their ancient Imperial associations.

Another enterprising company has erected a public bath house which in beauty and excellence of apartments far surpasses its predecessors. It is equipped with foreign porcelain tubs and with shower baths and with hot and cold running water. As in most Chinese public bathing places, plenty of room is given up to dressing rooms. The large dressing rooms are handsomely furnished and nicely heated and, of course, are well supplied with tea and tobacco.—China *Press*.

Japan Presents Huge Claim Against China

The Peking *Gazette* in a leading article states that the total Japanese claims for losses during the 1911 Revolution amount to approximately $11,000,000, which the newspaper considers extortionate, and says that it is common knowledge that China was coerced into admitting liability just before the conclusion of the Quintuple Loan.

The article points out that Professor Oppenheim, one of the foremost authorities in international law, says the State itself never has, by international law, a duty to pay for such damage. It continues: "With extreme regret we observe that certain Powers appear to regard the shameless exactions of the Boxer Indemnity as a suitable precedent. Apparently, some claims include such items as part expenses of additional troops landed at various ports for protection of foreign property, part expenses of increased naval forces, necessitated by the Revolution, and compensations for destruction of property belonging to Chinese merchants, whereby the latter was unable to meet their obligations to foreign creditors.

"The principal offenders appear to be Japan, Germany and France, while the only reasonable claims are those of Great Britain and the United States. The Revolution of 1911 was not a crime, but the natural result of the pent up wrath of the nation against their alien rulers.

"The belligerants honestly attempted to avoid unnecessary damage to foreign property, and it is therefore nothing short of an outrage for so-called civilized Powers to press for vindictive indemnities. In our opinion, the only course for the Chinese

Government to follow is to address a simultaneous demand to the Powers that claims be submitted to The Hague for adjudication."—Peking *Gazette.*

Yuan to be China's New Standard Coin

The National Currency Law, together with the regulations for its enforcement, promulgated by a Presidential order on the 7th inst., has now been translated and the text made available. As has been already announced, there are to be four silver coins, from the dollar (re-christened the Yuan) to the ten cent piece; a nickel five cent piece and five copper coins, from two cents to one li.

The unit of the national coins shall be called Yuan and the Yuan shall contain six mace, four candareens and eight li (kuping weight), or 23.97795048 grammes of pure silver.

The value of the national coin shall be in decimal progression. One tenth of a Yuan shall make a chio, or a 10 cent piece; one hundredth one fen, or cent, and one thousandth one li. One Yuan shall have a gross weight of 72 candareens, with 90 per cent silver and 10 per cent copper.

The ratio of the difference between the weight of each silver coin and that of the legal tender shall not exceed 3-1000. The ratio of the difference between the total weight of 1,000 pieces of the silver coins and the legal weight of that amount of coins shall not exceed 3-10,000. The ratio of the difference between the fineness of any piece of silver coin and the legal fineness shall not exceed 3-1,000.

The Government consents to coin 1 yuan silver pieces for those who give it silver bullion and 6 li per yuan shall be charged as minting fee.

The Government shall exchange the silver dollars coined by the old mints with the national coins and remint the dollars. Within a certain period, the old dollar shall possess the same value as the yuan, but as to the length of that period a Provisional Order shall be issued to fix it.

The Government shall recall all the old silver pieces of the different denominations, but within a certain fixed period the old coins shall be allowed to be circulated at the market prices.

Presidential System Ousting Premiership

Peking *Gazette,* in a leading article, says that it is generally assumed to be the President's intention to abolish the Premiership and to introduce the Presidential System of Government.

It cannot be maintained that China has been governed for the past three months according to the Provisional Constitution, for this period has witnessed the gradual extinction of every organ of representative government in the country, with the result that the sole protection upon which foreign financiers can rely is the President's authorization.

If there is no legal representative body to ratify the President's action and no Cabinet to share responsibilities with him, it is evident that any foreign financiers contracting loans incur a very serious risk of repudiation, if the strong hand were removed.

Chinese Post Office Going Ahead Rapidly

Mr. T. Piry, the Postmaster General, has informed Reuter's Peking correspondent that, during 1913, the post office handled 594,000,000 articles and eight and a half million parcels, showing an increase of 150,000,000 articles compared to 1912, while the postal establishments increased by 821 and now number 7,627.

Despite the revolution, the revenue has shown remarkable progress, while the increase in profits is greater comparatively than the increase in expenditure.

Mr. Piry emphasized the remarkable intelligence and honesty displayed by the Chinese postal staff as a result of assured pay and promotion.—"*Reuter's* Pacific Service."

Home News

Constitutional Convention Another stage of this history of the Constitution began on March 18, when the Constitutional Convention was formally opened. It was called together for the purpose of amending the Provisional Constitution, which is now in force. The existing Constitution has been unsatisfactory and has been blamed by the Government as the cause of the many foreign and internal complications.

The Convention is composed of two representatives from each provice, four from the capital, eight from the territories—Mongolia, Tibet and Turkestan—and four from the chambers of commerce in the country. The great importance in which the Government holds the Convention is shown by the high qualifications required for election. A man to be eligible must be thirty-five years old and have satisfied one of the following requirements: In high government office for at least five years; a graduate of college or professional school; a scholar of recognized reputation, or an author of well-known works. The election was carefully supervised everywhere, and in most of the places the contest was very hot.

New Parliament According to a Shanghai newspaper report, the new Parliament, which President Yuan promised to the country, when he dissolved the last one, will not be able to meet until the earlier part of next year. This conclusion is based upon a careful calculation of the time required for the Constitutional Convention to adopt the rules of election of members, to hold the election, and for members to assemble in Peking.

Civil Service Examinations Civil service examinations for high government posts, it is reported, will soon be in force. This is one of the steps the Government is taking to procure efficient public servants. The requirements of the examinations are fairly comprehensive, consisting of public and private laws, economics, public finance and political science.

The examination is in two parts—preliminary and final. The preliminary is made up of oral and literary tests and the final in law, economics and government. Graduates of high schools are exempt from the preliminary and graduates of colleges from taking the examination at all.

Tariff Situation Favorable replies to the request of the Government for an increase of the tariff have been received from the United States, England, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, Portugal and Austria-Hungary. Germany, France, Russia and Japan are the countries yet to be heard from. This is considered as a favorable time for asking the powers for an increase. The customs receipts have been higher in the past year than ever before, in spite of the unsettled condition of the country.

Provision for Bannermen The question of providing for the livelihood of the bannermen has been a serious one to the Government. It has been proposed to make a loan of 5,000,000 pounds sterling to settle some 10,000 bannermen in Manchuria and Turkestan. If they could be induced to do farming, there is plenty of uncultivated land for them in the three Eastern Provinces. According to the reports received by the Board of Agriculture, there are 1,430,000 *mow* of uncultivated land, which is capable to provide for 60,000,000 men. This land is distributed in the three provinces as follows: Fengtien, 360,000 *mow*; Kirin, 405,000 *mow*, and Heilunkiang, 675,000 *mow*.

Brilliant Ball at Foreign Office The Foreign Office was the scene of a brilliant and successful dance tendered the Minister Sun and his wife. The diplomatic corps and prominent men in Peking were invited and the affair was attended by more than 1,200 people. It lasted till the small hours of the morning—3 o'clock. Newspaper accounts of the dazzling scene, created by the pretty dresses of the western women are very vivid and amusing—humorous, maybe. An extract follows:

"Their shoes were of various and brilliant colors—mostly white, rarely black. The red, the blue and golden ones sparkled in the brilliant lights of the big hall. When the dance was on, the light, swift and fantastic movements produced a blending color effect of all colors and shades. It was a rather cold night and yet the western ladies' dresses were of the flimsiest material; their arms were bare and the dresses were cut low. The dance began promptly at 9.30 o'clock. With few intermissions—i. e.

after each dance—the music quickened and the spirit of the guests grew as time went on. It was midnight, there was no slacking. One o'clock struck, the dance was just beginning. Two o'clock was called, the dance was still on. On! On! with the merriment, there seemed no end to it. Away with sorrow and care, one more dance and another and another. It was now three o'clock and the thoughts of the party began to turn homeward. Thus ended the big dance at the Foreign Office, at which nationalities were forgotten, colors and races met on one common ground—guests of the Minister of Foreign Intercourse and his noble wife."

Rockhill Accepts Hon. William W. Rockhill has finally accepted President Yuan's offer of the position of foreign adviser to the Government. He will be a valuable addition to the President's staff, especially in consideration of the loss of Dr. Frank Johnson Goodnow, who has accepted the presidency of Johns Hopkins University.

History of Ching A commission for the compilation of an official history of the Ching dynasty will be appointed by the Government. Most of the material is in the vault in which the records of the dynasty were kept by a board of imperial historians in the days of the Manchus. It is reported that Kang Yu-wei will be appointed head of the commission.

Commercial Attaches The Government plans to appoint a commercial attaché to the legations at London, Washington, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg and Tokio. They will make reports of the commercial conditions and industrial improvements.

New Ports The following ports were opened to foreign commerce on January 9th: Kalgan, Kweihuacheng, Dolonnor, Chi-fang and Tao-nan in northern Chihli, Lung-kou in Shangtung and Hu-lu-tao in Fengtien.

Death of Chao Ping Chun Chao Ping Chun, tutuh of Chili, died in Tientsin on the 27th of February. He was once Premier under President Yuan.

The Hwai River Conservancy

TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT

Hwai River Conservancy Memorandum addressed by the Government of the Republic of China to the United States National Red Cross, or its Representatives, or Successors:

I. In consideration of the interest already practically manifested by the United States National Red Cross in the Hwai River region, and in consideration of the readiness of that organization and its representatives or successors to take steps with a view to obtaining the funds for carrying out the engineering works of the Hwai River Conservancy.

II. The Government of the Republic of China engages itself to allow the United States National Red Cross, or its representatives or successors, a period of one year from date for the purpose of preparing and effecting a Hwai River Conservancy Loan. The amount of this Loan is to be Twenty Million Gold Dollars ($20,000,000), or such sum as may be found necessary, after complete surveys have been made, to carry out the work of improving the water courses embraced in the Hwai River district, including the Hwai River from Sin-yang-chow, in Honan, passing through Hsi-hsien, Hou-ch'iu-hsien, Feng-t'ai-hsien, Hwai-yuan-hsien, Wu-ho-hsien, and Yu-i-hsien, the Inner Grand Canal, the Yi, Ssu and Shu Rivers, in the province of Kiangsu, the Sui, Ko, Fei, Kwai, Ch'ung, T'ung and T'o Rivers, in the province of Anhui, and the Hungtzu Lake, together with the contemplated outlets to the sea and Yangtze River. If after the above conservancy work has been in progress for some time, it shall appear that the original loan is insufficient to provide for its completion, then, after complete investigations as to the requisite amount have been made by the Engineer-in-Chief, the Director General of the National Conservancy Bureau, upon approving the report submitted by the Engineer-in-Chief, shall approach the United States National Red Cross. who will continue to use their good offices for increasing the loan on terms mutually satisfactory, to such an amount as will render possible the completion of the Hwai River Conservancy Works as herein delimited.

III. The Loan shall be a Government of the Republic of China Gold Loan, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum and shall be secured as follows:

(a) All government revenue derivable or now derived from government lands in the Conservancy Area as defined in Article II, and Appendix A, and also all additional revenues which may in the future accrue to the Government of the Republic of China as a result of the conservancy work, which shall include revenue from the sale or lease of reclaimed lands, as well as special conservancy taxes, to be levied by the Government of the Republic of China on all lands benefited by the Conservancy work; also all tolls levied for the use of the Grand Canal within the Conservancy Area.

(b) Should the above revenues and taxes derived by the Government of the Republic of China be insufficient to meet the payment of interest and principal of the loan when they fall due, the Government of the Republic of China undertakes to repay in full both principal and interest, on their due dates, with revenue derived from other sources.

IV. The issue prices of the bonds shall be fixed by agreement between the Government of the Republic of China and the United States National Red Cross, or its representatives or successors, in accordance with the most favorable market price of the similar obligations of the Government of the Republic of China, such as bonds for railway construction, at the time of signing the loan contract. The price payable to the Government of the Republic of China shall be the actual rate of issue to the public less an equable amount of bankers' commissions, flotation charges, and stamps.

V. The Government of the Republic of China expresses its desire to trust the United States National Red Cross to secure an engineer of at least five years' experience in the United States in river conservancy work of the first magnitude and of the highest professional reputation, for the post of Engineer-in-Chief of the Hwai River Conservancy work, who shall be entrusted with the preparation of definite plans for the engineering work in the Conservancy Area as defined in paragraph II and delimited in Appendix A. As an evidence of its good intention to assist the Republic of China, the United States National Red Cross shall designate for appointment by the Government of the Republic of China an engineer possessing the qualifications desired by the Chinese Government as stated above. In order to give evidence of United States fairness and strengthen the confidence felt in the Chinese Government, any consulting engineer representing the Director General of the National Conservancy Bureau who shall be under orders to inspect the progress of the works of the Hwai River Conservancy and the other conservancy works in the Conservancy Area as delimited in Appendix A, shall be afforded reasonable facilities for such inspection; in the same way that he is assisted in the inspection of all the other works undertaken by the National Conservancy Bureau.

VI. The construction work will be carried out under a percentage contract, and the construction company selected to carry out the work shall have the approval of the Government of the Republic of China and of the United States National Red Cross, or its representatives or successors. All subcontracts, of a nature to be specified in the Final Agreement, which may be let out by the Construction Company for the prompt prosecution of the work are to be made on the basis of public tender.

VII. If within the Hwai River Conservancy Area there are engineering works of lesser magnitude that, either from the standpoint of conservancy or water communication, demand immediate action and necessitate the preliminary advance of one or two million dollars gold, then the United States National Red Cross, or its representatives or successors, actuated by a friendly purpose to assist China, agrees to use its good offices, after receiving the representations of the Government of the Republic of China to secure at the earliest possible moment an advance to the amount required, said advance to be repaid from the large loan when made.

VIII. All arrangements for the efficient handling of disbursements and receipts and for mutual protection of the Government of the Republic of China and the bondholders shall be settled by negotiation and embodied in the Final Agreement. General lump sum appropriations from the proceeds of the loan must first receive the sanction of the Director General of the National Conservancy Bureau, but all payments made therefor shall be made only upon joint approval by the Managing Director and the Engineer-in-Chief.

IX. As soon as possible after the signing of this Memorandum, the two parties shall appoint delegates with full powers to negotiate and conclude a Final Agreement subject to the approval of their principals. When the expiration of the time covered by this Memorandum has arrived should either party thereto be unable to fulfill its engagement it shall become of no effect.

X. The English and Chinese texts of this Memorandum have been carefully compared, but in the event of there being any difference of meaning between them, the sense as expressed in the English text shall be held to be the correct one.

APPENDIX A

The Hwai River Conservancy Area shall include the following water courses, together with such subsidiary works as according to the final plans of the Engineer-in-Chief shall be necessary for the proper working of the whole system:

HWAI RIVER

Starting from Sin-yang-chow, in Honan, it proceeds through Hsi-hsien, Hou-ch'iu-hsien and Feng-t'ai-hsien to Hwai-yuan-hsien, uniting the following rivers: Sui, Ko, Fei, K'uai, Ch'ung, T'ung and T'o; it passes through Wu-ho-hsien and Yu-i-hsien to the Hung-tzu Lake: it subsequently passes through Ch'ing-ho-hsien and An-tung-hsien to the sea.

INNER GRAND CANAL

Starting from Kua-chow on the Yangtze, it proceeds to Ch'ing-ho-hsien and joins the Grand Canal.

YI RIVER

Starting from Ch'i-ts'un, it proceeds to Yao-wan, where it enters the Grand Canal.

SAN RIVER

(Also called the Pu-lao River)

Starting from Lin Chiao Pa it goes to a point between Yao-wan and Hsu-t'ang, where it enters the Grand Canal.

SHU RIVER

Starting from Ta San Ch'a K'ou, it goes eastward to Chou Chia K'ou, where it enters the Lin T'ang River.

Arriving at Lung Wang Hiao, it makes a turn to the North and proceeds to Ma Chia K'ou and enters the Ch'ing Yi Lake.

For purposes of the security of the loan under paragraph III, the area shall also include the entire drainage area of the above mentioned water-courses.

Signed at Peking, China, this thirtieth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

Accepted on behalf of the United States National Red Cross.

Signed: PAUL S. REINSCH.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

For the Government of the Republic of China.

Signed (In Chinese): CHANG CHIEN.

Seal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

Seal of Chang Chien as Director-General of the Conservancy Bureau.

—From the National *Review.*

Comments

China Plastic Can We be More Democratic ?

Chinese students abroad cannot fail to notice instances of the democratic feeling. President Wilson amidst his busy official duties spared an hour or so last month to give a very agreeable speech before the Press Club at Washington; and King George V enjoyed seeing the play of American ball teams in London.

The democratic feeling is variously described as the desire to give the other fellow a chance, to respect public opinion, to dedicate the individual for social service, to allow the other person some initiative in choices. It is said to be as old as the events at Wittenburg, Runnymede, Philadelphia, Paris and Gettysburg.

When we look across the Pacific to the land of China, there also we see the democratic ideal spreading, slowly, maybe, but assuredly. The Revolution at Wuchang resulting in the establishment of the Republic was a practical demonstration of it. At present reactionaries have gained some ground, but if we rise to a wider horizon, we will agree that "it is a rising, and not a setting, sun."

Individuals Should Not Be Lost Sight of in Our Reforms

It is rumored that some officials in Pekin propose to codify Chinese laws. They probably have in mind the introduction of radical legal reforms, which has been so much talked about. Everyone who is well posted on the history of China's struggle to reform knows that during recent years bitter quarrels over the subject of changing her legal system took place, and on the whole the progressive elements were able to carry their points. Some old laws deservedly become obsolete. For example, formerly when a person committed an offence his whole family, and, in certain cases, even his remote relatives, might be held responsible. Not so now. It is repugnant to our thinking that one should be made to suffer on account of some act over which he had no intimate control of any sort.

In certain Western countries where too much of individualism is ready to go on exhibition in the show window, there is a return of emphasis toward the social pole on all manner of subjects. Where, as in countries like China, the venerable customs of enormous duration and the social pressure of enormous numbers powerfully act to whip everyone into line, the thing to avoid should be the gregariousness of ancient Sparta and the clannishness of modern Corsica, and some freedom for the normal adult individual may not be out of place. Every true individual is a social asset, and law-abiding also.

A Force That Makes for Progress

The Westminster *Gazette* published with much favorable comment the latest ascertained figures of Chinese students in several European countries. There are between 400 and 500 of them in Great Britain and Ireland; 90 in Germany; 80 in France, chiefly at Paris; and 70 in Belgium.

We are always glad to hear about our fellow-students across the Atlantic. The returned students from America and Europe have been a powerful force for the progress of China. Their number, as compared with that of a few years, shows a considerable increase. China thus not only is the land where missionaries from the West go to teach, but, in return, sends to the West "educational missionaries" whose business it is, however, to learn. This seems all there is to the often repeated question apropos of the difference between the East and the West.

Contributed Articles

Currency Reform

The news of the appointment of Mr. Liang Chi-chao, until lately the Minister of Justice, in charge of the reform of the currency, must be received with satisfaction by all who earnestly hope to see the reform actually carried out as early as possible and who know the magnitude of the task and the special qualifications of Mr. Liang for his post. Having followed him in his writings and utterances during the past several years, it appears to the writer that we have found in him a man who can safely be entrusted with the execution of the reform. In this article we do not propose to go into the history of the "reform" of the last 10 years, which no sound-minded man can visit without unqualified condemnation, but will limit ourselves to a few remarks, as calmly as we know how, on some of the important aspects of the currency problem as it stands today.

What is the trouble with our currency? The question is not difficult to answer when it is understood of what the present circulation is composed. Our currency is on a bi-metallic basis, copper and silver. Unlike real bi-metallism, there is no fixed ratio between the copper and silver units in our currency. The copper currency is the money for the masses of the people. The cash is a coin which can boast of an unbroken history of 3,000 years. It is, unlike the penny in the American coinage system, not a subsidiary but an unlimited legal tender coin. This had been the only copper coin, except occasionally multiples of this coin were issued, the Peking 10-cash currency being an example, until about the year 1903. From that time on till 1908 for *purposes of revenue* an enormous amount of token copper yuan was issued in the provinces, which was estimated, in 1910, at a silver value of 100,000,000 taels. These new copper coins have been circulating at a heavy discount in terms of silver and have in many places driven the venerable cash out of circulation. So much for the copper circulation.

In almost all gross dealings and public transactions and in international trade, we have come to use silver currency. Silver bullion is used in terms of the unit *tael*. The tael is a measure of weight as well as a unit of currency. As a unit of currency it has never been coined, if we except the experiment made at Wuchang by Chang Chih-tung in 1905. The taei varies in weight and in value in different places and even in different trades in the same place. Dr. Morrison, now political adviser to our Government, finds that in the city of Chungking there are recognized no less than 60 different kinds of tael currencies, and we can safely assume that Chungking is not exceptional but rather typical of the silver currency conditions in the different trade centers. Besides the bullion there are the silver coins minted at the provincial mints and the yuan issued according to Act of May, 1910; the Mexican dollar and many different kinds of trade dollars, issues of foreign governments; and the minor silver coins, mostly in 10 and 20-cent denominations. These minor pieces were estimated at the enormous sum of 1,400,000,000. They were issued chiefly for profit and have been in circulation also as unlimited legal tender, the conception of "limited legal tender" being foreign to our own currency vocabulary. It is of no use to go any further into the details. What has been said sufficiently shows where the trouble lies. To introduce a system of coinage consisting of several grades of value, all of which stand in fixed relation to a unit of value, to replace the present multitude of systems and units must be the primary object of the reform. The nature of the problem has long been recognized, but the international aspect of the problem which makes any plan without reference to gold unsatisfactory and incomplete, the considerations of the cost of the reform which the retirement of the old coins must require and the indifference and lack of earnestness on the part of the officials, who generally assumed the attitude that since the conditions had been so for generations the people could stand them for a few more years, postponed the reform again and again until 1910. The Revolution delayed the execution of the Act of 1910 and since then the whole reform plan has been reconsidered.

The Government seems to have now reached the conclusion that it is best to begin the reform on the silver basis. As a matter of fact, the only gold standard plan that has been seriously considered is the gold exchange standard proposed to us 10 years ago by the eminent economist Professor Jenks, and the same plan in a different form suggested by Dr. Vissering late in 1912. Professor Jenks' plan is based on the Philippine system, while Dr. Vissering's is modeled on the experiences of the Dutch East Indies. Since it has been decided on the silver standard, as the Government recently declared, as the first step of the reform it is perhaps interesting to speculate on the ultimate policy the Government expects to adopt, to arrive at the gold standard.

One way of arriving at the gold standard is the policy adopted by British India, 1893-99, the so-called fixity-of-exchange method. According to this course of action we have to raise the gold value of the silver circulation by 15 to 20 per cent in order to allow for the fluctuations of the value of the bullion in either direction. Authorities all over the world have condemned this course of action as impracticable in China. In all probability the Government has a different plan by which it expects to adopt the gold standard in the future. According to this plan, the market ratio of a given time can be taken at the time when it is decided to adopt the gold standard and the circulation may be maintained thereafter at that ratio—in this way the disturbances and business depression such as the Indian plan must entail can be avoided. The different stages in pursuing this course were first announced in 1907 in a memorial of the Board of Finance, but since then nothing has been heard about this plan. It, in substance, is nothing less than the introduction of a complete bank circulation after the silver standard has been established and subsequently to declare for gold standard and coinage at the market ratio of the day and to convert the legal tender notes into gold. In all probability this is the policy the Government expects to adopt, by means of which the transition to the gold standard is to be effected.

What is yet considered an open question is the size of the coinage unit. Apparently this is a relatively unimportant question, and yet most of the controversy in the past, as well as today, has been centered on this point. Since the death of Chang Chih-tung there has been no real whole-hearted champion of the tael coinage. The National Coinage Act of May 24, 1910, fixed the unit at 72-100 Kuping tael 900 fine, or 648-1000 Kuping tael 1000 fine, and the Bureau of Currency Reform has again recommended the same unit. Recently, however, two new units have been suggested in substitution, one by the German adviser, Dr. Arnold, who favors a much smaller unit than the one the Board has recommended, one-half its size, namely, 36-1000 Kuping tael, and another by Mr. Passeri, the bank adviser, who is in favor of a unit of 575-1000 Kuping tael, approximately the market equivalent of 100 10-cash copper yuan. It is not likely that either of the latter two will be selected. One thing, however, must be pointed out in passing. It seems to the writer that too much emphasis has been placed on the financial aspect of the reform in the consideration of the treatment of the old coinages.

The retirement of the old currency is the most difficult part of the whole reform undertaking and care must be taken that no injustice be done to the individuals. Great care, however, must also be taken that the Government does not have to spend more than is necessary. Disturbances and speculation are unavoidable, if it is attempted to raise the value of the minor silver coins and copper yuan to a decimal arrangement with the new unit, inasmuch as the rate of discount of these coins is different in different places. The only justifiable way of dealing with these coins is to exchange them, when the proper time arrives, at the actual market value with the new coins. It is the earnest hope of all who are interested in this reform that in its execution no serious mistakes will be made and that the experiences of other nations and teachings of science be taken as the guide in the different stages of action. By the Editor-in-Chief.

YALE CHINESE STUDENTS' CLUB

Standing—S. P. Wo, '17; K. F. Mok, '16; C. T. Lei, '16; C. H. Wang, '16; T. F. Liu, '16 S. Sitting—D. Y. Lin, '14 F.S.; F. L. Chang, '15 F. S.; H. J. Fei, G. S. (Secretary); S. J. Chuan, '14 (Pres.); K. Y. Mok, '15 S. (Treasurer); I. H. Si, G. S.

Interview with Li Hung Chang and General Gordon

By Dr. James B. Angell

"In 1880, while passing through Tientsin on my way to Peking I called on the great Viceroy Li Hung Chang. He received me most courteously. He had many questions about Gen. Grant, for whom he had a great admiration. He called attention to the fact that they were of the same age and had both suppressed great rebellions. He was a man of imposing presence.

"The next day the Viceroy came to the gunboat on which I had arrived to return my call. He brought with him the noted English Gen. Charles Gordon, who had served with him in putting down the Tai-Ping rebellion. They had a serious disagreement with each other in that war. Gordon charged Li with executing prisoners whose lives he, Gordon, had promised to spare.

"But apparently the disagreement was now overlooked. Gordon said he had come to persuade the Chinese to avoid war with Russia, which was threatened on account of difficulties about the western boundary. He and Li were agreed as to the wise policy, because the Chinese were unprepared to meet the Russians. He was said to pass his mornings in Christian prayer in the Buddhist temple in which he was quartered. He urged me to join the authorities in avoiding war as Gen. Grant had done.

"He was a man of moderate stature and of gentle voice. He gave an amusing account of the method which he had recommended to the Chinese soldiers, in case they did engage in fighting. He said to them, 'You do not need to carry much baggage. Take your food in your pockets. Attack the enemy in the night, so that they cannot sleep. Then run away. Outrun your foe. Keep this up and tire them out.'

"When I reached Peking, I saw the soldiers practicing under the walls with bows and arrows to prepare for attacking the Russian soldiers. Li had some well armed and drilled soldiers at Tientsin, but I saw not one with a rifle at Peking. Fortunately they avoided war.

"The British authorities soon called Gordon home for fear of offending Russia. He was sent to the Soudan in command of the British troops. The Government under Gladstone failed to reinforce him, and he was slain."

A Trip to Manchuria

Professor C. H. Tuck, College of Agriculture, Cornell University

During Farmers' Week, February, 1913, at the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, the writer was approached by Mr. L. S. Palen, formerly connected with St. John's College, at Shanghai, and later with the Chinese Imperial Customs, to go to Manchuria during the summer of 1913, for the purpose of assisting in the location and early development of a large tract of virgin prairie soil lying near the juncture of the Amur and Sungari Rivers. The idea of assisting in an enterprise like this, where I might see at first-hand an effort which might have great significance in the development of Northern China, appealed to me very strongly. Not alone was I interested in first-hand information in the development of such an enterprise, but I wished to secure some idea of the attitude of the Minister of Agriculture toward the development of agriculture in China. Then, too, I was impressed with the opportunity to observe schools in Japan, as well as in China, for I might have this opportunity on my way over.

Sailing from San Francisco, I had my first glimpse of the East through observing the work of the Chinese sailors on the Pacific Mail S.S. "Persia," on which I sailed. The brief stop at Honolulu gave me just a suggestion of the delightful charm of the Hawaiian Islands and explained, in some small degree, the enthusiasm exhibited by so many travelers, for these islands.

Proceeding westward, I arrived at Yokohama, after sixteen days sailing. There I found myself suddenly in a land and among people totally different from anything that I had known. The few days that I spent in Japan, which included a trip to the famous "Nikko," were all too short, but business compelled me to hasten on. On my way north through Korea, I stopped for a time at Seoul, the capital of old Korea, and there observed something of the ways of these quiet people, who are receiving the direction of their education and business affairs from the Japanese. We hope that the great trust imposed in the Japanese will be executed to the real benefit of this struggling people, who have suffered so long.

Proceeding directly to Northern China, I visited, first, the College of Agriculture at Mukden. Here I found a Chinese Principal or Director, with a staff of five or six native teachers, and about one hundred and fifty young men as students. For some two or three years previous, the College had been under the direction of an American whose impression had been left in many ways. He had imported Ayrshire cattle, agricultural machinery of the West, and had laid out fields for cultivation such as might be found in the United States.

The teachers were most courteous to me and desired to secure whatever information I might be able to give them. I hope that the Chinese Government will not overlook the great possibilities for the development of this school and what it means for the development of Northern China.

In a few days I arrived at the ranch of eight thousand acres situated on the northern banks of the Sungari, about five hundred miles from Harbin.

The climate of this part of Manchuria is marked by two extreme features, heat in summer and cold in winter. Spring and autumn are very short, so that winter gives way to summer with a striking suddenness, which is reversed again in the autumn. The summer is somewhat warmer than that of the Northern United States. The winter is comparable with the northern part of our Canadian Northwest.

We found vegetation in good condition on our arrival—the forepart of July. The natural grass, some of which resembles our June grass, some of it our orchard grass, and still others our redtop, with here and there wild clover and vetch, quite covered the soil. In some instances the grass was knee-high and ranged in height from that to the shoulder.

From both sides of the river there extends a very wide, level valley, with mountains in the distance, from forty to seventy-five miles away.

The soil seems to be a river deposit, as the Sungari is much like our Mississippi, broad, shallow, ever changing its course. The first foot and a half to two feet show much organic matter mixed in with clay and sand, while below there extends a mixture of clay and sand, some places in strata, in other places mixed, while deep down there is much more sand. There are no stones. On this account and because of the almost absolute level and freedom from large trees, an excellent opportunity is afforded for the use of large machinery for cultivation. We put into operation two large steam tractors, one fifty-horsepower and the other eighty, drawing six and ten plows, respectively. On the whole, these machines worked well and proved conclusively their adaptability to these conditions.

Judging from the yield of wheat, corn and beans in some adjoining fields of isolated pioneers, there seems little doubt about the probable yield of this soil. I saw crops during the latter part of July, both in the field and in the garden, which equaled and, in some cases, excelled much that I might see in this part of the United States.

The necessary labor is comparatively easy to secure. Chinese mechanics were found who were fairly competent to manage the engines.

But the great difficulty lies in getting the products to market. Of course the Russian cities on the Amur afford something of a market, as does, also, Harbin. At present the only means of transportation is overland to the Russian cities by Chinese cart during winter, or, in summer, by boat to Harbin; or, even by boat during the summer down to the juncture of the Amur and thence up to the Russian cities. But with the opening of a direct steamship line from Vladivostock to San Francisco a great impetus will be given to trade in this part of the East. In any event, reports show that sales were ready and prices high. The Chinese are working their way down the Sungari River quite rapidly from year to year; Russian capital is beginning to look into the situation. On the whole, there is much that looks hopeful in the agricultural development of this great region. Especially is this true when one thinks of the great number of square miles of this fertile soil now undeveloped, but which would yield to cultivation so quickly, and that lies within a few days' journey of the severely congested districts of China. It would seem like a country of great promise for the natives. How far foreigners may go will depend very largely on the attitude of the Chinese Government. At present, on account of the lack of stability of title, foreigners should go slowly, unless they have the benefit of first-hand advice.

Origin and Migrations of the Hakkas

By George Campbell, of Kia-ying, China

The Hakkas are distinguished from other Chinese by their speech and some of their customs. Generally speaking, they inhabit the mountainous portions of the Provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kiangsi and Fuhkien. Physically, they do not differ noticeably from the Cantonese or the Hoklos. Their custom of daily bathing makes them more cleanly in person, however, than most Chinese. Foot-binding is unknown among them. The women are usually strong and erect, on account of the outdoor life they lead, made possible by their unbound feet. Excessive toil, begun too early, may account in part for their being undersized.

The mountain valleys, though less rich than the alluvial plains, seldom suffer from drought. Those who till them also have abundant pasturage for their cattle and goats. The wild boars may eat their sweet potatoes, the foxes catch their fowls, and the tigers get their calves and pigs occasionally, but if they can shoot a deer, now and then, or trap a tiger, things even up pretty well. Fuel costs them nothing but labor, and they find a ready sale for their charcoal and fagots whenever they take them to market. It is a small stream that will not float their rafts of bamboo and logs to the cities.

More fearless and self-reliant than the town-dwellers, they have all the love of liberty which characterizes mountaineers the world over. From the mountains of Hunan they followed the banner of Wang Chau into Fuhkien, drove the savages out of the hills and valleys of Ning-hwa and made their own homes there. Later, they fought the Mongols, as long as the Sung forces kept the field. They filled the ranks of Hungwu's armies, until the Mings were triumphant. They were among the last to surrender to the Manchus, and strove twice to throw off their yoke—first under the Taiping chief, and again in the recent revolution.

It is difficult to estimate the number of Hakkas. In Broomhall's recent work, entitled "The Chinese Empire," it is stated that fifteen millions of Chinese speak the Hakka dialect. It is comparatively easy to deliminate the region occupied by them in Kwangtung, but in Kiangsi the "t'u t'an," which we readily identify with the Hakka at first, becomes less intelligible than the Mandarin, as we go northward, so we are at a loss how to classify the people linguistically.

Current misconception about the Hakkas abundantly justifies an inquiry into the origin of these people. Many who speak with authority on Chinese subjects have made absurd mistakes about this numerous, intelligent and enterprising race. Boulger speaks of them as "a degraded race," whose members were held not to be eligible to compete in the literary examinations. Wells Williams says: "Parties of tramps, called hakka, or 'guests,' roam over Kwangtung province, squatting on vacant places along the shores, away from the villages, and forming small clannish communities; as soon as they increase, occupying more and more of the land, they begin to commit petty depredations upon the crops of the inhabitants and demand money for the privilege of burying upon the unoccupied land around them." If we go for information to the "Encyclopedia of Missions," we learn that "the Hakkas are a peculiar race or tribe, inhabiting the mountains near Canton and Swatow, who are of a lower social rank than the native Chinese. Their language is written with the Chinese characters."

The traditional antipathy of the Cantonese for the Hakkas has something to do with this widespread impression that the Hakkas are a mongrel race more civilized than the aboriginals, but hardly entitled to rank with the Chinese. These writers, who speak so slightingly of the Hakkas, probably got the information from Cantonese teachers and not from personal knowledge of the people in question. Where whole districts are peopled by Hakkas, as in the prefecture of Kia-ying, we find communities maintaining quite as high a level of education and culture as can be found in the province. It would not be easy to find an inland district where the people are as well-housed as they are in Mei-chau (Kia-ying). The manufacturers of Hing-ning enable it to support a denser population than other Hakka districts, but even in Mei-chau the average number of inhabitants to the square mile figures out at 333. The artisans of Hing-ning are as skillful as any in China. Being strictly an inland people they have not developed such great merchants as are found in Canton, Swatow or Amoy, but there is no reason to think that they lack business capacity. The railroad between Chau-chau-fu and Swatow was built by Hakka contractors, and is now owned and largely manned by Hakkas. The military genius of the race was not exhausted when it furnished the great leaders of the Tai-ping rebellion. The political aptitude of the Hakkas is unquestioned; they take to politics as naturally as do the Irish in America.

The Hakkas themselves take much interest in establishing their descent from purely Chinese ancestors. About six years ago an attempt was made by a Cantonese writer to put on them the stigma of mongrel descent. The attack really involved the Hoklos as much as the Hakkas, but did not appear to arouse the same resentment on the part of the former. The author of a school history of Kwangtung, one of a series of text-books authorized by the provincial authorities on education, affirmed that the Hakkas and Hoklos were not of Chinese stock, being quite distinct from the Cantonese, and generally believed, by those best informed, to be descended from the aboriginal tribes of Fuhkien. This attack was made more plausible by the characters used for Hoklo, viz.: the first syllable of Fuhkien, and that for Laos, thus conveying the meaning Laos from Fuhkien.

A circular was sent out by some Mei-chau scholars, containing an answer to the calumnious statement in the school history and also a call to all interested to attend a meeting in the Yamen to concert measures to secure its excision. The ground traversed in this answer is about the same as that taken by other Hakka champions of the pure Chinese origin of their race. A unique etymology is given, however, for the term "Hoklo" which is of interest. The progenitors of the Hoklos, it is stated, came from Kwangchaufu in Honan and settled in Changchow, Tshan-chu, Hing-hwa and other cities. They were called by the native Yau tribes "Ho-lau," meaning "People from Honan." Hakkas have corrupted this to "Hok-lau." This etymology makes the term an argument for Chinese origin instead of implying descent from the Laos. Scholars, it is further stated, who have investigated this matter superficially have given "Hok" as the Hoklo pronunciation of the first syllable of Fuhkien and explain the expression as meaning simply—"People from Fuhkien."

In the spring of 1906, on the ninth day of the Third Moon, the called meeting was held. Mr. Yong, editor of a Swatow daily, was chairman. After due discussion, a "Society for Investigating the Origin of the Hakka People" was formed. A printed prospectus was issued, providing for the co-operation of every surname in the roster of Mei-chau clans. Each of the thirty-six townships into which the county is divided was to have a special committee to secure material for the memorial to be prepared. The provincial authorities did not await the collection of these facts before taking action. The offending statement was cut out, the investigation lagged, and its results were not published as intended. The affair reveals the jealous pride of the Hakkas in their racial purity, and shows, incidentally, that the race consciousness is strongest in Mei-chau. Other Hakkas doubtless felt the slight, but indignation flamed highest in Mei-chau, and her people felt that the race looked to them for vindication from calumny.

In tracing the stream of Hakka immigration to its source, we tread a well-worn path. Lim T'ai-p'uk, of T'ai-pu, has written a book on the subject, which I have not seen, but his conclusions are embodied in the official history of Kia-ying by the late Wen Chung-ho, a Hanlin, and the foremost scholar of his generation in this part of the province. This work was completed in 1898. The late Hwang Kung-tu, minister-elect to Germany, and afterward to Japan, author of the "History of Japan," so popular in China, intended to write a book on this subject, and had collected much material for it at the time of his death. His son loaned me a copy of the family register of the Hwang family, containing in the preface his account of the migrations of the race. This preface is dated 1902. Yang Kiung-fan has written a book to show that the Hakka colloquial is the old speech of Honan. It was published in 1905. Nine out of ten of the Hakkas of Eastern Kwangtung will tell you that their ancestors came from the country of Ning-hwa and the township of Shak-piak in Ting-chau-fu, Fuhkien. It is easy to find out, in the case of each clan, the time when the first ancestor left Ning-hwa and made his home in Kwanktung, for the family register begins with his name. The movement began and ended in the fourteenth century. The Hakkas came to Mei-chau from five to six hundred years ago. Some clans came from other parts of Kwangtung, e. g., the Lu clan came from Chao-chau-fu, the Lim from Tai-pu, the Tshi from Poklo.

When we have traced the Hakkas to Ning-hwa our task is but just begun. Where did they live before they went to Ning-hwa? How did they happen to go? The family traditions and the record of such families as can trace their lineage beyond Ning-hwa indicate that they came originally from Honan, the cradle of the Chinese civilization. Each family has one or more "t'hong" names, handed down from time immemorial. In most cases these are of places in Honan; e. g., the T'ong or hall names of the Liong clan are An-ting and Si-ho; of the Yap and Chang clans Nan-yang; of the Lim, Yin-chon. Another argument for the Honan origin is drawn from the similarity of the marriage and burial customs. It is also stated that Hakkas who have visited Honan say that the language of Kwang-chau-fu is like that of Mei-chau, and that of Kwang-shan *hien* is practically identical with it.

There appear to have been two periods of migration, one early in the fourth century and one late in the ninth. The Emperor of the Tsin, dynasty, Hwai Ti, was captured by the Hun leader, Liu-yen, and compelled to wait on him in a menial capacity, until it suited his fancy to put him to death. Strange to say his successor, Ning Ti, was also captured by Liu-yen, and compelled to wait on him at the table, until he tired of seeing him around, and put him out of the way. These insults and humiliations seem to have broken the spirit of the people. When the founder of the Eastern Tsin made Nanking his capital, many left their homes and took their families across "the Great River." This was to them a very serious step, comparable to the crossing of the Atlantic by the Pilgrim Fathers. So, in the time of the Sungs, it is plain that they regarded the Great River as their principal barrier against the Mongols.

Some of these emigrants settled in Kiangsi. Others went to Chehkiang and on into Fuhkien. Those who went on to the seacoast and settled there were perhaps the progenitors of the Hoklos. The families who settled in Kiangsi probably drifted southward and their descendants may be those we call the Hakkas of Kiangsi. I have no data, however, for tracing their migrations. Kiangsi was then occupied by the Lau or Laos, a branch of the Shan people who "held the Chinese in check and were not dislodged from their seats before the tenth century, when they were driven into Hunan, Kwangsi and Kweichow."

At the close of the Tang dynasty the country was in the utmost disorder. Boulger says: "The picture drawn of China at this period is a very distressing one. The country desolate, the towns ruined, the capital reduced to ashes. Not a province that had not been visited by the horrors of a civil war, not a fortified place which had not undergone a siege, and which might be esteemed fortunate if it had escaped a sack. With confusion in the administration, and the absence of all public spirit, it was not surprising that each governor should strive to make himself independent and to fight for his own hand."

In such times as these it was that a butcher by the name of Wang Si, gathered together a band of five hundred brigands and made himself master of his native city. His force increasing, he took Kwangchau. A deputy of the *hien* magistrate, by the name of Wang Chau, now joined him with his two brothers, all natives of the place and men of capacity and reputation. Three years later a force was sent against Wang Si by the Government and he left Honan at the head of five thousand men, with whom he crossed the river. It is not recorded what route he took, but he reached Fuhkien and took in succession the cities of Ting-chau-fu and Changchow, though he was not able to hold them. On one of his expeditions he gave orders that no weak or infirm person should be taken along, as the way was dangerous and provisions scarce. In spite of this Wang Chau and his brothers took their mother along. Wang Si called him to account in these words: "All soldiers have rules, there are no soldiers without rules. You have disobeyed my command. If I do not punish you, discipline is broken." Wang Chau returned this answer: "All men have mothers, there are no men without mothers. How can a general require men to cast away their mothers?" Wang Si commanded that the mother should be beheaded. Wang Chau replied: "We brothers serve our mother as we serve our general. Having slain their mother, how can you use the sons? Please let us die first." The captains and soldiers interceded for the Wang brothers and the matter was dropped. Later on, at Wang Chau's instigation, Wang Si was ambushed and bound hand and foot, while Chau was made commander in his stead.

Having been away from home for eight or nine months the men wanted to return. Perhaps they intended to present Wang Si as a peace offering, sparing him for this purpose. Wang Chau must have had visions of something higher than loot, for he strictly enjoined on his soldiers, or made it a condition of his leading them back, that they should make no depredations on the people on the route home. There is a great difference between Wang Si, the butcher and brigand, who had outlawed himself, and Wang Chau, the ex-official, who intended to secure a throne for himself. However, he got no farther than Sha *hien* (in Yenping-fu) on his way home. There he was overtaken by a deputation from Tshan-chu, who begged him to save them from the avarice and oppression of the ruler of that prefecture. Chau led his men back to Tshan-chu, stormed it, and put the magistrate to death. The reports he heard of the power of the Governor of Foochow led him to send messengers offering allegiance to him. Thus he won the confidence and friendship of the Governor, who at once confirmed him in the position he had gained by the sword, and left him free to consolidate his power. By his courage and wisdom he restored confidence and brought the refugees back to their homes. He equalized the taxes, paid his soldiers, and made the people his willing subjects.

Eight years later, in the early summer of 893, the Governor died. When he felt his end approaching, he sent word to Wang Chau that he wished him to be his successor. However, someone else seized the power, proclaimed himself governor and sent a force against Wang Chau. As the result Foochow was besieged for a whole year, by the brothers of Wang Chau, without success. Wang Chau finally sent word to them to this effect: "When the soldiers are gone, I'll send more soldiers, when the captains are used up, I'll send more captains, when both soldiers and captains are gone, I'll come myself." With this the besiegers redoubled their exertions, the usurper was killed in attempting to escape, and Wang Chau entered the city and proclaimed himself governor.

His first care was to perform the funeral rites of the late governor. He comforted the bereaved family, and gave his daughter in marriage to the son. Ting-chau-fu and Kien-chau promptly owned his authority. The bands of robbers were broken up, and Wang Chau was master of the great province of Fuhkien, with the exception of a district in the limits of what is now Ning-hwa *hien*. There the remnants of the aboriginal tribes, known as the "Man," had their last stronghold called Vong-lien T'ung. It is simply recorded that he attacked this and broke it up, and then there was peace throughout Fuhkien. Kang-hi's dictionary speaks of the five clans of "White" and five clans of "Black" Man. They were perhaps identical with the Yau, who lingered on in Mei-chau much later than this. If so, they were of the Shan race, probably. It is a question of much interest whether he contented himself with scattering them, or sought to extirpate them. If the former, a military settlement or colony would be an effective way of securing the results of his conquest. In Mei-chau, at a later period than this, several such colonies were established to protect the people from the incursions of the savages. Fields were granted to them, on condition that they look up arms and repelled the savages whenever they made a raid.

Wang Chau was now confirmed in his office by Chau-tsung, next to the last emperor of the Tang dynasty. He devoted himself to the government of his kingdom, and sent commissioners to each prefecture and district encouraging the people to apply themselves to agriculture and sericulture, fixing the taxes, cultivating friendly relations with neighboring provinces and attending to the defence of the frontiers. For five years he ruled Fuhkien, bringing peace and prosperity where all had been disorder and misery. Seized with a mortal illness, he passed by his own son and named his brother Shim-chi as his successor. Previous to this, his brother had committed some grave fault for which Chau gave him a sound beating with a stick. He received this punishment without resentment and so showed himself worthy of further employment in high office.

Wang Shim-chi faithfully carried out the traditions of his brother's reign. He dressed shabbily and allowed his own house to get out of repair, but his punishments were lenient and his taxes were light. Public and private affairs alike prospered and peace prevailed within the borders of Fuhkien. When Chau-tsung was murdered by Chu-vun it is likely that Shim-chi took an independent course. At all events, it was not until 909, two years after Chu-vun founded the Heu Liang dynasty, that he gave his allegiance to the new emperor and was given the title of "King of Fuhkien."

In the early part of Wang Chau's reign there was undoubtedly frequent communication between his followers and their relatives in Honan. Doubtless his armies were largely recruited in this way. The sufferings of the people in Honan, during the closing years of the Tang dynasty would dispose them to emigrate to the new kingdom, dominated by those of like blood and speech with themselves.

It was not until four hundred years later that the Hakkas emigrated from Ning-hwa to Mei-chau. How is it that they retained to such an extent the language and customs of Honan, when their fellow emigrants soon blended with other elements to form the Fuhkienese of today?

We find that, at the time of Wang Chau's invasion, the district of Ninghwa was occupied by savages, in part at least. They may have taken the aggressive and harried the Chinese settlers within reach by their raids, for Wang Chau seemed to think it necessary for the peace and security of the country to break up their fortified stronghold and drive them away. It may be that the Chinese coveted the lands they occupied. Whether the settlement was primarily a military colony or not, the lands taken from the savages would be regarded as public property and at the entire disposal of Wang Chau. He would thus have it in his power to reward the fidelity of his followers by grants of land. These lands, in the nature of the case would be all in a body.

The progress of settlement in America shows what must have happened in Fuhkien. The early settlements among the savages of North America were simply transplanted European communities, as the names suggest: New York, New England, etc. The physical conditions modified them, but the savages failed to impart their customs, or even to change the language of the strangers settled among them. It is difficult to find any trace of Indian blood, language, customs, or institutions in the America of today. In Mexico, however, the Aztec civilization made a lasting impression on the invaders and the Mexico of today shows the result. The Honan emigrants who settled in Ning-hwa would reproduce the conditions of the homeland, with few modifications, and we should expect a new Honan, with the language, customs and culture of the most civilized portions of China. The savages they dispossessed would have no more effect on them than the Indians did on the European settlements of America. Those, however, who settled along the seacoast would be indistinguishable from those around them in a few generations, because, in their case, the civilization of the newcomers presented no such disparity when contrasted with that of the older settlers.

The historical parallel between the tide of immigration of all nations which pours into America yearly and is absorbed so as to leave hardly a trace to the succeeding generation, and the Honan emigrants, in the train of Wang Chau, who were distributed among the cities and denser settlements of Fuhkien, is suggestive. Contrast with this the handful of French colonists in Lower Canada who have become a great French community in the midst of an English land. The sturdy Honanese who settled on the lands of the Man savages were able to transmit to their descendants, with little impairment, the heritage of language, customs and institutions, which they had brought from their native province.

One authority, in stating that the Honan emigrants first settled in Ning-hwa in the last years of the Tang dynasty, says they afterwards spread all through Ting-chau prefecture and into Kwang-tung and over Kanchau prefecture in Kiangsi, occupying the mountain lands and having little to do with other people, thus preserving their Honan ways and language.

During the Sung dynasty we hear little or nothing of the Ning-hwa settlements. They were so far from the highways of travel that it is no wonder the Mongol armies either failed to find them, or did not think it worth while to do so. Tingchau was visited, but there was no blood-letting in Ning-hwa. We may assume that the population had nearly reached the limit of the capacity of the land to support them, so that an outlet for emigration was much needed.

Toward the end of the Southern Sung, a scholar from Ning-hwa by the name of Heu On-kwet, went up to the metropolitan examinations and won the degree of "tsin sz." He eventually went to Mei-chau and opened a school there. One of his pupils was T'sai Mung-kit, who secured his metropolitan degree at the age of twelve. This was the beginning of the literary renown of Mei-chau. On-kwet may not have been the first Hakka to reach Mei-chau, but, from his time on, the two places were known to each other. The townsmen of On-kwet would be welcome in the town of which he had now become a citizen; the restless spirits of Ning-hwa thought of Mei-chau as a place where they might make their fortunes.

An ancient book, speaking of Mei-chau in the Sung dynasty, says: "The country is extensive but the people are indolent and depend on tramps from Tingchau and Kanchau to till their soil, as few of the natives are willing to do farm work." (Substitute "women" for "tramps, etc.," and the characterization is not inapt today.) It is well to remember that, before the Southern Sun, the inhabitants of Mei-chau were few and the shifting inhabitants of Tingchau and Kanchau considerable. In the first recorded census of Mei-chau, taken not earlier than 976 A. D., 1,800 families were enumerated, of whom 1,210 were Natives and 367 Hakkas. The terms used might be rendered: "Host" and "Guest" respectively, or: "Landlord" and "Tenant," or: "Master" and "Tramp." One hundred years later we find the relative proportion changed, for the Hakkas number 6,548 families although the natives have increased to 5,824 families.

There is a tradition that the population of Mei-chau became so dense toward the end of the Southern Sung, that no less than eighty ferry-boats were in use at the city, where now a much less number are quite sufficient. It is probable that the boats were smaller then, for in the last twenty years the average size of the boats on the Mei River has increased noticeably.

The Mongol armies, in their resistless march southward, reached Mei-chau in 1276 A. D. At this time Mung-kit was the leading citizen of the place, and filled with patriotic ardor and hatred of the Mongols. When the magistrate made haste to surrender the city, Mung-kit's indignation knew no bounds. Though held a prisoner, he was kindly treated by the invaders, who sought to seduce him from his allegiance. He reviled them so bitterly that they finally put him to death. In less than a year the Sung patriot and statesman, Wen T'ien-siong, re-took Mei-chau. His first care was to perform the funeral rites of Mung-kit with every mark of honor. The men of Mei-chau flocked to the standard of Wen T'ien-siong and followed him into southern Kiangsi. Few of them ever saw their homes again.

It is recorded that a man by the name of Tsok raised a regiment of nearly a thousand men among the people of his own clan, and only one of them survived the wars. There were ten thousand men who left Mei-chau at one time to fight the Mongols. Such a draft on their male population must have left them crippled in their defense against the Mongols when they came to Mei-chau the second time—only a few months later. Mei-chau suffered terribly for its patriotic support of the Sungs. The country became a wilderness. A native writer of that period, in speaking of the deserted houses and fields, asks if the people have all turned into foxes and birds. The Yau savages were emboldened to come down from the recesses of the mountains and attack the remnant of the people. They were only driven back after a pitched battle near the city.

Once the country was thoroughly pacified and the new government functioning properly, immigrants began coming from Shak-piak in Ning-hwa and from Shang-hang *hien,* in Tingchau. The ancestors of the great clans of Hwang, Chang, Ch'in, Li, Liang, Ts'ia, Siau, Yeh and others came to Mei-chau before the close of the Mongol dynasty. They now count from 17 to 25 generations in Mei-chau, or an average of 20 generations, indicating a period of 600 years. They found the country so thinly settled that they practically built up a new Ning-hwa, as their forefathers had reproduced in Fuhkien the civilization of Honan. It is not likely that the immigration was very large, for we find, by a census taken near the close of the reign of Hung-wu the founder of the Ming dynasty, that there were in all Mei-chau only 1,686 families containing 6,989 persons. That shows a loss in families, of over 86 per cent in 300 years. It is recorded that Hung-wu recruited men in Tingchau to fight the Mongols and re-conquer Kwangtung. Modern Mei-chau dates from the establishment of the Mings, practically. At the close of Hung-wu's reign there were but 7,000 persons in Mei-chau. In 1848 a census showed 268,193 inhabitants in Mei-chau, though P'in-yen (and perhaps other countries), had been carved out of its territory in the meantime. This forty-fold increase was in spite of the loss of immense numbers who had gone from Mei-chau to other parts of Kwangtung, to Kiangsi and other places.

The Hakkas were loyal to the Mings and many went to Kwangsi, while that province held out for the last prince of the house. I believe that the thousands of Kwangsi soldiers recruited in that province for the support of the recent Revolution were almost all Hakkas, descendants of the Hakkas who went to Kwangsi some ten generations ago. Among these same

Kwangsi Hakkas it was that the Taiping King found his first fighting adherents.

Of late years the Hakkas have gone abroad in vast numbers. Next to the Cantonese they are the most widely scattered of any of the Chinese. In the Dutch East Indies, Borneo, the Straits' Settlements, the Malay Peninsula, Siam and Burma, the Hakkas are especially numerous. In some Hakka districts it would be easier to find a family where every male was abroad than to find one entirely unrepresented in foreign parts. Of the older migrations there are traces in Formosa, where there are said to be half a million Hakkas, and in Hainan, where there is also a large resident population of Hakkas.

It seems fairly plain that the Hakkas originated in Honan, probably in Kwangchau, and came to Kwangtung by way of Fuhkien. The earliest emigrants seem to have been absorbed by the people among whom they settled, with the possible exception of those who drifted southward through Kiangsi. This was also the case with the movement into Fuhkien in the time of Wang Chau, with the exception of the settlers in Ninghwa, and those who from there straggled over into Kiangsi.

Almost all the Hakka clans, perhaps all the larger ones, come by direct descent from Ning-hwa ancestors. The Hakkas of Kwangtung trace their lineage back to Ning-hwa, or through Mei-chau, to a remoter origin, as a rule. The few who claim a Kiangsi origin often trace back to a Fuhkien ancestor.

I believe these conclusions will not be seriously modified by more thorough investigation. The history of Ning-hwa would be of the greatest interest and value in this connection, as would be first-hand information as to the language now spoken in Kwang-chau. I have not taken up at all the line of argument on which the native scholars rely so much, viz: the resemblance between modern Hakka and the ancient Chinese, as recovered from the poems and rhymes of antiquity.

The Hakkas are certainly a very distinct and virile strain of the Chinese race. The circumstances of their origin and migrations go far to account for their pride of race and martial spirit. It is safe to predict that the Hakkas will play an increasingly important part in the progress and elevation of the Chinese people.

(Prepared by request to be read at a joint meeting of the English Presbyterian and American Baptist Missions held at Swatow in the Spring of 1912.)

"Name in Full": A Suggestion

By the Editor of "The East in the West"

What's in a name? Some say that everything depends upon it, and others that a lot hinges upon it. We will not attempt to arbitrate between the two, but we certainly agree that a name is never without its usefulness. Its degree of utility is a variable quantity and fluctuates with the purpose for which it is employed. For the present, however, we propose to confine our attention to its objective, as opposed to its subjective, usefulness.

We refer to the matter of writing our Chinese names in English. In order to discuss clearly let us adopt Chinese phraseology and separate the "name" from the "surname." As regards our fellow-students on both sides of the Atlantic, the general practice is to spell out the surname only and indicate the name by means of initials; those on the Continent, however, more often than not, spell out their full names also. We use the former because we say that "when in Rome do as the Romans." But in so acting we open the way for much confusion, not only to those among whom we dwell, but also to our own countrymen: for in adhering to the English methods we overlook the fundamental objects of its existence and forget that the cap does not exactly fit us.

The English is rich in words from which a man may select his surname, but limited in those from which he may choose his name or names; with our Chinese language, however, the converse holds true. When we see an initial of the former we can pretty well say what is the "Christian name" it stands for. Not so when we see an initial of the latter, for it is almost impossible to guess which Chinese character it represents. Take "G. Roper"—a creature of fiction, as are the others following. If we hazard the guess that the initial means either "Gabriel" or "George" or "Gerald" or "Gilbert" for the masculine, or "Gertrude" or "Grace" for the feminine, we cannot be very far wrong. When we come to decipher the initials of Chinese names, however, the task is simply stupendous. "F." may mean either "Fan" or "Fen," "Fei" or "Fou," "Fang" or "Feng," etc. Then add to this the idiosyncrasies of tones and dialects and the vision is truly appalling!

Not only do the English abbreviate their "Christian names" because the initials are well understood, but also because they want to save space in printing and time in pronouncing them.

Consequently to write "A. E. Carpenter" for "Andrew Edward Carpenter" or "Alexandra Elizabeth Carpenter" commends itself to our senses of convenience and reasonableness. But with our Chinese names there is no need to cultivate economy either in space or in time. Our characters are monosyllabic and so do not require any contraction in pronunciation. Even when spelled in full they never exceed six letters, and so the cumbersomeness of "Siu-ch'uen Hung" when spelled in full, as compared with "S. C. Hung" is not really so very great. Nor does it waste more time to say the former than to say the latter.

But after all what we have to bear in mind uppermost is, not so much our own convenience, but the objective usefulness of our names. The question primarily is: What will the world understand by, say, "S. C. Hung"? To the English people "S. C." conveys absolutely nothing, but to the Chinese it may mean any two characters from the storehouse of our bulky vocabulary. Moreover, as the English alphabet is restricted to only 26 letters, it is insufficient to transliterate correctly all our Chinese characters, with the consequence that there is a "mess up" whenever two or three persons have the same surname and the same initials for their names, although the names when spelled in full may be quite different from each other. Here indeed is an example of the embarrassment of riches!

Much, however, of this vagueness, ambiguity and perplexity can be removed, and that without any ado, if we would only try. That is, to spell out our names and surnames all in full. Whereas "S. H. Lin" and "S. H. Lin" may be very awkward, "Shao-hsien Lin" and "San-hsiang Lin" will assuredly not be. Perhaps the carping critic may agree that "Tso-ch'uen (literally "make complete") Chung" and "Tso-chuen (literally "left volume") Chung" will nevertheless spread dismay and turmoil. We reply: Quite right, but this is not our fault or the fault of anybody else; it is the fault of both the Chinese and the English languages—the former for having more characters and intonations than the latter can adequately express. We have done the best we could under the circumstances, and we have even striven to be scrupulously accurate by adding the apostrophe mark in its proper place. This insurmountable difficulty does not take away the value of spelling out the names in full; in fact, it makes the necessity greater for us to reform our present practice so as to mitigate the confusion and embarrassment. Having done our share we can only wait for the time when the two languages would come to an *entente cordiale* and so make our spelling and transliteration more perfect and satisfactory. Therefore we suggest that we should always abide by the examination-paper rule and spell our names as well as our surnames in full.

There remains the question of the position of the surname. In our Chinese way we put it at the top or front; here they put it at the bottom or last. We have done the same, because when we abbreviate our names and use initials, obviously the surname should be written at the end. But when it comes to spelling out the whole badge of identity, it would be a matter of taste whether one prefers to stick to his surname at the beginning or at the end. The practice at home is certainly according to the orthodox Chinese way, and personally we endorse this product of conservatism. In whichever position the surname is placed, it is desirable that a hyphen should be inserted between the two characters composing the name; for without the hyphen, very often the wrong character is taken in this country to be the surname. Thus we have often heard people refer to President Yuan Shih-k'ai as "Mr. Kai," because English editors print it as either "Yuan Shi Kai" or "Yuan-Shih-Kai."

We are all agreed that the Chinese language should be simplified, that there should be no more local dialects, that the whole country should be united and that the best way to bring it about is to make the Mandarin dialect the universal spoken language. This is why in all schools the boys and girls are being taught Kuan Hua. It behooves us here also to conform to that change and spell out names in the Mandarin dialect. We know there would be numerous obstacles in the way of those who hail from non-Mandarin speaking provinces, especially the awkwardness of the alteration and the trouble of changing existing names on the college registers. We admit that the proposed measure will in some instances result in drastic transformations, although in others the contrast will not be as boldfaced. Thus on the one hand "Zung Zau-doong" in Shanghai dialect would become "Cheng Shoa-t'ung" in Mandarin dialect; "Than Thian-thiong" in Fukien, "Ch'en T'ien-ch'ung" in Mandarin; "Chan King-wah" in Cantonese, "Ch'en Ching-hua" in Mandarin. But on the other hand, "Woo Wei-tuk" in Shanghai would merely become "Wu Wei-teh" in Mandarin; "Song Ong-siang" in Fuhkien, "Sung Wang-hsiang" in Mandarin, and "Hung Ming"—the hero of the famous novel, "The Three Kingdoms"—in Cantonese, "K'ung Ming" in Mandarin. With respect to the difficulty of changing existing names on college registers, it looks to be a serious impediment, but as a matter of fact the problem is quite easily solved. The college authorities will only require the applicant to make out a good case why his present name should be altered, and this requirement he can satisfy by producing a certificate obtained from either a Justice of the Peace or a Commissioner of Oaths on payment of a few shillings. Or else the Chinese Legation itself can legally issue, gratis, such a certificate, provided he makes out a bona fide application and states his reasons. We therefore appeal to one and all to give this suggestion their careful and patriotic consideration, for with reference to the last topic above mentioned, sooner or later we will have to fall into line with the majority, whether or not we intend to enter official life. Why not do it now? What we want is uniformity, and not diversity. If the names are to be spelled in Mandarin, Wade's system of Romanization is the one most commonly used. It is followed here and is the one which we would recommend to all concerned. Will our readers express their opinions on the subject? If so, we will be pleased to give them our close attention. We hope to make known the result of the plebiscite in our next publication.—*The East in the West.*

China's Industrial Problems Must Be Solved Through Inventions of Her Own

John Wong, University of Wisconsin

"Necessity," says an old proverb, "is the mother of invention." If there is but one third of truth in it, then China has loudly called for inventions; for she is in urgent need of solutions in all her national problems, socially, educationally and especially industrially. But mere necessity in the sense of poverty and distress does not help to produce great inventions. As long as every individual is obliged and persists to seek only for his own immediate subsistence, there can be very little hope of higher pursuits of national welfare. In other words, material prosperity is an essential factor to the bringing forth of human progress. Thus, Germany, through the Hanseatic League has gained an ascendancy in the trade, and, in turn, she is leading the world in the development of modern civilization. America furnishes another notable example. Her material development is doubtless one of the factors that has helped to make her what she is today.

But what can we say about China? Indeed, she had her days of prosperity, but it was a long time ago. Whatever material developments she might have achieved, they were too insignificant to save her from the long-felt need and poverty. True, she was the inventor of printing and sewing, the discoverer of magnetism and medicine, manufacturer of gunpowder, porcelain, glass, silk and many other modern articles, users of gold and silver from time immemorial, yet the long slumber had set her so far back that one almost wishes that she would never wake up from her sweet dreams to find herself so hopelessly benighted, dragging on at the rear!

Such being the situation, it becomes our duty at once to double up our energy, to open our eyes and to see what is the best thing to be done. In order to cope with the difficult situation, we must not be deluded with air bubbles, but rather concentrate our mind on learning and judging what the world can teach us. It is for this reason that we come to study in this and other countries, and it is with this feeling that the following stories are retold for the inspiration we need.

To begin with, we must have a fair idea of what we mean by inventions; for should we take it to mean that whatever is produced through necessity is an invention, then eating, sleeping and perhaps stealing and robbing would all be called inventions or discoveries. But this is not the case.

In the first place, an invention is different from a discovery. A man walks along the hillside, intending to climb over the height, and on the way he finds a piece of gold in the rocks. He is said to have made a discovery, not an invention. On the other hand, when one sets out for a definite purpose of building up a system or machine, inductively counting each step as he goes with reason, he is then doing some inventive work. Thus all mechanical improvements may safely be said to be inventions, not discoveries. In short, one might be striving for a lifetime without making a single discovery, but he is bound to invent something if he has the right principle and the strong will power.

The creation of the sewing machine may well be said to have taken place from the following conversation: "What are you bothering with those knittings for?" asked an old but ingenious carpenter once of a capitalist. "Why don't you make a sewing machine?" "I wish I could," said the capitalist, "but it can't be done." "Oh, yes, it can; I can make a sewing machine myself." "Well," said the other, "you do it and I will insure you an independent fortune."

There the conversation dropped. The boastful remarks of the master and the unwarranted promise of the capitalist were soon forgotten, but the idea took root in one of the young apprentices, Mr. E. Howe, who was thus dedicated to become the inventor of the sewing machine. He had many difficulties to overcome; the mere device of the machine was not the worst. After the invention was made, he was so coldly received by his people that he had to wait for a long time and suffered untold hardships in order to gain the confidence of his people. It was said that he was obliged to sit by his machine for days and nights just to amuse the tailors, who were very jealous of him. But today there are hundreds of such patents at Washington and throughout the world markets; tailors are bending their heads at these, as if to bow to the once despised but now the recognized world benefactor.

Nature seems to favor coincidences, for the invention of an electric telegraph by F. B. Morse was quite a counterpart of the sewing machine. After the accomplishing of a carefully laid out apparatus, Morse went in person to Washington and explained his scheme to the people there just as Howe did to the tailors. He stayed through the sessions of Congress, arguing and persuading, but without any result. He left the capitol at the last meeting of the Congress, wearied and discouraged, and went to bed sadly. But his fate was not so bad as it seemed then; for just imagine the rapture with which he must have been overwhelmed when he heard, on the following morning, that Congress, late in the night, had voted him $30,000 for the construction of his long dreamed of electric telegraph!

The story of Thomas A. Edison was even more fascinating. He was a product of a very humble family, and naturally had very little education, most of which being accomplished in a corner of a baggage car, for young Edison was engaged as a train-boy; so the corner served him as library, laboratory and business headquarters.

He was careless of dress, but was exceedingly painstaking in his work. Once he was observed working in his laboratory wearing a blouse as chemists usually do; his clothes were well stained with chemicals, his hands were full of oil, so was his hair, for he had the habit of wiping his fingers upon his head. "I shall succeed," said he, "but it may take me a long time. I have to make the dynamos, the lamps, the conductors, and attend to a thousand details that the world never heard of. My greatest luxury would be a laboratory more perfect than any we have in this country. I want a splendid collection of material, every chemical, every metal, every substance; in fact, I hardly know what will be excluded. I want all these right at hand, within a few feet of my own house. Give me these advantages; I shall gladly devote 15 hours a day to solid work. I want none of the rich man's usual toys, no matter how nice they may be. I want no horse, no yachts; have no time for them. I want a perfect workshop."

So his ambition was gratified in the famous "Orange laboratory," which stands today a perfect wonder to the scientific world.

(To be continued.)

The Autumn Dirge

Translated by 'Richard Plunkett"

I. Oa Yang-hsiu, while studying at midnight, hear a sound coming from the southwest. Listening attentively to it with stillness, what a strange sound it is! At the beginning it patters and whistles; then it rushes and roars. Like the terrific mountain-billows at night and like the sudden arrival of violent storms striking against any metallic object, a ringing shrill is produced. Also is it like the hurried advance of an army, gag in mouth, upon its enemy, with no voice of command but the noise of the tramping hoofs. I inquire of my page about this strange sound and direct him to go and investigate its whereabouts. Upon his return I am informed that bright stars are shining high and the milky way is spreading luminously across the sky; no voice is heard from anywhere but in the woods. Alas, how depressing it is! This is the sound of Autumn coming on. For what does it come?

Autumn has its own phenomena. It presents a cheerless countenance to everything, with the mist concentrated and the cloud invisible. It appears to be clear and bright with the altitude of the sky elevated and the sun shining brilliantly. It has a severe, chill blast which pierces the flesh and bone. It manifests a desolate spirit making the mountains and streams destitute. Hence its sound; so full of misery and tragedy, and roaring as though in rage. Before the approach of Autumn the exuberant vegetation of felty green was competing for its seasonal splendor, and the beautiful trees with their luxuriant foliage were making themselves so lovable. But upon the arrival of Autumn, the color of the vegetation changes and fades; the trees wither and the leaves fall.

All this decay and ruin are due to the remnant influence of the "I Chi" (one of the dual powers). For Autumn is the administrator of punishments. According to the astrological order it represents the metal. All these constitute what is known as the fundamental principle of the Universe which is essentially destructive. In the course of nature all creatures grow in the Spring and mature in the Autumn. Thus in the record of music the "Shang" note stands for the sound of the West, while "I" is the musical accord of the seventh moon. "Shang" means to wound: everything of creation when of age must decline. "I" means to slaughter: everything of creation when over-exuberant must perish.

Ah! The plants and trees are not sentients; they have specified time to fade and wither. But man is sentient, and is the most intelligent of all creatures. A hundred worries to excite his heart and ten thousand activities to the body; whatever touches his emotion will also shatter his spirit. How much worse then, when he entertains what is beyond his ability and worries of what is beyond his wisdom! No wonder that which once looked as daubed with rouge has now become pale, and that which once shone as a kind of ebony has now become gray! What good then is it to participate in the struggles for glory with the plants and trees, with a nature which is neither that of the metal nor that of the stone? Who is the instigator of this destructive act? And why should we be hateful towards the sound of Autumn?

My page gives me no reply; he is bowing his head and enjoying his care-free sleep. Only the humming of the insects in the four walls is heard as though to intensify my regretful sigh.

"East is East and West is West"

The big ocean liner swung lazily in the Woosung harbor, her thousand lights blinking and glowing, her decks alive with people, and black smoke pouring out of her funnel, all in readiness for the long trans-Pacific trip. Woosung laid on the starboard, her hotel ablaze with light, and faint snatches of music floated through her open window across the water. The great lighthouse flashed intermittently her good-bye message. On board officers strutted back and forth, stewards ran in and out loaded with handbags, steamer rugs, chairs, and other necessary paraphernalia of an ocean voyage, and friends were clinging to friends at the last moment before a long separation. A group stood near one of the boats on the boat-deck. A young man, dressed in European clothes of good material and workmanship which yet became him awkwardly as if the wearer was still unused to that mode, was consoling a slender, dark-eyed, black-haired girl who clung to him and pleaded with him in earnest tone. Her upturned face was beautiful, not in the striking beauty of the American girl, but in that serene and saintly loveliness so characteristic of the girls of the East. She had more of the charm and daintiness of the lily-of-the-valley than the magnificence and brilliance of the rose. Only a month were Miss Mei and San engaged; now he was being torn from her. Disregarding the training of centuries and oblivious of her surroundings, this little Oriental girl, in the deep anguish of separation, remembered only her love and in passionate, scarcely audible words, gave it expression. "Come back to me" she kept repeating. "Never forget me one moment, as no moment shall you be out of my mind." Then the last warning whistle set everyone in motion. The girl, blinded by tears, stumbled down the gangway to the waiting tender. With a farewell shriek the launch drew off and disappeared in the gloom. The young man turned towards the low lying shore with its rice fields, bamboo groves and huts, and watched the lights as, one by one, they went out of sight; then burying his face in his hands, he gave way to tears.

In time he settled in one of the New England colleges. He found American college life fresh and vigorous, and he liked it. He studied hard, but likewise he joined the frolic and gayety of the undergraduate life. He wore clothes of the best fashion, smoked, and used slang, and developed a keen interest in athletics; in short, he was fast becoming Americanized. His ideas of life were changing too. Some of the old teachings which he had formerly regarded as infallible now appeared to him not only questionable but ridiculous. He began to lay more value on personal attraction and less on intellectual parts. He regarded riches as the highest prize of life and forgot his first resolution to dedicate his life to unselfish service. In studying American home life he was brought face to face to a great revelation. For the first time he saw how far the principle of partnership is carried into the home. He was struck with the beauty of the companionship between father and son, brother and sister, and husband and wife. Other features of American life made their impressions on his alert senses, and he treasured them up to compare with his old ideas and beliefs, and from the union of the old and new he evolved fresh values of life. Four years passed swiftly; at the end of that time came commencement and his graduation. The following summer he spent traveling from resort to resort, from watering places of Florida to the camps of the Adirondacks, sightseeing and resting after his four years of fairly strenuous work. At a camp by Lake Champlain he unexpectedly encountered a girl from his own country, dressed daintily in white, sunshade in hand, strolling by herself. He strode up to speak to her and said, "Pardon my boldness, but I can't resist the pleasure of speaking to a girl from home again. Aren't you from China?" "Yes," she said, "from Shanghai, and Mrs. Van Allen, my chaperon, and I will be glad to see you in our cottage over there." Then she pointed to a bungalow nestled among the pines, to which they strolled. Miss Ying Hsia was of a new type, ambitious and progressive, and she cherished pretty ideas of self-abnegating service. She had enjoyed four years of broadening and culture at Wellesley College and, amidst those beautiful surroundings and happy influences, had grown into perfect womanhood. These two young people thus thrown together soon became friends and went about much in each other's company to picnics, dances and canoe excursions. Days occupied with boating trips, tennis and games slipped by unnoticed. Evenings he spent at her cottage reveling in her music and adoring her every look and motion. They talked over their college days, compared judgments and observations, and laughed over old blunders and pranks. Each was well suited to the other, compatible in nature, in intellect and in aims. Day by day the companionship grew into something more intimate, and months slipped by; and the date set for his sailing found him still in New York, and the steamer sailed without him. The thought of the girl at home came less frequently to his mind, and when it did come, she always suffered the most unfavorable comparison. She was always represented in his hazy recollection of her as lacking in beauty, in intelligence and those companionship qualities which the other possessed so abundantly. How could he be happy with a person who was totally lacking in personal charm, who entertained no high ideals of life, and who was so much his intellectual inferior? How could he be contented with a housewife? He must have a companion, a mate,—and so he argued and excused his open rebellion. He finally forgot her and married the university-trained girl.

Pin Mei's love for him, on the other hand, increased with his absence, and the long separation taught her patience and resignation, and gave her faith and hope. All her days she filled with kindly deeds and neighborly offices, in which she lavished her sympathy and care on old women and children, none of whom were too poor or too humble to be passed by, till all the village loved her. The news of San's marriage was successfully kept from her for two months; then she found out the truth. The desertion hurt too deeply for tears, so the people thought she bore the affliction unusually well. The same evening she crept softly into the room where her aged mother was sleeping, and after weeping and praying over her, stole softly from the house. She plodded many wearied miles, till dawn found her before the gates of a nunnery. The massive doors opened at her knocks and closed behind her, enfolding her in a silence, deathless and eternal, unbroken save by the murmur of low-droning prayers and the tinkles of temple bells.

Woon Yung Chun.

Wit and Humor

THE BIG BUG—A.—"Who is the greatest philosopher and psychologist in America today?"

B.—"I should count Prof. Munsterberg as one of the big bugs."

A.—"I see; that is why he is caller 'Monstor-bug,' I suppose."

AN ENCOURAGING THOUGHT—A.—"Say, yesterday I lent Y. T. Wang $10.00. When do you suppose he will pay it back to me?"

B.—"What is he, anyway?"

A.—"They tell me he is a good geological student."

B.—"The geologist thinks nothing of a thousand years, you know."

WHY JOHN WONG ORDERED HIS FIRST PAIR OF GLASSES—Mr. John Wong is a mighty jolly fellow as everybody knows. Why he ordered his first pair of glasses is rather amusing. While in Peking he was once asked to a banquet, and for one thing or another he was rather late in coming. When he came in the guests had all been seated, and looked upon him rather reproachfully. John being somewhat embarrassed, turned round to find a place to hang up his coat. All the hooks were taken. On one side of the wall John discovered a black spot, and thinking this must be a nail, he began to lift his coat to it. It was nothing but a fly. This caused an uproar. Turning around he saw another black spot just like the first one. To avenge himself he gave this spot a hard blow. It turned out to be a real nail in the wall this time. He bought a pair of glasses after the banquet that very day.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST—A returned student was asked how the Western women dressed differently from those of the East. He answered: "In the East the women's dress is loose and covers nearly the whole body; in the West their dress is tight and nearly discovers the whole body."

A SAMPLE OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE RECITATION—A St. John's College student recently told me this story. The scene is a geometry class room.

Teacher—"Are there any questions regarding today's recitation?"

First Student—"I do not understand what 'concave' means."

Second Student—"What does the book mean by a re-entrance angle?"

Teacher—"I will show you." He got up from his seat, went out of the room and re-entered the room. "What did I do?" he asked the class.

First Student—"You concaved."

THE OUTRAGEOUS SIDEWALK—The other day, walking along with one of our compatriots where the sidewalk was rather slippery, he fell down. Unluckily, before he got his equilibrium, he slipped again and bit the snow a second time. Being thus humiliated, he immediately remarked to me: "Had I known that I was going to fall again, I would not have gotten up in the first place."

TAINTED MONEY—A socialist met a railroad magnate and asked him rather abruptly: "My friend, do you understand what tainted money means?" "Yes," answered the latter, "'taint yours."

PEKIN—"Hear you and your wife are going to take a trip around the world. What will you see when you come to Pekin?" asked a Chinese student of his Prof.

"We shall Peek-in everywhere there, I suppose.

A LAPLANDER—A Chinese got into a street car which was fully loaded. While hanging to the holder a lady pulled his coat from the back and asked:

"Are you a Japanese or a Chinese?"

"What do you think I am?"

At this time the car gave a great jolt and the Chinese boy landed in her lap.

"I think you a Laplander."

Book Review

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN CHINA. Clark University Addresses, November, 1912, edited by George H. Blakeslee, Professor of History, Clark University, New York; G. E. Stechert and Co. 1913, Pp. 413.

This interesting volume consists of an introductory article by Dr. Blakeslee, the editor, and a series of twenty-two addresses on Chinese affairs, delivered November 13-16, 1912, at Clark University. As it is pointed out in the Introduction, these addresses have already appeared in the different numbers of the *Journal of Race Development,* and are now published in a single volume in response to numerous requests. To those who are interested in Chinese affairs these addresses must present some very interesting and thought-stimulating subject matter.

To the reviewer it seems that some of the opinions herein expressed rather reflect the sentiments of the time and are subject to the criticism of misplaced emphasis and lack of breadth of view. On the other hand, such articles as Dr. Eliot's on "The Means of Unifying China," Mr. Thompson's on "The Genesis of the Republican Revolution in China from a South China Standpoint," Willard Straight's on "China's Loan Negotiations," and the interesting biographical sketch of Sir Robert Hart by Mr. Drew, are adequate treatments of those important topics and can compare favorably with the well-known articles in another volume published by the same University, the Clark University Lectures on Far Eastern Affairs, 1910. On the whole, this volume is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of recent events in China.

By the Editor-in-Chief.

Local Intelligence

Chicago Club The Chinese Students' Club of the University of Chicago held an informal dinner on March 6, at 6 p. m., at Hutchinson Commons, in honor of President and Mrs. H. P. Judson, who will leave for China from New York on March 21. As Chairman of the special commission, Dr. Judson will investigate the medical situation in China.

Mr. John Y. Lee acted as the toastmaster. Prof. and Mrs. C. R. Henderson and Mrs. T. C. Chamberlin were also present at the dinner. T. Z. Zee, a student in the Department of Sociology, delivered a speech in behalf of the Chinese students, wishing the president a happy journey to and sojourn in China.

In response, Dr. Judson said his mission was to study preventive medicine and public health in China. "The Chinese must themselves carry the torch of medical science. It is impossible to forecast what the results will be or to say what fruitful things can be done there. We want the best for China. We do not want one inch of Chinese territory. Regarding the extension of trade, the United States trades with every nation. A fair bargain benefits both parties." He concluded by thanking the Chinese students for the reception.

T. Z. Zee expects to get his M. A. in sociology at the end of this winter quarter.

We look forward with great pleasure to welcome two graduates from the University of Illinois, Messrs. Lee and Dun, who will do some graduate work here next quarter.

News has just reached us that the proposed National Conference of the Chinese students will be held this summer in the University buildings and that President Judson has delegated Professor Henderson to welcome the Chinese students from all over the country. Every one of us wishes to extend to the incoming Chinese delegates a most sincere and hearty hand shake.

Z. V. Lee.

Cornell Club The Chinese students at Cornell University gave their annual entertainment, known as the "Chinese Night," at the Cosmopolitan Club here on Saturday evening, March 7. It was the third of the "national nights" series given by the local Cosmopolitan Club, and was one of the occasional "ladies' nights."

Suh Hu, '14, president of the Cosmopolitan Club, gave the main address of the programme in a talk on "Chinese Women." He skillfully gave a brief history as well as an outline of the present situation and the future prospect of the life of the women in China. Miss Ella Sze, of Wells College, and an associate member of the Cornell Chinese Students' Club, rendered two musical selections on the piano. B. H. Cheu, '14, and S. I. Sz-to, '15, appeared in a humorous dialogue entitled "Get Wise." It was a skit in which Cheu and Sz-to, the former as a Cornell senior and the latter as a freshman, indicated the troubles of a Chinese freshman upon his arrival in Ithaca. The last item on the programme was a solo by H. H. E. Wong, '17. Wogn sang a Chinese song, accompanied by W. Y. Chiu on a Chinese fiddle; they were welcomed with an encore. Distinctive Chinese refreshments were then served.

N. Shen, '14, was the presiding officer of the evening. Besides introducing the speakers on the programme, he gave a short address explaining the aim of the committee and dealing with Chinese affairs in America. After welcoming the guests, he said that to the United States, more than to any other country, China owes a great debt of friendship.

There were approximately 450 guests attending the entertainment, including professors, instructors and students of the University, and a large number of townspeople. The audience seemed to enjoy the evening quite fully; and on the whole, the occasion was quite a success.

The officers of the Club for the second semester are: N. Shen, President; M. K. Tsen, Vice-President; S. T. Sz-to, Secretary; S. Z. Yang, Treasurer.

S. I. Sz-to.

Harvard Club The death of Mr. C. H. Liu, a former member of the Club, whose personality was greatly admired by us, has caused distress to the hearts of the Chinese students at Harvard. In order to show our old friendship towards him and to express our deep sorrow for his death, a letter of condolence has been sent by the Club to his family in Tientsin.

The Club held a regular meeting on February 27. The speakers were Hyne Sun and R. T. Wee. The former talked about "Curia Regis" and the latter about modern psychology.

Another regular meeting of the Club was held on March 7.

T. C. Hsi, the exchange speaker from M. I. T. Club, gave us a talk on the occurrence of gold in nature. S. K. Hu gave an outline of Kantian philosophy.

Solvisto K. Hu.

Illinois News The new officers of this semester are: G. Y. Fong, President; Y. Young, Vice-President; T. L. Chang, Chinese-Secretary; C. C. Kan, English-Secretary; and Y. T. Cheng, Treasurer.

We take great pleasure to welcome into our Club Miss Ma-Li Lee, Mr. C. L. Bau, Mr. C. T. Shen, and Mr. K. K. Wang.

On February 14, Miss Boggs gave us a reception at her home in honor of Mr. Bowen, President of Nanking Christian University, Nanking, China. He has spent a great many years in China and is well acquainted with Chinese affairs. He brought to us a valuable message. Following are a few points which were especially emphasized in his interesting talk:

(1) The adoption of a state religion in China is more of a patriotic and ethical movement rather than religion. It is thought that the Chinese young people are emphasizing too much the value of Western knowledge and are gradually losing their old ethical culture. Therefore, Confucianism, though not a religion in its nature, is sufficient as a foundation for building moral character in young men.

(2) In order to prevent giving Japan and Russia in the North an advantage in case of war, Peking is the only suitable place for the capital. It would be a great mistake to move the capital to Nanking.

(3) China needs a strong centralized government rather than a representative one. Yuan is the only man for the Presidency of China. His high-handed policies, although in some respects contradictory to the Republican principles, are pursued for the general welfare of the people and not for himself, as is the case with some of the radical reformers.

Mr. Bowen then concluded his talk by a brief description of the organization and management of the Nanking University.

This address shows that Mr. Bowen has a clear conception of the situation in China, and his opinions, I believe, are generally accepted by the educated classes in China.

C. C. Kan.

Iowa Club The number of the Chinese students in the State University of Iowa has been doubled this year. Not long after the school commenced, we had our first meeting and organized the "Iowa Chinese Students' Club" as a nucleus for the interest of the students attending this institution. Though we have only a small number of students here, yet we have made ourselves felt in the university circles and among the people of the city. Several of our members have addressed both social and religious meetings at different times.

The officers of the club are as follows: President, Payrone R. Tang; Vice-President, K. T. Wong; Secretary-Treasurer, D. U. Huong.

P. R. Tang.

Michigan Club At the regular meeting, held on March 7, we were privileged in having Dr. H. E. King of Peking University address us. Dr. King's informal talk with us was very instructive. Mr. Stringer of Detroit, a professional magician, was with us that evening. Before the regular business took place we had the pleasure of witnessing a display of magic from the said magician. We are very glad in receiving two new Chinese students, who recently came to Ann Arbor. For the second semester we have here fifty-nine Chinese students. The Cosmopolitan Chapter of the University of Michigan has received from different principal cities in the State a general invitation for the foreign students to visit their places of interest during the spring vacation. It is expected that such a trip will be of advantage not only to our own students, but to all foreign students in the University.

P. K. Chan.

M. I. T. Club A joint meeting between the M. I. T. and Harvard Chinese Students' Clubs was held at Technology Union, 42 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass., on March 14, 1914. The English debate formerly arranged between the two clubs took place. The M. I. T. team supported the negative side of the subject: "Resolved, That the Provincial System of Government Should Be Preserved." The debaters of this club were Messrs. H. K. Chow, T. C. Hsi, and P. H. Hsu; of the Harvard Club, Messrs. F. Chang, K. S. Ma, and S. J. Shu. The judges were Messrs. M. C. Hou of M. I. T., Y. C. Mei of Worcester Tech., and C. C. Yen of Harvard. The affirmative side won the debate, and Mr. F. Chang the title of "the best debater." A large attendance was represented by both clubs.

S. D. Li.

Pittsburgh Club At our regular meeting, held last month, M. Y. Chung gave a talk on "The Steel Industry." S. H. Kim spoke on the topic, "The History of Korea." Both were very interesting.

M. H. Li, graduate of Wisconsin University, is with us. He expects to stay for several months to visit the different manufacturing concerns in Pittsburgh.

For the benefit of our fellow students in other localities, some information in regard to the industrial plants in Pittsburgh will, perhaps, not be out of place. The mills and factories of the Pittsburgh district makes it a manufacturing center which attracts visitors from all over the world. There are two hundred and seventy-seven various industries, comprising two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine different factories. Visits to the various industries and engineering works of the Pittsburgh district will enable the young engineer to see at first hand manufacturing operations, industrial processes and engineering undertakings such as could scarcely be found elsewhere even at the expenditure of much time and money.

The following are some of the largest industrial plants, which students passing through Pittsburgh will find it advantageous to visit. A small amount of car fare is the only expense involved from Pittsburgh.

National Tube Co., National Works, McKeesport, Pa.
American Sheet and Tin Plate Co., McKeesport, Pa.
Carnegie Steel Co., Homestead Works, Homestead, Pa.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pressed Steel Car Co., McKees Rocks, Pa.
American Steel and Wire Co., Rankin, Pa.
Westinghouse Air Brake Co., Wilmerding, Pa.
Pittsburgh & Ohio Coal Co., Edna Mine No. 2, Irwin, Pa.
Mesta Machine Co., West Homestead, Pa.
Westinghouse Machine Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.
American Locomotive Works, corner Beaver and Stanton Sts., Northside, Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. J. Heinz Co., Northside, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh Filtration Plant, Aspinwall, Pa.
Universal Portland Cement Co., Universal, Pa.
United States Glass Co., Glassport, Pa.
Brunot Island Power Plant, Brunot Island, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Y. C. Lo.

Syracuse Club The "Chinese Night" at the Cosmopolitan Club was a great success. The house was filled with guests, among whom were many members of the faculty. The decorations consisted of lanterns, hanging ferns, chrysanthemums and embroidery, all tastefully and harmoniously arranged. The following was the program provided:

1. National Song.
2. Address: "Within Four Seas All Are Brethren"
   John F. Tang
3. Chinese Music—Operatic Selections.
4. Vocal Solo—Woon Young Chun.
5. Illustrated Talk on China.
6. Presentation of National Flag—Chi-hien Sun.

The surprise of the evening was the presentation of a beautiful silk flag, over six feet long. Mr. Sun brought the feeling of brotherliness, which pervaded the whole meeting, to a climax with an eloquent speech of presentation. Mr. H. M. Au, the chairman, deserves great credit for the success of the occasion.

The club has been engaged in a campaign of education throughout the city. As many as seven speeches were given by various members in one week. A change of feeling to a more friendly interest in the Chinese students is already noticeable. The Fourth Presbyterian Church and the Centenary Methodist Church were hosts to the club at mid-week suppers.

Dr. King, vice-president of Peking University, visited Syracuse recently. He spoke at some length to the Chinese students in one of the dormitory rooms.

W. Y. Chun.

Yale Club During the past month the club has enjoyed two most interesting meetings, both being held at the homes of its well-known friends of the city. Besides the regular members, there were many guests invited, all of whom are very much interested in China and the Chinese students here. Formal addresses, papers on current topics, magical performances, story telling and musical performances were the chief features of the programmes. Just as expected, these meetings proved to be not only mere passing enjoyment, but also valuable occasions of forming lasting friendships between our students and the best type of the American people.

The club regrets to announce that D. Y. Lin left here recently when he finished his graduate work in the Yale Forestry School, and that T. F. Liu is soon leaving for China on account of poor health and other circumstances. At the same time, however, the club had the great pleasure last month of welcoming F. C. Liu and F. C. Tu of Kirin, who have just arrived here from England, and are now preparing themselves for entering Yale in the fall.

H. J. Fei.

Personal Notes

(Conducted by the Editor-in-Chief)

C. H. Wang of Columbia University was recently elected to the Sigma Xi honorary society for brilliant scholarship.

D. Y. Lin of Yale Forestry School has completed his work for the degree of M. F. He has accepted an offer of the Y. M. C. A. in China to be lecturer on Conservation in connection with the Y. M. C. A. Lecture Department.

S. Z. Kaung of Lehigh University won the second prize in the junior oratorical contest at Lehigh.

The following have been admitted to the Alliance membership:

Hsu, Chuan Yuan, Andover.
Hsu, Miss Emily T., Columbia University.
Sung, Miss Ping Tsung, Mt. Holyoke College.
Tsai Mo Chung, Columbia University.

The following are new members admitted to the Western Section:

Wong, Miss Nellie, 1831 Ramona Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
Ching, Miss Sarah, 2243 Piedmont Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
Ng Dong, 1917 Addison St., Berkeley, Cal.

Business

The Progress of the Engineering Committee During the Month

(1) The preparation of the bibliography of engineering is under way. Y. S. Ying informed me that the following gentlemen had consented to assist him in the department of preparatory courses of engineering:

M. S. Zhen, Applied Mechanics and Mechanism.
H. Wu, Chemistry.
K. F. Hu, Foreign Languages.

(2) The collection of statistics of engineering students is nearly completed. They will be systematized and published in the Monthly and the Quarterly.

(3) The following gentlemen have consented to organize the preparation of papers to present in the vocational meetings of the conferences:

Eastern Section

M. K. Tsen, Mechanical Engineering.
W. W. Lau, Civil Engineering.
C. F. Wang, Mining and Metallurgy.
C. S. Hsin, Naval Architecture.

Western Section

K. P. Tong, Civil Engineering.
W. S. Lee, Geology.
D. C. Cheng, Mining.

It may be recalled that the organization of the Mid-Western Section has been completed.

S. J. Shu, Chairman.

Official Directory of Clubs

(Correct to date)

California Club—President, Miss C. Soo-Hoo; Vice-President, Miss L. L. Shew; Chinese Secretary, P. Ling; English Secretary, Miss Y. L. Lowe; Treasurer, C. Y. Chiu.

Chicago Club—President, H. D. Lee; Secretary, Z. V. Lee; Treasurer, Y. K. Kwong.

Colorado Club—President, D. C. Cheng; Secretary, Y. F. Chen; Treasurer, Y. T. Yang.

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K. S. A. C. Club—President, F. K. Lee; Vice-President, A. H. Wong; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. H. Chan.

Los Angeles Club—President, Henry M. Yip; Vice-President, Yit Chung; Secretary, Spenser Chan; Treasurer, L. Hing.

Lehigh Club—President, T. S. Yeh; Vice-President, C. Wong; Secretary, L. Y. Chow.

Michigan Club—President, C. P. Wang; Vice-President, Miss P. Y. Tseo; Recording Secretary, C. C. Chan; Treasurer, C. M. Ku; Auditor, P. S. Mok; Corresponding Secretary, P. K. Chan.

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Oregon Club—President, Edward Ding; Vice-President, W. L. Sun; Secretary, Miss Ida Chan; Treasurer, Frank Ding.

Oregon A. C. Club—President, Y. Long; Chinese Secretary, Y. G. Leekun; English Secretary, T. H. Soo; Treasurer, F. F. Kan.

Pittsburgh Club—President, M. Y. Chung; Secretary, Y. C. Lo; Treasurer, Y. B. Lieng.

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Worcester Club—President, Wai Fung; Secretary-Treasurer, Dick Wong.

Yale Club—President, S. J. Chuan; Secretary, H. J. Fei; Treasurer, K. Y. Mok.

Communications

To the Editor of the *Monthly*:

Mr. Zunston Zee, in his rejoinder to my article published in the February issue of the *Monthly,* greatly misrepresented my views on religion "as a means of social control." When I say "the justification of the existence of a religion or religious institution is its functions as a means of social control, supplementing the law," I mean by "a religion or religious institution" an organized religion, finding its expressions in sects, denominations or religious organizations, to differentiate it from individual or personal religion which is a set of beliefs concerning only the individual. Mr. Zee certainly failed to appreciate the import of the word "institution" in this connection. When he says, "religion is abundantly thus justified in that it satisfies a great want of man," he is speaking of individual religion. I heartily agree with him in this respect. For religion, in this sense, is a spontaneous growth. The fear of the unseen is an instinct. But, as soon as religion is developed into an organized religion finding its expression in denominations and religious organizations, it ceases to be personal and instinctive. It is purposive and authoritative, hence a means of social control.

The idea of utilizing organized religion as a means of social control is, in fact, not a new one. Has not Confucius said, "Sheng jen ji shen tao sho chiao," meaning the sages building a system of religion based upon the instinctive fear for the unseen for the purpose of teaching morality? I have never borrowed this idea from Dr. Ross' book on Social Control. But in using the words "social control" in my article Mr. Zee has been sadly misled by his sentimentalism into saying that I followed Dr. Ross' book and missed his concluding sentence. Indeed, I missed it, because I did not follow it.

As regards social control, Mr. Zee says: "What is social control good for anyhow?" Surely it is no good. Many decades ago some people regarded government as "a necessary evil." But is it necessary? "Necessity," not "Goodness," determines the value of social control. In so far as this world is not in an age of Millennium social control is absolutely necessary regardless of whether it is good or bad.

In my last article, I have attempted to show the mental chaos in China in urging a state religion as a temporary expediency. But Mr. Zee thinks "these are not facts." He writes: "Order is now restored, schools are attended as ordinary, newspapers are, on the whole, supporting the existing order, industry and trade are flourishing." But these are indications of material prosperity of the well-to-do class, and they do not at all indicate the stability of religious faiths and beliefs of the people.

Whether Confucianism is a religion or not opens to conviction. But Dr. Legge, according to Johnston, is not free from biased conclusions, and we can in no way accept his views as authoritative or conclusive. To say Confucianism has always been a state religion is not so much a mischievous distortion of historical fact as to say that "Emperor Wu-Ti of Han Dynasty welcomed the cremated bones of Buddha from India, in spite of the eloquent protests of Hyne Yui and others among the literati." Note that Han Wu-Ti never did welcome the cremated bones of Buddha from India, and Hyne Yui, a famous scholar in the Tang Dynasty, was not born until several hundred years later since Wu-Ti's time. How could they be brought together to act on this subject? We must look up for Mr. Zee's "new" ancient history for explanation and information.

Confucianism needs modification and re-interpretation, as I have admitted; but this does in no way injure its claim to be a State religion. Every religion is defective. Hence, in so far as a State religion is to be a means of social control, then the important point is to have one most adaptable, and not which one per se the most meritorious.

T. I. Dunn.

To the Editor-in-Chief, The Chinese Students' *Monthly*.

Sir:—

In an article entitled "Dr. Chen's New Confucianism Again," which appears in the February issue of the *Monthly*, there has escaped your notice a very serious "error" made by its author. In refuting Mr. Dunn's statement, "Confucianism has always in a sense been a State religion," the author defends himself by referring to historical events. Among them we find the statement, "Emperor Wu-Ti of the Han Dynasty welcomed the cremated bones of Buddha from India, in spite of the eloquent protests of Hyne Yui * * * ." As history shows us, Wu-Ti reigned from 141 to 87 B. C. and did not have anything to do with Buddha; in fact, Buddhism might not have been known to China then, since we can find no evidence. The only Emperor of the

Han Dynasty who was interested in the Buddhist teachings was Ming-Ti; he came to the throne 144 years after the death of the greatest of the Han Emperors, Wu-Ti, and during his reign an embassy was sent to India to bring back Buddha's doctrines. Hyne Yui, however, was a famous scholar under the reign of Tang Shien-Tsun. It was Shien-Tsun who sent embassies to India to obtain the sacred bones of Buddha's body; and Hyne Yui, being an ardent follower of the Confucian teachings, made his protests and wrote the well-known essay on Buddha's Bone. This event occurred in 872 A. D., which was ten centuries and thirteen years after the first year of Wu-Ti's reign.

Whether the author of that article has made this serious mistake through mere carelessness or through a wrong impression of Hyne Yui's being an official of Wu-Ti, I do not know. But such an error should certainly not be left uncorrected and I hope you will publish this short note in the next issue of the *Monthly* in order that the readers will not be long misled.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Tachuen S. K. Loh.

Madison, Wis., February 27, 1914.

A Correction—On page 361, line 33, for "Provincial Constitution" read "Provisional Constitution."

THE
CHINESE STUDENTS' MONTHLY

VOL. IX MAY 12, 1914 NUMBER 7

Published Monthly from November to June, Inclusive, Under the Authority of the Council of the Chinese Students' Alliance in U. S. A.

..CONTENTS..

EDITORIALS 509
  Preposterous Claims, Recall of Provincial Students, The Far Eastern Information Bureau.
EXTRACTS 512
HOME NEWS....................515
  Survey of the Month.
  American Plan Favored in China 518
  The New Mining Law..........521
  The New Coinage Act..........523
COMMENTS 524
CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES—
  The Meaning of Woman Suffrage—By Miss Mabel Lee, Barnard 526
  The Confucianist Movement in China—By Suh Hu, Cornell...533
  Professor Henry Carter Adams—By Professor David Friday, Michigan 537
  China's Industries — By John Wong, Wisconsin..............540
CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES (Continued)—
  The Success of Factory Organization and Business Management—By M. H. Li..........545
  The Effects of the Six-Year Limit—By F. Chang..........551
  The Policy of the United States in the Pacific—By Dr. Ellery C. Stowell, Columbia.........554
LOCAL INTELLIGENCE—
  Club News....................560
  Chinese Fete at the Copley Society of Boston............562
PERSONAL NOTES (Conducted by the Editor-in-Chief).......564
BUSINESS—
  Western Treasurer S. L. Lee's Financial Statement 565
  Welfare Association of Boston and Vicinity—By C. S. Hsin..566
COMMUNICATION—
  C. Q. Chiu's letter from Honolulu 567

TERMS—$1.00 a year to non-members and $0.70 to members of the Alliance, payable in advance to the Chinese Students' Monthly. Postage prepaid in U. S. A.; 24c. extra for foreign countries.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:—Notice to that effect must be given to the Circulation Manager one month in advance. Both the new and the old address must be given.

ADVERTISEMENTS:—Rates and detailed information will be sent on application to the Advertising Manager.

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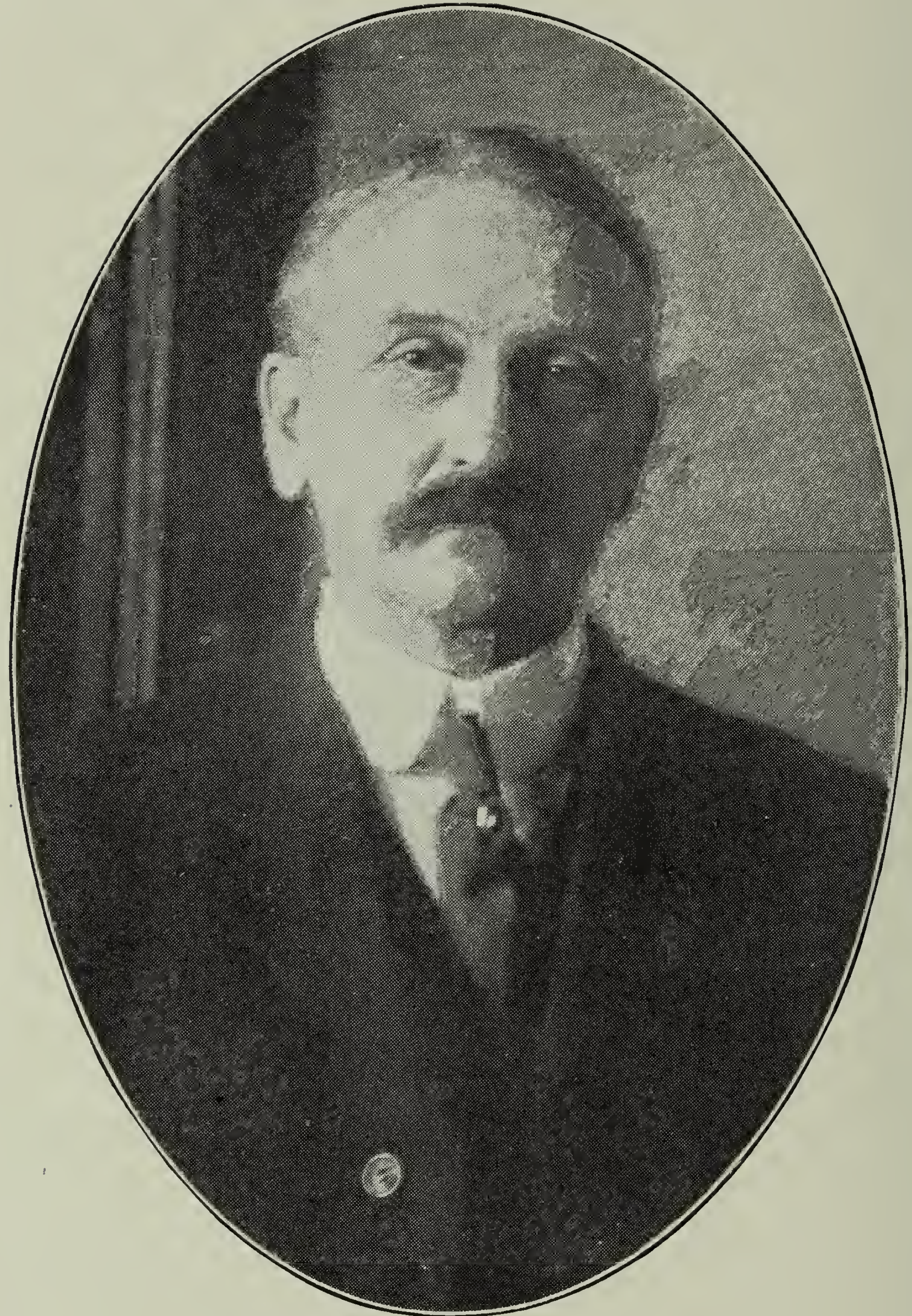


PROFESSOR HENRY CARTER ADAMS, LL. D.

Adviser to the Government Commission for the
Standardization of Railway Accounts

(*See article by Professor Friday*)

The Chinese Students' Monthly

Vol. IX May, 1914 No. 7

Editorials

Preposterous Claims

The damage claims made by aliens in China in consequence of losses sustained by the Revolution have been lodged with the Ministry of Foreign Intercourse some time ago. The grand total amounts to a sum of respectable size, 34,094,000 dollars. The claims of the Japanese residents lead with a total of 11,000,000 dollars. Many of these claims are gross exaggerations. We owe to *The Contemporary Review* (see the illuminating article, entitled "International Extortion in China," by Mr. T. Edmund Harvey, M. P., in the March number) for the following facts:

a. That many claimants have made demands on the Republican Government, with the support of their Legations at Peking, for *indirect* charges, such as loss of wages caused by the deadlock of commerce, debts left unpaid by Chinese traders in consequence of the Revolutionary troubles, estimated profit on goods unsold and for rent of warehouses incurred in consequence of the unfavorable state of the market during the Revolution, etc.

b. That claim is being made for interest of 7 per cent, to be paid by the Republican Government, on all sums claimed, to be reckoned from the day of the alleged damage until the actual date of final settlement; and

c. That so far only the United States and Great Britain have confined their claims to direct charges, and that the Legations of Spain and Holland alone have abandoned the claim of the 7 per cent interest charge.

We are further informed that if China should admit indirect charges, the United States and Great Britain would present similar claims, which would amount to an addition of about 15,000,000 dollars to the sum cited above.

This is preposterous. Such an attempt at extortion does not speak well for the friendly nations at a time when the Republic's finances are in a great strait, and when she greatly needs and deserves the sympathy of the "civilized" and "Christian" world. The absurdity of these claims made by the foreign residents in China is perfectly obvious when we consider them in the light of international law. International law is quite unequivocal on this subject. The great American jurist, Professor John Basset Moore, has laid down the following rule which sums up the usual practices of the civilized nations: "Neutral property in a belligerent's territory shares the fate of war the same as that of subjects or citizens. If injured or destroyed in battle or siege, in the absence of circumstances evincing wantonness or culpable neglect on the part of the Government within whose jurisdiction it is, the public law furnishes the owner no redress against such Government. The case is not altered if the owner happens to be an officer of a neutral power." The reasonableness of this rule is obvious. For, if otherwise, the alien would be given an exceptional position which would make his presence intolerable. An alien should not be entitled to any greater privileges or immunities than a native.

The Chinese Government has always been pretty generous in dealing with the foreigners and in this case it has been particularly liberal. A sum of two millions pounds, out of the proceeds of the quintuple loan, has been appropriated for meeting these claims, but the Republican Government has positively declined to consider any claims of an indirect character. The suggestion has already been made that, should the Legations be unwilling to back down, an impartial body be appealed to, to adjust these extortionate claims and that the case be taken to The Hague Tribunal. We heartily support this proposal.

Recall of Provincial Students

Not since Dr. Yung Wing's time have the students been recalled in wholesale as the Provinces of Kiangsu and Hunan recently have done. We do not know the motives of the steps taken by these Provinces, but we venture to say that this recall without discrimination has been done altogether too hastily. We maintain that, in the case of those students, if any, who have come with no ambition to study, the proper authorities ought to recall them. But those who are regularly enrolled in the colleges and universities and are doing creditable work ought certainly to be allowed to finish their courses of study. We hope that the other Provinces would not make a similar blunder.

The Far Eastern Information Bureau

The Far Eastern Information Bureau under the direction of the distinguished American economist and publicist, Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, is rapidly accomplishing a great deal of helpful work in strengthening the ties between the two great Republics.

Professor Jenks needs no introduction to our readers. His portrait appeared in this journal some time ago. The editor of this Bureau is Mr. Patrick Gallagher, an experienced journalist. After representing for several years two of the world's largest news syndicates in our country, Mr. Gallagher went to Manila, in the Philippine Islands, where he founded the Philippines' Free Press and was its first editor.

The object of the Bureau is to educate American public opinion as to China and her people.

Press Extracts

K.F.Shah, Chinese Minister, Arrives

Accompanied by his wife, five children and sixteen servants, K. F. Shah, the new Chinese Minister to the United States, arrived on board the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, of the Hamburg-American Line. He was some time Chinese Consul in New York, and studied in Columbia University, though he did not take a regular course.

A committee of Chinese was at the pier to meet Mr. Shah, and accompanied him to the Manhattan Hotel, where he stayed a few days before going to Washington to take up his duties. He was very optimistic regarding the prospects of the new China and predicted big things for the country.

"I regard the relation between the two countries as most friendly and there is nothing I have in mind other than to maintain and strengthen that relation, if possible," he said. "The Chinese people are anxious to treat with the Americans in a commercial way. We have a great field for your tradesmen, especially manufacturers of railroad equipment and materials. We are building railroads in many Provinces and shall need American rails and other material. Our Government recently closed a deal with the Standard Oil Company for large quantities of oil for fuel. When the Panama Canal is completed the trade between China and the United States will no doubt be greatly increased. Our people are looking to the United States for an example, not only in a commercial way, but in education and governmental affairs. Our people prefer American goods to those of any other countries outside of our own borders. Our educational system is being patterned after that of the United States. We have established a school in Peking where young men are prepared to enter the universities and colleges of the United States. Then our other colleges are adopting the American system."—New York *Herald*.

The Powers Helpless in the Hands of Yuan Shi-Kai

At this moment, in the opinion of the press of Europe, China is the most absolute despotism in the world. Yuan Shi-Kai seems, to the London *Times*, to be as frankly autocratic in his decrees as was ever the wielder of the vermilion pencil. A great revolution has been effected in Peking, says the Westminster *Gazette* (London); the extinction of a monarchy, the emergence of a republic, its eclipse, and the arrival of a despot who now makes himself high priest, head of church and state. He does all the borrowing. He will next lay the iron hand upon "Young" China. This is too pessimistic a view for some of the European dailies. Yuan, suspect some, may be correcting his original error of too great haste in his passion for reform and for emancipation. He will undo the work fashioned in a frenzy for freedom and go over it again with the practical sobriety of one, who, although he has lost some illusions has not abandoned hope for his country. That is why he sets up his administrative council, the members of which must at least be thirty-five. The body will be conservative in tendency and disposed to support the policy of the executive. Yuan has publicly declared, we read in the Paris *Debats,* that he aims to establish law and order, after which efforts ought to be made to unite the people in the path of progress. "Yuan may well have decided to revert to the original plan of slow and gradual advance." There is no doubt of a need of a strong executive. Yuan has been held up to the world as a despot, a mercenary, the founder of a new imperialism. May he not be one of the purest patriots his native land has ever produced, and will he not, suggests one of our contemporaries, figure in the annals of mankind as a saviour of his people?—*Literary Digest.*

Amendments to the Chinese Constitution

The convention for the amendment of the Provisional Constitution has adopted unanimously the amendments submitted by President Yuan, including the elimination of the references to the National Assembly in articles 33, 34, 40, of the Provisional Constitution, and the cancelling of Article 41. A new Constitution is being drafted aiming at giving the President practically dictatorial powers. The Constitution is expected to include a ratification of the terms of the abdication of the Manchus, as it is feared that they otherwise would be ignored by Yuan Shi-Kai's successors.—London *Times.*

Japan Protests Against Standard Oil Concessions

The Japanese Minister Yamaza had an interview with the then Premier, Hsiung Hsi-Ling, at which he stated that the Standard Oil agreement had been concluded in violation of Japanese treaty rights. Japan had twice previously approached China with the object of acquiring similar rights to those accorded to the American company, but China had concluded the agreement without informing her.

Such action, Mr. Yamaza declared, was injurious to amicable relations. He was instructed to ask whether it was possible to grant Japan other concessions outside the Standard Oil area. The Premier is understood to have replied that China did not deem it convenient to modify the agreement with the Standard Oil Co., as it would be certain to result in complications.—London *Times*.

The Walls of Nanking

Deep regret will be excited by the news that the Government has acceded to the petition of Feng Kuo-Chang, the Tutuh, and Han, the Civil Governor, of Kiang Su, for leave to demolish that part of the beautiful wall of Nanking which fronts the river. The petition has been prompted largely by the merchants, who argue that while the walls remain there is constant danger that the city would be used for rebel headquarters, and, further, that commerce will benefit by its destruction. Neither arguments appear conclusive, since the obvious function of Nanking is to serve as a stronghold to control of Yangtse Valley, while the commerce of Nanking is so inconsiderable that it is not likely to be affected whether the walls are demolished or not.

The walls, which were completed in 1390 by Hungwu, the founder of the Ming dynasty, possibly the greatest man China ever produced, form one of the noble architectural features of China and are not exceeded in dignity and massiveness by the famous wall of Peking, which in extent they far surpass. They are over twenty miles in circumference, and at various points they range from sixty to eighty feet in height, while for the larger part of the perimeter two carriages can easily drive abreast along the top. Once the work of destruction begins there is no telling where it will end. It is earnestly to be hoped that while China is already being stripped of so many of the splendors of her antiquity, these may yet be spared.—London *Times*.

"White Wolf" Defeated

Regular troops defeated "White Wolf" and his brigands, many of whom were killed. The regular troops encountered the outlaws at Lichuan Hsien to the northwest of Sianfu. Sharp fighting ensued and resulted in the defeat of the brigands, who fled to a position about twenty miles from Kienchow, further to the northwest. Heavy reinforcements of regulars have been dispatched to the scene, and the brigands who have pillaged the towns and villages and killed the inhabitants are gradually being surrounded. A number of mission doctors have gone to Huhsien and Chowchi to attend the wounded.—Boston *Transcript*.

Home News

Constitution in the Making

At this writing the revision of the Provisional Constitution is still in the preliminary stage of discussion and deliberation, and no definite measures have been adopted. The significance of the work seems to be fully realized by the convention, which has been in session since March 18, to adopt a suitable constitution, as shown in the care and circumspection with which it goes about its work. Another factor that accounts for the deliberation of the delegates is that they are all men of experience and ripe age. Since the most pronounced weakness of the Provisional Constitution is that it lends too easily to the restriction of the freedom of the executive authorities, the aim of the new Constitution will be to secure a strong central Government. The suggestions of the foreign advisers are being received with careful attention, and probably most of them will be incorporated in the constitution.

The suggestions of Dr. F. J. Goodnow are: To adopt the American Cabinet system instead of the French; to make the constitution flexible; and to divide the powers of the provinces and the central Government clearly.

Local Government Plans

Numerous plans to effect a more efficient local government have been proposed and thoroughly discussed during the last year. As a result, examinations for district magistrates have been instituted this year, which put many magistrates out of office on account of their failure to pass the trials.

The following proposals for strict supervision of district magistrates are under favorable consideration of the Government: The smallest unit is "Hsien," which covers the same area as the Hsien does now, and it has a district magistrate at its head. Corresponding to the French department is "Tao," which has jurisdiction over a number of "Hsiens," with a civil administrator at its head. In each province there will be an administration inspector, whose duties are to make inspection tours to the "Taos"; to suspend orders or decisions of civil administrators if they are found to be detrimental to the public interests; to make report of faithfulness of the civil administrators in the performance of their duties; and to receive appeals from the people and to carry out orders of the central Government.

Profits and Losses of Railroads

The following are statements of profits and losses of railroads in China during the second fiscal year: Profits—Peking-Mukden, $6,129,000; Peking-Hankow, $653,000; Peking-Kalgan, $653,000; Chengtingfu-Taiyuanfu, $363,000; Pinghsiang-Chuchow, $178,000. Losses—Kwangtung-Kowloon, $1,965,000; Kirin-Changchum, $717,000; Shanghai-Nanking, $461,000; Tao-Ching, $249,000; Chanchiakow-Suiyuancheng, $13,000.

No Religious Discrimination

How groundless is the fear that the reinstitution of the ritual veneration of Confucius would mean the end of religious toleration was pointed out by President Yuan in a reply to Mr. Thwing, a foreign correspondent. The President said that the Confucian ceremonies have been handed down for centuries and its reinstitution has nothing to do with religion, and that Protestants, Catholics, Mohammedans and followers of other religious faiths will not be prevented from entering official life on this account. For, he said, if district magistrates do not wish to perform the ceremonies, they could get someone else to perform the rites for them.

To Rebuild Taku Fort

As the Taku Fort stands at the gate of Peking, it has been felt by the Government that national preservation demands that it be rebuilt. But to do that the Powers' consent is necessary, China having agreed not to rebuild it in 1900. Requests to this effect will be made to the Powers, and it is expected that it will not meet serious objection.

Chengli Incident Happily Closed

Japan expressed regrets to the Government for the Chengli incident, when several Chinese were killed. It also agreed to pay $26,000 as compensation to the families of the soldiers. This closed one of the most delicate negotiations.

Protest Against Hanyehping Loan

Much excitement is caused in the five provinces, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Shensi, Shansi, which are deeply concerned in the Hanyehping Company, by the contraction of a $15,000,000 loan with Japan to increase the capital stock and to pay off its debts. This loan gives the Yokohama Specie Bank the power to name two advisers and a general accountant. Delegates have been sent from these provinces to Peking to protest against this transaction.

It is reported that Sheng Hsuan-huai has paid off with the money he obtained from this loan the mortgage on his 18,000 hundred-tael shares of the China Merchants' Company to the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank, and he is about to transfer them to a Japanese bank. Altogether the China Merchants' Company issued 40,000 shares, so this transfer would give the Japanese bank a very influential position in the company.

Appointments

W. W. Yen, Minister to Germany, has been appointed representative to The Hague Opium Congress. Chao Erh-hsun has been chosen to supervise the compilation of the Ching history. Ex-Premier Hsuing Hsi-ling has been appointed director-general in charge of the petroleum industry in China.

American Plan Favored in China

From the Far Eastern Information Bureau

A recent cablegram from Peking made the following statement:

"President Yuan Shih-kai's amendments to the Provisional Constitution of the Chinese Republic were accepted today by the constitutional convention which has been in session here since March 18.

"The convention will now take up the framing of a new Constitution under which the President will have large dictatorial powers."

Unintentionally, of course, this news dispatch was calculated to confuse and mislead the average reader as to just what actually happened in the Chinese Republic. The amendments to the Provisional Constitution approved by the convention were not those of President Yuan Shih-kai. They were amendments originally drafted by Doctors Ariga and Goodnow, the experts on government consulted by China to the end that she may become a real self-governing commonwealth. It is particularly gratifying to Americans to know that the views which found most weight with Chinese of all classes and parties, as well as with President Yuan Shih-kai; were those of the man who is coming to head Johns Hopkins University, after acquitting himself brilliantly of the task which he undertook at a moment when popular government was still an experiment on trial in the greatest nation of the Orient.

The Peking *Daily News* recently outlined thoroughly and completely the work then about to be attempted by China's first really representative constitutional convention. For truth compels one to state that that hurriedly-convened body, which rushed through what has since been called "the Provisional Constitution," was anything but representative of China—by a huge margin the largest individual nation on the face of the earth.

From the Peking *Daily News* account we learn many facts which enable us to understand the value of the decisions arrived at by this new constitutional convention. Its members have at their disposal the building previously used by the luckless parliament. They came to Peking from all parts of China's vast area of over 4,000,000 square miles, chosen for their capacity, rather than for partisan reasons. Patriots all, some of them had never met the other types and clans of Chinese represented by the compatriots with whom they now began deliberating in the interests of China.

In accordance with Chinese custom, they were subjected to a rigorous examination before qualifying as members and taking their seats in the hall of convention. And let it be said that a test case before an American convention committee on credentials is, from the technical viewpoint, a matter of child's play compared with the severe examination which these Chinese organic lawmakers were compelled by law and custom to confront.

This was not all. The President of China held numerous conferences with the flower of Chinese enlightenment in the capital and with the famous foreign experts on constitutional law assisting him as official advisers. Telegrams were flashed north, south, east and west—to the farthest borders of Yunnan and Kansu, to the Chinese seaports on the great coast of the Pacific, to Kalgan in Mongolia, to Canton, the great commercial metropolis of South China, calling for expressions of the views of the people. And from all these views China's President and the members of the convention sifted and weighed out the good and the bad, the wise and the foolish; and to Dr. Frank Goodnow, the American, they paid the great compliment of adopting his opinions as their own, as the official opinions of the Chinese Republic.

The Peking *Daily News* quotes Dr. Goodnow as stating that the "conditions in China being different from those in other countries, the constitution should be framed to meet these conditions." He suggested the following point as of cardinal importance in adopting amendments of the Provisional Constitution:

"1. Emphasis should be laid upon the main principles in the Provisional Constitution, and the Constitution should be made as flexible as possible, so that it can be easily amended.

"2. The powers of the central government and the provinces should be clearly divided, and the division of powers in the province must be adhered to. Every province should be held responsible for everything it does.

"3. China should adopt the system of the United States with regard to the position of the President, and not the French system of government. The Cabinet should be made responsible to the President and not to the National Assembly.

"4. If any important question cannot be decided by the National Assembly, it should be settled by the Government.

"5. Besides declaring war, making peace, concluding treaties, commanding the army and navy, appointing and dismissing civil and military officers, and making official regulations, the President shall have the power to call and dissolve Parliament, and shall be vested with power in handling special financial and other urgent cases."

Let it be remembered that this convention is not a specially picked political family of the personal friends of President Yuan Shih-kai. Every province was represented according to its relative importance, by elected members. These members expressed the free choice of their constituencies, obtained on a broad franchise, in elections conducted with splendid regularity, a dignity befitting the occasion, and an orderly good humor peculiar to the Chinese as a people. It is more than flattering to American pride and American opinion that Dr. Goodnow's advice swept all before it. The third paragraph of his recommendations, "China should adopt the system of the United States with regard to position of the President, and not the French system of government," is, from the standpoints of common sense, world peace, trading interests in the Orient, and China's future as a coming great power, a guarantee of solidarity and genuine governmental efficiency.

Let Portugal, Venezuela and Mexico tinker as they will with burlesques of democratic institutions. Let them caricature according to their own peculiar tendencies the American ideal of "government with the consent of the governed." But China is of too vast importance to the Chinese, to America and to the world for such rash, silly experiments and opera bouffe performances. We have been learning lessons from China for ages. In adopting the wisdom of a wise man from the new West, China has taught us another lesson worth while—respect for the judgment of a genuine expert.

The New Mining Law

From The *National Review* (Shanghai)

The vast mineral resources of China have hitherto been developed only on a very small scale. There are only four or five mining companies whose capital is ten million dollars, and not more than ten whose capital is a million dollars. None of these is reported to have made a profit. The reason for this has been lack of Government encouragement and protection. The first step towards the promotion of the mining industry must be a revision of the Mining Law. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has now completed the work of revision, and a few notes on the new law may help to indicate the changes that it has effected.

(a) Change in Mining Administration. Under the old law the responsibility for mining administration rested with a department of the Ministry, but in each province a Department of Industry, which was an auxiliary branch of the provincial administration, actually controlled all mining affairs. In these provincial departments there were very few men with any knowledge of mining matters, and the result was that practically nothing was accomplished. Moreover, the provincial departments were not directly under the control of the Ministry, and thus the Ministry had no means of testing or knowing the degree of efficiency attained in them. Under the new Mining Law the whole country is divided into eight districts, in each of which there is a Bureau of Mining Supervision, directly responsible to the Ministry, so that there is no divided responsibility, and the Minstry's acts may be made directly effective. In each bureau mining experts will be appointed to supervise and assist in the development of the mining industry.

(b) Encouragement of the Mining Industry. If the mining industry in China is to be freely developed there must be a general adoption of the policy of the "Open door," and there must be provision for the introduction of foreign capital. Under the new Mining Law foreigners may hold equal shares with Chinese in any mining enterprise, and in case the Chinese fail to take up their allotted shares the foreigners interested may subscribe the whole share capital. In the Company Law recently promulgated by Presidential Mandate it is provided that shares need not necessarily be registered in the name of the actual holder, a provision which allows for a very free exchange of shares and considerable opportunity for foreigners to buy shares originally held by Chinese. Nominally there must be Chinese members on the Board of Directors, but the freedom allowed in the purchase and transfer of shares removes the necessity for anxiety on the part of foreign shareholders that their privileges may be infringed or their desires thwarted. Moreover, the Ministry, anxious to strengthen the confidence of Chinese and foreign capitalists in the Government, is engaging foreign mining experts of the highest professional standing as advisors, and these will act also in the capacity of Engineers-in-chief and consulting engineers as occasion may arise; and a number of returned mining students will be put in less responsible positions as assistants. This plan will undoubtedly meet with the approval of both Chinese and foreign investors in mining enterprises.

(c) The Question of Land Ownership. Under the old conditions the owner of land under which minerals were lying untouched was entitled to make a claim to the minerals as his property. In consequence of this, in the exploitation of a mine the land-owner could put every obstacle in the way of the mining concern, and the result was that capitalists were reluctant to invest their money in mining enterprises, and mineral resources remained undeveloped. Under the new Mining Law it is clearly laid down that minerals are owned by the state, and this being the case they may be exploited by anybody, whether the owner of the land or not, who obtains due sanction and authorization from the Government; and it is further provided that the first petitioner for mining rights in respect of any locality shall have preferential claims to Government sanction and authorization.

(d) Definition of Mining Areas. Under the old law the largest area for one mining concession was 960 *mow,* and this limitation caused a great deal of dissatisfaction. As a practical matter, the decision of the limits of a concession should depend upon the quality of material mined, the position and natural boundaries of the mining area, and the amount of capital being invested. Under the new law the area of a coal concession may vary from 270 *mow* to a maximum of ten square *li,* and in the case of other mines the limits are from 50 *mow* to a maximum of five *li;* but where the necessities of the case appear to demand it in the interest of the shareholders, a company adequately capitalized for undertaking larger than the normal areas may by petitioning the Ministry obtain an extension of its apportioned mining area.

(e) Royalties. Under the old law the royalty on the output of gold, silver, and precious stones was ten per cent, and on other minerals five per cent. Moreover, of the profits made one half was alienated from the mining company and divided equally between the Government and the land-owner. It is not surprising that there was considerable reluctance to invest money in Chinese mining enterprises. Under the new law the royalty has been reduced to a maximum of 1½ per cent of the output; and the special mineral tax, levied on land over mines, has also been greatly reduced. It may be argued that the reduction of these taxes will reduce the national revenue, but though this may be so at first, the encouragement given to mining investment will soon operate to produce a much bigger revenue from the lower scales.

These changes in the Mining Law will do much to encourage the mining industry, and remove most of the objections to the investment of foreign capital in Chinese mining concerns; and we expect to see an early movement in this direction.

National Coinage Law Promulgated

(Translated from the Shanghai *Times*)

The New National Coinage Act promulgated by a Presidential Mandate follows:

1. The right to coin and issue money shall belong exclusively to the Government.

2. The standard coin shall contain 648-1000 of a K’uping tael pure silver (23.97795048 grams) and shall be called yuan.

3. The different coins shall be as follows:

Silver coins: 1-yuan; half-yuan or 5-chiao; 1-chiao.
Nickel coins: 5-fen.
Copper coins: 2-fen; 1-fen; 5-li; 2-li; 1-li.

4. The national coinage will be on the decimal basis. The one-tenth of one yuan will be one chiao; the one-hundredth of one yuan one fen; the one-thousandth of one yuan, one li. All exchanges, public or private, must be at this rate.

5. The weight and fineness of the different coins will be as follows:

	Gross weight	Fineness
The standard coin yuan	72-100 of a Kuping-tael	90% silver, 10% copper
half-yuan, or 5-chiao	36-100	70% silver, 30% copper
2-chiao	144-1000	70% silver, 30% copper
1-chiao	72-1000	70% silver, 30% copper
5-fen	7-10	25% nickel, 75% copper
2-fen	28-100	95% copper, 4% zinc, 1% lead
1-fen	18-100	95% copper, 4% zinc, 1% lead
5-li	9-100	95% copper, 4% zinc, 1% lead
2-li	45-1000	95% copper, 4% zinc, 1% lead
1-li	25-1000	95% copper, 4% zinc, 1% lead

6. There will be no limitation in the use of the standard coin. The 5-chiao coins may not be offered in excess of 20 yuan in any one payment. The 2-chiao and 1-chiao coins may not be offered in excess of 5 yuan in any one payment. The nickel and copper subsidiary coins may not be offered in excess of 1 yuan in any one payment. These limitations do not apply to the Government Bank in the exchange of coins or the Government offices in the payment of public dues.

7. The exact forms of the different coins will be determined by subsequent Presidential Mandate.

8. No coin of any denomination may differ from the legal weight by more than 3-1000. One thousand coins weighed together must not differ by more than 3-10,000 from the legal weight.

9. The fineness of the different silver coins must not differ from the legal standard by more than 3-1000.

10. When the standard coin has been so abraded by circulation and use that its weight has fallen by 1 per cent, and when the subsidiary coins, whether of silver, nickel, or copper, of 5-chiao and under, have lost by abrasion 5 per cent of their legal weight, they may be taken to the Government offices to be exchanged for new coins.

11. No one can be compelled to accept mutilated coins when the mutilation can be shown to be intentional.

12. When silver bullion is presented by individuals for coinage at the mints, the Government must consent to give coins at a charge of 6-1000 of a K’uping tael apiece.

13. The date when this Act shall be effective will be determined by Presidential Mandate.

Comments

Merit System

Civil service examination is one of those few old institutions which Chinese democrats are proud of. It is largely responsible for our freedom from the feudal hierarchy which troubles Japan and the caste system which hampers India. It is meant to give everybody an equal chance for civil service.

When restricted to the selection of officials exercising little discretion in matters of policy, its usefulness is greatest. The wholesome restraint which it wields over nepotism, so prevalent among Chinese mandarins, becomes its sufficient justification. For higher stations in the civil service, such qualities as popularity, moral reputation, experience, administrative ability, achievement and learning, do not bear well the quizzes of the examination officer.

Much, too, hinges on the measure of fitness for civil service. Literati and mandarin were practically synonymous when candidates for office were examined on rhetorical forms, poetic diction, metaphysical dissertations and historical subtleties. The craze for a literary degree as the stepping-stone to an official button makes us look back upon the enthusiasts of the preceding generations with a good deal of merriment.

At a recent magistracy examination something typically humarous happened. Several ambitious young men "flunked" in a test on conversation held in the Pu-tun or common spoken language. Consequently, a number of conservative gentlemen —whose virtues are well known—had the good luck to "come back" with great exhilaration.

From Parliament to Administrative Council (which later was styled Political Council and from Political Council presently to an Advisory Council) the change of personnel is even more significant than that of nomenclature. President Yuan seems to get just the type of statesmen that he wants to help him to carry along the business of government.

Owing to lack of funds and of suitable men, the work of organizing independent judicial courts will be temporarily discontinued.

Learning and Unlearning

There is much in the saying that we forget in order to remember. Few are those who always learn right that they never have to unlearn. There is a pretty widespread dissatisfaction with the traditional learning in China—a feeling that it is not quite right. In her present revolution of thought—to employ Mr. Suh Hu's phrase (see his article elsewhere in this number),—the inductive method will be of help for all that it is worth. That needs to be emphasized especially where parrot-like memorizing is common and training in concrete and practical things of life is much neglected. Scientific training has, of course, to be guarded against chilling scepticism, whence it is only too apt to lead. Where definitions and postulates differ widely, the utility of stiff reasoning and close argument is, likewise, mighty little, as all can tell who have traveled far enough that way. Perhaps one who, thanks to the enlightening effects of a liberal culture, is permitted to thrust out feelers hither and thither and to peep in here and there will fare better. He may, if he perseveres, at last return to a radical revision of his fundamental ideas and reconcile himself anew to authority, life and history. But then an average lifetime is pretty short, whereas the path of Truth is long.

Therein lies the chief disadvantage of the brainy man as compared with his humbler neighbor, the plain folk. The former gropes cautiously as he timidly crawls along; the latter acts promptly before he really knows all the ins and outs.

The Jinrikisha Coolie

The jinrikisha coolie may be taken as typifying pretty well labor conditions in the Far East. This mode of transportation, an invention from the great neighboring Empire of Japan, reveals its worst in summer, when the vehicle may be seen seated by one bent on nothing but a pleasure ride to cool himself off, but pulled by a perspiring coolie running at break-neck speed. Some simple mechanical construction, and to a large extent, the modern street car, could do away with that peculiar means of travel, while other industries could be made to absorb the labor of those hard-working and painstaking coolies. Our engineers and scientists who have zeal for reform may perhaps find this economic problem in our country an exceedingly interesting one.

Contributed Articles

The Meaning of Woman Suffrage

Miss Mabel Lee, Barnard College

I once heard Professor Kirchway of Columbia say that although scientists are always telling us that in the midst of life we are in death, we are not as apt to realize it as much as that while in the midst of life we are in the woman suffrage question. And it is a fact that no matter where we go we cannot escape hearing about woman suffrage. Yet there is hardly a question more misunderstood or that has more misapplications. So manifold are its misconceptions that it has come to be a by-word suitable for every occasion. For instance, if when in company one should wish to scramble out of an embarrassing situation, or his more fortunate brother should wish to be considered witty, all that either would have to do would be to mention woman suffrage, and they may be sure of laughter and merriment in response.

The reason for this is that the idea of woman suffrage at first stood for something abnormal, strange and extraordinary, and so has finally become the word for anything ridiculous. The idea that women should ever wish to have or be anything more than their primitive mothers appears at first thought to be indeed tragic enough to be comic; but if we sit down and really think it over, throwing aside all sentimentalism, we find that it is nothing more than a wider application of our ideas of justice and equality. We all believe in the idea of democracy; woman suffrage or the feminist movement (of which woman suffrage is a fourth part) is the application of democracy to women.

Let us briefly consider the field and scope of democracy so as to trace its application to the feminist movement.

The fundamental principle of democracy is equality of opportunity, as distinguished from equality of compensation. It means an equal chance for every man to show what his merits are. To my mind, I conceive it as fourfold, i. e., having four stages in its development, like four waves, one rolling into another. They are: first, moral, religious or spiritual; second, legal; third, political; and, fourth, economic. European history is the realization of the progress of democracy in this progression.

The first or spiritual stage is represented by the early Christian movement. Christ himself makes the democratic statement that slaves had as much as princes in the sight of God. Therefore we get equality of spiritual privileges with primitive Christianity.

The second or legal stage is the fight for equality before the law, and is worked out principally in England, also somewhat in Germany. It began with the fight for the Magna Charta and, we might say, is still going on. Thus with this wave we have an extension of the equality of opportunity in claiming for man equal rights before the law.

The third or political stage is that for the equal right to choose the rulers for making laws, and is summed up in the statement of Thomas Jefferson, "Just government depends on the consent of the governed." It is the fundamental idea of American democracy and is well expressed in the Declaration of Independence. And this idea of political equality is being worked out in this country in spite of the interruptions of the negro question, etc.

The fourth or economic stage stands for economic equality or full reward of labor, and is commonly known as socialism. With the introduction of machinery since the industrial revolution, there has been created a class of owners of the instruments of production who do not have to work, but make a profit just because they are owners. Thus this class does not work and yet gains the same reward or profit that the poor laborer gets only through the "sweat of his brow." This fourth movement of democracy, therefore, protests against this economic inequality and advocates government ownership of these instruments of production. Were this condition to prevail, there would be none to gain the reward who has not labored. This phase of democracy has but recently appeared and has developed most rapidly in Germany.

There are great documents giving proof of these stages in the development of democracy. For the spiritual, we have the Sermon on the Mount; for the legal, the Magna Charta or Bill of Rights; for the political, mainly the United States' Declaration of Independence (for, although the idea was derived from France through such writers as Rousseau and others, the United States was the first nation to stand for the ideal); for the economic, the Communist Manifesto by Engels and Marx.

Thus we have seen that democracy is fourfold and of four stages of development. The opponents of democracy in every stage have always used the misrepresentation that the democrats want to level the whole thing from good to mediocrity. But the real democratic idea is to have a really natural aristocracy by giving equality of opportunity in order to let every man prove his merits.

And in the feministic movement these opportunities are again applying the same misrepresentation by saying that the feminists wish to make women like men; whereas the feminists want nothing more than the equality of opportunity for women to prove their merits and what they are best suited to do. This is a purely scientific attitude, for we can never determine anything until it has been tried. For instance, it was not so long ago that even Western people thought that woman was not capable of being taught even the three R's. The very thought of a woman knowing how to read or write made them hold up their hands in "holy horror," for it would "entirely unsex the women." But when woman proved that she could go through elementary school, then these same persons said that she could not go through a secondary school—"it was too much for women and they could never be taught such difficult subjects." Again woman proved herself capable, and these people then said that she could not go through college. It is only a short time since she gained the victory of admission to college, and there are still many schools too conservative to open their doors for her instruction. At present there is still the cry that though woman has gone so far, she can go no further, that she cannot succeed in the professions. But this again is being refuted by the success of pioneers of today.

The idea of feminism is to give unto woman what man has successively gained in the different stages. It is the application to her of the fourfold ideal of democracy.

In Christianity woman was not given an equality of privileges because of the ascetic idea that she was the tempter of man. But, on the other hand, its doctrine of sympathy for the weak gave her greater respect. And so the compromise of the two ideas has led to the conception that the wife and mother are to be respected.

In legal rights, even in this country, woman still has some difficulties, as in cases of divorce and ownership of children; yet she may be said to have almost all the legal rights.

The third or political phase of feminism is the question of woman suffrage—the giving of political privileges to woman. Therefore, suffrage is only one fourth of the system of feminism. It is interesting to note that the English militants of today are using exactly the same argument as that of the American Revolution, i. e., if we have no legal means, then we will use illegal means.

The fourth or economic application to woman is that there should be no discrimination in industry because of her sex.

Let us now turn to make a comparison of the importance of these four movements in the application of democracy for woman. We find the legal phase the least important, because it is already won. The political is the most immediately pressing demand and is the most conspicuous, because it is in the forefront. The spiritual or cultural—the movement for freedom of women to any kind of spiritual self-expression, for freedom from conventionalities (to dress as she likes and to study what she likes)—may not seem the most important now, but it will be in the end. Undoubtedly the economic is the most basic, because without it we cannot have the spiritual.

The history of this economic phase divides itself into three stages or conceptions. First, there is the old conception that woman, single or married, should remain at home. Then there comes the industrial revolution, taking the industry out of the home and consequently taking the woman out with it. In order to meet this new condition, there next arises a second conception, that woman must choose from the two prerogatives of either getting married or going out to business, and that as soon as a woman gets married she must leave her profession and stay at home. The second conception is the one we are living under, but there is a third conception on its way which says that woman whether married or not should have economic freedom.

Therefore, the following shall be arguments in favor of economic independence for woman. I have divided them under five heads, namely, those for the interest of the race, the interest of the community, the interest of woman herself, the interest of the husband, and the interest of the child.

For the Interest of the Race

Using the argument of President Jordan of Leland Stanford University for universal peace—war is one of the worst things for any race, because the bravest are drained off and killed while the cowards are left to be fathers of the coming generation—we may say that for the interest of eugenics, woman should not be forced to choose between marriage and profession, because then the able professional woman will lead a life of celibacy while the other is left for the mother of the race.

For the Interest of the Community

Since the industrial revolution, less and less of occupation is being left in the home for the mind and body of woman. The kindergarten has gone out of the home, industry has gone out with the incoming of the age of machinery, and the care of children is being more and more recognized as a matter for experts, i. e., just because she is the mother doesn't any longer mean that she is most capable to arrange her child's diet, discipline, etc. Thus one half of the people is left almost idle; and the increasing cost of living is due to the fact that women of the higher and middle classes are becoming parasites.

For the Interest of Woman Herself

In the present condition of things, woman is distinctly inferior to man intellectually. This is caused by the lack of having their minds trained in some profession. If man had no systematized work and went idly about the house, except for petty chores, he, too, would be intellectually inferior. Therefore, it is to the interest of woman intellectually to have a profession.

For the Interest of the Husband

The ideal marriage state is a life of comradeship; but there can be no real comradeship unless the two parties are intellectually congenial, and this can only result from giving professions to woman. Under the old system, after marriage the man continues to develop mentally, while the woman stands still, and the result is that after two or three years the husband feels the lack of companionship at home and rushes to his club or other congenial society at every opportunity. His wife has lost her interest and knowledge of his outside world and has ceased to be his intellectual comrade. Moreover, life would be more ideal if woman should not be made to marry for mercenary purposes; and there would be more courtesy between men and women if they both can be self-supporting.

For the Interest of the Child

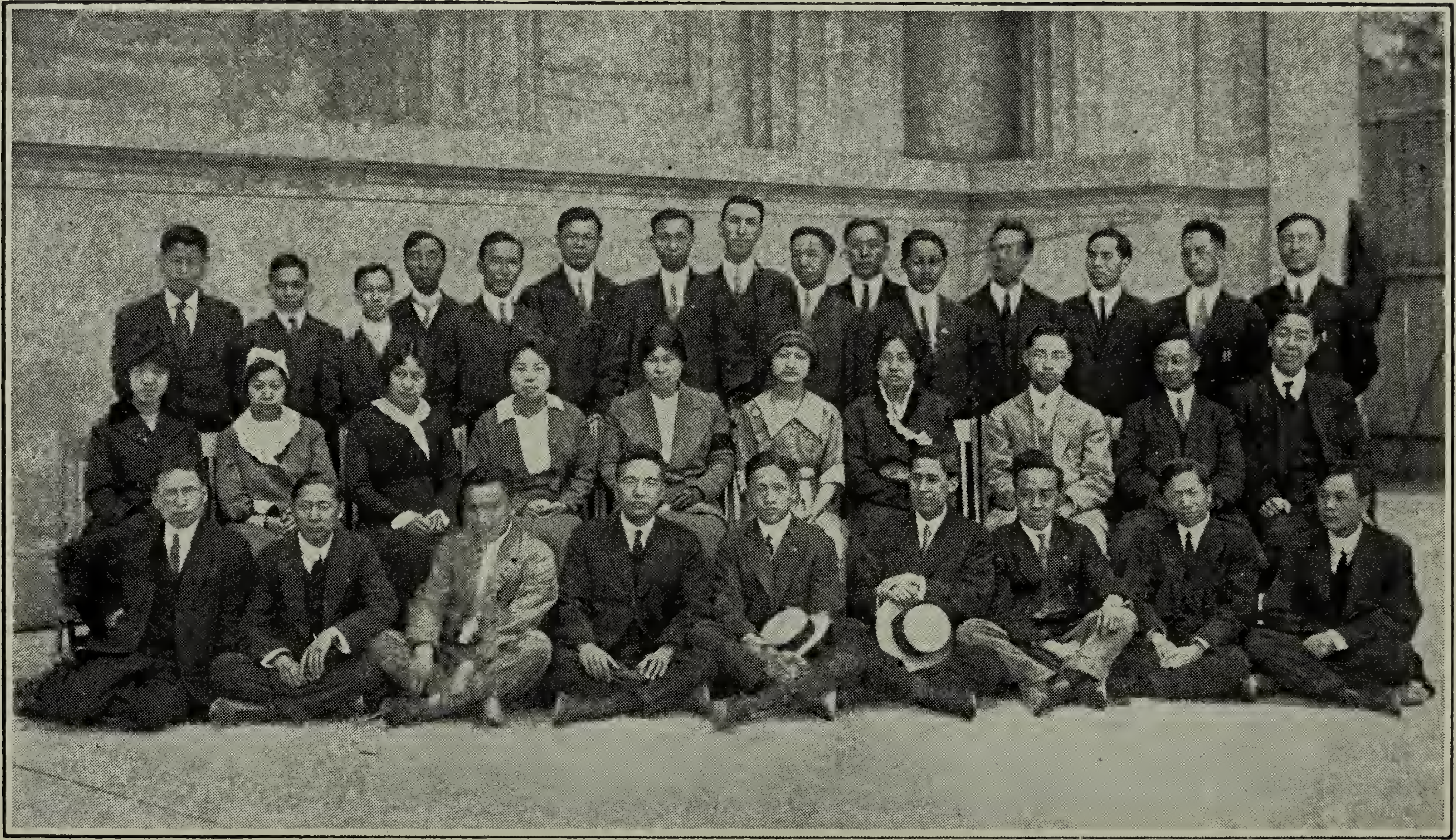
Although it must be admitted that a child loses something in not having the mother beside it to supply all its physical needs, nevertheless this is overbalanced by having mothers who are intellectual companions. After all, the real need and beauty of maternal affection consists in being always at hand for sympathy and confidence, and not in the performance of petty chores. Besides, if a mother has some intellectual interest to occupy her for a part of the day, she is much fresher to take care of her children than if she stays in the house and is nagged by them the whole day long.

There have been several solutions presented for bringing about this condition of economic independence for woman, as, for instance, the one for an extension of the school to the most primary work, even to include creches, and the other for new regulations and hours in the industries for woman; but I shall not take the time and space of going into them, as conditions in China are different from those of western countries and will require different solutions.

The writer wishes merely to present true feminism as it is, giving a review of its history, aims and development; and to show that it is nothing more than the extension of democracy or social justice and equality of opportunities to women. The position of woman is in an unwholesome transitional stage at present in the western countries, as testified by the conditions in England and the work for the divorce courts in the United States. The building up of western civilization has, as it were, left every other beam loose in its construction by leaving out its women, and now there naturally has to be a time of difficult and careful readjustment before the structure can be made solid.

As students and patriots of China in this her period of reconstruction, this problem is worthy of our interest and consideration. With the introduction of machinery and Western methods in our country, we cannot keep the women ignorant. Are we going to build a solid structure or are we going to leave every other beam loose for later readjustment in spite of the lesson herein presented?

I cannot too strongly impress upon the reader the importance of this consideration, for the feministic movement is not one for privileges to women, but one for the requirement of women to be worthy citizens and contribute their share to the steady progress of our country towards prosperity and national greatness.



From Left to Right, 1st Row, F. L. Lee, F. Sun, L. M. Paul, K. P. Fong, H. K. Seung, Z. Y. Kwauk, J. Y. Chiu, C. Tsoo, L. T. Dang. 2nd Row, Miss N. Soo-Hoo, Miss A. B. Sitton, Miss L. L. Shew, Vice Pres.; Miss C. Soo-Hoo, President; Miss S. Ching, Miss J. G. Chan, Miss Y. L. Lowe, English Secretary; H. H. Hu, F. C. Shing, Y. C. Chao. Standing, M. L. Woo, N. Dong, T. W. Chiu, J. J. Hfun, T. Y. Lum, T. W. Lee, P. F. Lee, J. D. Bush, Y. Lo, T. C. Lu, G. K. Shew, Y. T. Chiu, C. Y. Chin, Treasurer; T. Y. Kwan, P. Ling, Chinese Secretary.

The Confucianist Movement in China

An Historical Account and Criticism

By Suh Hu, Cornell

The Movement now on foot in China for the establishment of Confucianism as the state religion of the Chinese Republic is by no means a new and unexpected movement. It began as early as the eighties of the last century, when a new school of Confucianists arose in China. The leaders of the new school, among whom we may mention Kang Yu Wei, the central figure of the Reform of 1898, asserted that Confucianism should be interpreted in a new light, in the light of "change," or progress. They derived their arguments from two important sources. The first of these, the doctrine of the Three Stages, namely, the stage of Disorder, of Rising Peace, and, finally, of Ultimate Peace, was found in Kung Yang's "Commentaries of Confucius *Ch'un Ch'iu"* or *Spring and Autumn.* Hence the name of the school—"Kung Yang."

The other source,—the doctrine of the Age of Small Prosperity and the Age of Great Harmony,—was found in the seventh book of the *Li Ki.* It is true, they said, that Confucius preached the restoration of society to its natural order—a state of society where every man fulfills his duty according to his status as a son, a father, a king, or a minister. But that is not the ideal state of the Confucian school. That is only the age of Small Prosperity, a mere transitory stage leading to the ideal State of Great Harmony which Confucius himself described in the following words:

> "When the Great Truth prevails, the world becomes public property; they elect men of talent, virtue, and ability; sincerity rules and peace is cultivated. Thus men do not regard as their parents only their own parents, nor treat as their children only their own children. Proper provisions are made for the aged; proper employments secured for the youthful; and proper nurture given to the young. Widows, widowers, orphans, the crippled, the sick, and the childless are all sufficiently maintained. Every man has his work and every woman has her home. They produce wealth, disliking that it should lie hidden under ground, but not wishing to keep it for their own gratification. Disliking idleness, they labor, but not necessarilly for their own interests. Hence there is no scheming, nor plotting. Robbers, thieves, and rebellious traitors do not exist. Hence the outer doors always remain open and are never shut. This is the Stage of Great Harmony."

They not only hailed Confucius as the "crownless king" (su-wong) of China, but in Mencius they also discovered a Chinese Rousseau. Mencius, whose teachings had long been looked upon as precepts of benevolent despotism, was now regarded as the advocate of the Supremacy of the People. Confucianism, interpreted in the new light, thus assumed a modern and international significance.

For a short time this movement was very popular, enlisting under its banner all classes of men from the Prime Minister to the candidates for advanced literary degrees. The leaders advocated many reforms both political and social, thus bringing about the Reforms of 1898. With the downfall of the reformers of 1898, the revival of Confucianism sank into obscurity. But the Confucian scholars have never ceased to interpret the Confucian doctrines from the new point of view.

During the past 15 years since 1898, China has undergone a tremendous revolution in thought. In 1898 whoever championed the cause of a constitutional monarchy were persecuted or even decapitated. But at the end of this period, 1913, no one dared to talk about constitutional monarchy: it was too conservative and out of fashion. People came to talk of woman suffrage and single tax! The space of this paper does not permit me to describe the forces which have brought about this great change. Suffice it to say that, when this revolution of thought had been going on for years, the political revolution which took place in 1911-12, was inevitable. The triumph of the principles of 1776 and 1789 over the conservatism of the Orient was complete. The old superstitions have fallen and in their stead there have arisen new superstitions in the guise of a new morality. But what is this new morality? Liberty unlimited by the like liberty of others; equality unqualified by the regard for talent or merit; democracy identified with mob rule! Patriotism has spoiled the soldiers, and freedom has given excuse to licentiousness! Assassination has become the common weapon of vengeance!

All this has alarmed the older and more serious-minded people of the country. They have realized that China has gone too far in the direction of "wholesale" iconoclasm. The nation, they are convinced, cannot stand without a high and stable morality. It is this general alarm that has given rise to the question of choosing a religion for China. Of all the possible solutions to this all-important question, the revival of Confucianism and the introduction of Christianity seem to be the most widely supported. But Christianity has yet many difficulties to conquer. A present adoption of Christianty for the Chinese nation means another iconoclastic disaster. Thus the movement of reviving Confucianism has gradually gained the support of the people.

So much for a brief sketch of the Confucian movement. There has been, and especially in America, a prevalent idea that this movement is a backward step in the history of China's progress. This idea is a prejudiced one. The Confucian movement is no more a backward step than Mr. Yuan Shih-kai's proclamation asking the Christian churches to pray for China was a progressive step. The latter, judged by the later Mandates, could be nothing more than a diplomatic hypocrisy. The present movement, however, is led by men of the truly progressive type. The man who wrote the Declaration of the General Confucian Association, for instance, was Dr. Yen Fu, whose Chinese translations of the works of Adam Smith, Montesquieu, John Stuart Mill, and Herbert Spencer have now all become Chinese classics. Among the founders of the Association are such men like Mr. Liang Chi Chao, one of the exiles of 1898, who has ever since devoted his life to the introduction and popularization of western ideas and ideals in China with the extraordinary forcibleness and clearness of his pen. A mere mentioning of these names points to the fact that this movement is by no means a backward move.

Another notion, which seems to me to be erroneous, is that this movement is a menace to the other religions, and especially to the newly rising Christianity in China. This is unfounded. My conviction is that, if Christianity is going to influence China at all, it must be something like a transplanting of certain Christian ideas upon the soil of Confucian ethics. To reform and revive Confucianism, therefore, is to plow and fertilze the native soil for the sowing of whatever foreign seeds that may be cultivated thereupon. Moreover, I am inclined to think that Christianity needs a rival, in China at least. In the western world Christianity has found a formidable rival in Science, which has forced her to reconstruct many of her doctrines and practices in order to adapt herself to the modern times. In the East she has so far found no organized force to vie with it. A reformed Confucianism, I think, will mean in the near future a useful source of emulation to Christianity, and will inspire her to modify some of her creeds and formalities in order to be better adapted to the oriental conditions.

The movement, as it stands now, is of course a very imperfect one. Its greatest defect is that it is not so much a *reformation* as a mere revival of Confucianism. The real interpreters of the new Confucianism are too much in the minority to effect any considerable reconstruction of the system. The rest of the people hail the movement simply because it hoists the banner of Confucianism. A real Confucian Reformation has yet to come. The Confucianists have to face problems far more important and vital than the mere governmental recognition of an established religion. There are such questions as the following to be solved:

I. What does the term "Confucianism" actually imply? Does it simply comprise the doctrines contained in the Confucian Classics? Or shall it also include the State religion of ancient China, which had existed long before the time of Confucius, and which has often been loosely identified with the religious element in Confucianism? Or shall it also include the metaphysical and ethical philosophies which sprang up in the Sung and Ming dynasties?

II. What shall we recognize as the authentic fundamental scriptures of Confucianism? Shall we accept all the Sacred Books as they are? Or shall we apply to them the scientific methods of modern historical research and criticism in order to ascertain their authenticity?

III. Shall the new Confucianism be a religion in the Chinese sense (that is, *Kiao,* or education in its fullest meaning), or a religion in the occidental sense? In other words, shall we content ourselves with re-interpreting the ethical and political doctrines of the Confucian school, or shall we also reconstruct the Confucian conception of God or *Tien* and that of life and death, so that Confucianism may become a spiritual and transmundane power as well as a guiding light in every-day life and human relations?

IV. By what means and through what channel are we going to propagate the Confucian teachings? How shall we inculcate and instill the Confucian doctrines into the minds of the people? How can we adapt the Confucian teachings to the modern needs and to the modern changes?

These and many others are the problems which the Confusianist has to face. Some of the problems, like the historical research and criticism of the Confucian Sacred Books, require decades or perhaps centuries of patient and scholarly work. Others require the conviction and the inspiration of a Martin Luther or a George Fox. But they are the real and vital issues and deserve the careful and serious investigation of every Chinese student, Confucian or Non-Confucian. Confucianism can never hope to be revived by any official formulation of its rituals of worship, nor by a mere constitutional or statutory provision, nor by the re-introduction of the study of Confucian classics into the schools. It seems to me, therefore, quite unnecessary for us to engage in any controversy over the question of establishing Confucianism as a State religion. Will it not be far more fruitful and far more proper for us to do some study and some thinking of our own on some of the questions suggested above, than to resort to Dr. Legge and Dr. Beach and "the learned writer in the *China Review*" for arguments *pro* or *con* Confucianism?

Professor Henry Carter Adams

By Professor David Friday, University of Michigan

Professor Henry Carter Adams, who is spending this year in China as adviser to the Commission in Charge of the Standardization and Unification of Railway Accounts for the Chinese Government, was born at Davenport, Iowa, December 31, 1851, son of the Reverend Ephraim and Elizabeth Silvia Ann (Douglass) Adams. Both parents were of New England descent. He was fitted for college at Denmark Academy, Iowa, and entered Iowa College, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1874. From the same institution he had the degree of Master of Arts in 1877 and the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1897. He pursued graduate studies at Johns Hopkins University and was made Doctor of Philosophy in 1878. From 1881 to 1887 he was Lecturer on Political Economy at the University of Michigan. In 1887 he was appointed Professor of Political Economy and Finance, a position he still holds. From 1881 to 1897 he was also Lecturer in various years at Cornell University and Johns Hopkins University. From 1889 to 1891 he was Chief of the Division of Transportation in the Eleventh United States Census; and since 1887 he has been Statistician to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In 1900-1901, with Dean M. E. Cooley, he was employed by the Michigan Board of State Tax Commissioners in the appraisal of properties paying specific taxes (railroads, telegraphs, telephones, plank-roads, river improvements and private car lines). He redetermined in 1903-1904 the intangible values of the twenty-eight railroads bringing suit to enjoin the Auditor-General of the State from collecting taxes; and again in 1906 took part in the reappraisement of all the railroads in connection with the 1905 assessment.

In 1906 he was placed in charge of the Division of Statistics and Accounts of the Interstate Commerce Commission and was granted leave of absence from the University for two years for the purpose of organizing the classification of railway accounts for the United States, which was finally promulgated and put into effect by the Commission on June 30, 1907. He retained this position until 1911, when he resigned from the Interstate Commerce Commission to devote himself to his academic and professional duties at Ann Arbor. In the same year he was appointed a member of the Commission of Inquiry into Taxation for the State of Michigan by Governor Osborn.

He is a member of the American Economic Association, of which he was president from 1896 to 1898; of the American Statistical Society, of which he is vice-president; of the Michigan Political Science Association, of which he has been secretary; of L'Institut International de Statistique; and is Associate Editor of the International Journal of Ethics.

Besides his annual reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission, his public reports of special investigations and numerous contributions to periodical literature, he has published the following works: "Public Debts, an Essay in the Science of Finance" (1887); and "The Science of Finance, an Investigation of Public Expenditures and Public Revenues" (1898). In 1904 the University of Wisconsin conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1890 he was married to Bertha Hammond Wright (A. B. 1888), by whom he has three sons: Henry Carter, Jr., Theodore Wright and Thomas Hammond.

SYRACUSE CHINESE STUDENTS' CLUB.
1st Row, Sheo-Yi Li. B. A., '16 Medicine; W. Chow Chu, '16 Chemistry; Ren Yen Lo, M. A. Post Graduate; Chie-lien Sun, '14 Law; Pao-whang Hsu, '17 Forestry.
2nd Row, Sydney O. Au, '17 Forestry; Woon-yung Chun, '15 Forestry; Foo-tso Liang, '15 Sociology; John F. Tang, '14 Law.

China's Industries

John Wong, Wisconsin

Those who know China cannot deny the following two facts: First, she is one of the richest countries on earth; second, her people are at the same time suffering from wants. Contradictory as the case may seem to be, nevertheless it is a present-day fact, and probably it will remain so, unless the majority of her educated people will be willing to labor hard to bring about a change.

Writing on such a big subject, with imperfect knowledge and hardly any experience, I am aware of the superficial character of my treatment, but, if, by exposing myself to criticism, I may perhaps interest some of our fellow-students to pay special attention to the practical side of the industrial development of America while in this country, and to be ready to work with our people and for our people when we return, I should consider my labor fully repaid.

I have been particularly struck by the importance and the urgent need of the development of the coal industry in China. Think what a grand position China ought to occupy in this industry and how sadly she has disappointed herself! With the possible exception of the United States, China may safely be said to be the largest owner of coal, and in anthracite, which is the best grade of coal, China excels America. Fortunately, or unfortunately, the exact deposits of coal in China have not yet been closely investigated. Recent authentic statements maintain that China has 995,000 units of coal (each unit represents one million metric tons), and of these, about 389,000 units are anthracite and 606,000 units bituminous, which is inferior only to anthracite. The U. S. A., together with Alaska and Canada, have 5,000,000 units, but most of these are either bituminous or lignite. Germany has 400,000 units; Australia, 161,000 units; Great Britain and Ireland, 190,000 units; France, 17,000 units; and Japan, 7,970 units. Moreover, most of these coal-producing countries are already on the wane. At the present rate of mining, it has been estimated that the coal in Japan will not last much longer than 60 years, that in Australia, 50 years, that in Great Britain and Germany, 70 to 150 years. It is, therefore, natural that China's coal should be looked upon with an eager eye by those who will be dispossessed of it, and statements as the following are not infrequent: that "the anthracite deposits of Shansi alone are equal to all those found in America," that "the eastern half of Shansi overlies vast deposits of anthracite, while the western half is founded on bituminous beds, the two fields being separated by the basin of the Fen River"; that "the coal in Shansi is enough to last the world for hundreds of years at the present rate of mining," and the like. Pleasant as these statements are, we have never yet been rich!

The important role which coal plays in modern industrial enterprises can hardly be over-estimated. It is true that electricity is made to do many services, but it will be a long time before it can be generated without the burning of coal. Indeed, in the transformation of China from the old to the young, from the past to the present, and from the cold and stiff to the warm and active, coal must be the prime factor. Coke, as we know, is the fixed carbon and ash of coal. When coal is so reduced, it is said to be coked. Indeed, the story of the burning of coal dates from pre-historic times, but the scientific and economical use of it is a comparatively modern achievement. The so-called Beehive oven, for instance, is not a strictly modern and economical plant. It is called by that name from the shape of the little cells which resemble bee-hives, and it is in these cells that the poor grade of coal is dumped from above and coke withdrawn from below. The method, however, is wasteful, for a large part of the by-products is wasted, but, owing to the simplicity of the operation and the comparative cheapness of the plant, it is still widely used in Europe and America.

The retort or by-product coke, as it is generally called, is much to be preferred, inasmuch as it not only furnishes the coke desired, but will also save several of the very valuable by-products. Indeed, it is sometimes difficult to say which is the main product and which is the by-product; it all depends on the conditions of demand and supply. It has been estimated that from each ton of ordinary bituminous coal containing 28 per cent of volatile matter, there can be obtained approximately 10,000 cubic feet of illuminating gas, five pounds of ammonia and 10 gallons of tar, which together is worth at least one dollar gold. The demand for these otherwise waste products is enormous, gas for heating and lighting, ammonia for cooling and making ammonum compounds. If the by-products are so valuable, how about the main product?

The uses of coke are varied. It is used for high temperature heating without introducing any undesirable foreign matter, or giving out any offensive gas. It is largely used in the metallurgical operations. It is also used in the manufacture of water gas, in foundry, in locomotives and even in fulfilling domestic needs. Powdered coke is used as a substitute of graphite for a number of things, for example, in the making of arc-light carbons. It is also an indispensable material for filtering water and purifying sugar. But the greatest demand for coke is in the metallurgy of iron and steel in blast furnaces. The enormous amount of coke consumed every year in this country can be readily formed, when we think that for every pound of iron produced, half a pound of coke must be used, and iron is one of the greatest commercial products in this country. So it will likewise be in China. How could a country get on without iron, without heat and without light?

Iron is the next great thing to turn our attention to after we have manufactured coke. A short account of this metal will, therefore, not be uninteresting, especially when we understand that iron and coal are twin brothers, where we find the one, we should always look for the other.

It is customary to classify iron under three heads: (a) cast iron, (b) wrought iron, and (c) steel. The classification is based more on the physical than on the chemical characteristics of the metal.

Steel is nothing but wrought iron containing more carbon and less impurities. It is harder, but it is more brittle. Cast iron is the product of the metal at its first stage. This is often cast in mould, not quite like pigs, but, nevertheless, the name pig iron has been widely used, and probably we will use the same name for our iron ingots in commemoration of the great work done in the Western countries.

Pig iron contains much foreign matters, such as carbon, sulphur, silicon, phosphorous and gangue material. If wrought iron is desired, these pigs must be re-smelted and oxidized, so that most of the impurities will be burnt out. It becomes obvious that before we can hope to produce wrought iron or steel, pig iron must be first obtained from the ores.

Iron ores may also be said to have existed principally in three forms, hematite, magnetite and limonite. Their contents of iron vary from 30 to 70 per cent. A good average of the workable ores will contain about 55 per cent of the metal. It is very gratifying to hear statements made again and again that the numerous iron ores in China do not fall below this average and many of them, indeed, have much higher iron contents. Thus the magnetic iron ore of Tayeh, which is the source of the Hangyang iron and steel work, contains about 60 to 65 per cent of metallic iron.

The ore together with coke and limestone constitutes a charge. These are weighed out in a definite proportion, and are lowered into a blast furnace, where the oxide ore is reduced at a very high temperature by the coke which is laid out in separate layers with the ore and the limestone. To have a general idea of the charge, imagine three big piles lying before you: one rustic looking mass which is the ore, weighing about ten tons; one black stuff, the coke, occupying perhaps a larger space, but weighing only half as much; and a third pile of limestone, about a quarter of the size of the ore. These form but one of the 75 charges which a good working furnace ought to make every day, and from this, the tremendous demand for coke and limestone can be readily calculated. As for the blast furnace, imagine also a huge stone building, not unlike the ordinary chimney of a kerosene lamp, wider at the middle than at the ends and with a height about 90 feet, 18 to 20 feet at the middle, and 12 to 15 feet at the ends. The inside of the lower part, known as "Boshes," is lined with very refractive bricks so as to make it able to stand the heat and the fumes. The charge is worked in from the top and the molten metal is drawn out from a tap hole underneath. If the ore has an average content of iron, then from the above laid out charge some 450 tons of cast iron can easily be produced every day.

Here, then, is the whole process of metallurgy of iron. So it is not difficult to imagine, to speak or to write. The whole virtue lies in whether we are able to do it or not, and right at this point we must pause and consider. My mind naturally turns to the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron & Coal Co., formerly known as the Hangyang Iron and Steel Works. Here let me quote a few statements of Mr. T. C. Yen. Mr. Armstrong, as the young engineer is also called, when writing about the iron works at Hangyang, several years ago, made the following remarks: "In addition to the completeness of the furnaces, the Hangyang Iron and Steel Works enjoy an almost inexhaustible supply of fuel and ore. It is estimated that the Tayeh mine by open digging alone can supply one million tons of ore annually for a hundred years, and the Pinghsing mine, one million tons of good coking coal annually for five hundred years!"

At another place the same writer wrote: "When the erection of the new plant is finished, the work will consist of three blast furnaces, making 400 to 450 tons of pig iron per day, three open hearth furnaces of 30 tons each, one metal mixer of 150 tons capacity, one cogging mill, one beam and angle mill, one rail mill, one plate mill, one gas-fire soaking for reheating ingots, and a few others capable of rolling, say, one thousand tons of finished products a day."

And not long ago we read an article written by Mr. V. K. Lee in the *Monthly*. Short as the article is, the difficulties and discouragements as well as the exceptional good luck and hard labors are plainly seen. Indeed, the Hangyang Iron and Steel Works have been singularly successful among all the undertakings in China which can be regarded in the modern sense, as factories, and yet even the progress of this plant is so slow and the hindrances are so great. With this lesson in mind, one cannot permit oneself to be carried away too easily by day dreams or by nightmares. It is only too plain to need any further proof that if China's poverty is to be solved, a direct development of her natural resources, such as coal and iron, must occupy our first and best attention. The success of one of these factories will be the backbone of a thousand of other sister factories. The situation is not difficult to be seen, for from coal we make coke, and having good coke excellent iron can be produced. With iron in hand our young engineers ought to be able to use it for the constructions that will bind up the country and benefit the people. Besides, each factory means the employment of a hundred or a thousand of the otherwise now unemployed. The job is indeed difficult, but the consequences are far reaching. Are the so-called younger leaders of China contented with contemplating an easy job, a job which will bring the largest amount of money for self-satisfaction from the already impoverished nation, without rendering any direct productive service to the people?

The Success of Factory Organization and Business Management

It has become a plain fact that the modern business world constantly devotes its attention to developing a better system of management. A few decades ago business was done in a non-systematic manner; but beginning with the twentieth century, the advocates of the scientific management have called the attention of nearly all factory managers to consider what is the best system in promoting trade. "Efficiency" has been a word over-used and over-advertised at the present day by the business people, yet efficiency has real significance of its own. The substitution of machinery for the tools and implements worked by hands has brought into existence the factory system, which, unlike the handicraft period, has highly differentiated the manufacturing stages from raw materials to finished products, and has complicated the administrative functions from ordinary accounting to time-keeping. It is the established system to which the modern business success is due.

A factory is itself an institution, social, economical and technical. Thousands of people are employed in one plant, hundreds of carloads of goods are turned out in one day, capitalists are eager to grasp every chance of profit, stockholders are anxious to share the declared dividends, and competitors are ready to attack from every side. Is it possible that a company can handle its business successfully while leaving the entire organization in a conservative way? Is it possible that a company shall continue giving everything to chance, tradition and imitation without adjusting itself to meet the current condition and the industrial tide of the market? A great industrial captain, sitting at his office desk and busy in talking through the telephone, may dictate an overturning policy to withstand a financial stress, to increase the selling capacity, to improve the working condition, and to differentiate the qualities and quantities of the goods. He may, also, by reading the morning news, going over the agents' reports, and examining the daily factory records, determine such measures as to enable his entire administration to pass along the most efficient track. Should there be no system established for factory organization and business management, how could he control this situation as the brain controls the motion of your hands, or as the brake controls the speed of your automobile? No definite rules can be enumerated for such business success, for what seems beneficial to one factory may not be needed in all the others, depending upon the nature of the particular industry, the location of the plant, and the amount of the business done. But there are three vital elements essential to any business organization. These are co-operation, responsibility and efficiency.

Co-operation means harmony, mutual understanding and mutual help among different departments. A salesman should understand the fundamental principles as to how his goods are made and how his goods are different from the goods of the competitors from the point of view of quality, although he need not manufacture the goods personally. A purchasing agent should try to secure the material so cheap and so desirable that the manufacturing department can make best products out of it. *Responsibility* means "sticking to the job." A fireman should only know the business of shoveling the coal, for it is his duty to keep the fire in good condition. A foundryman should make his casting sound, no matter how the forge-boss manipulates the steam hammer or the hydraulic press. By *Efficiency* is meant the "dollars and cents" policy. The waste blast furnace gas can be used to heat the stove, to fire the boiler, to run the blowing engine, and even to replace other gases for making steel in the open hearth. Again, the best scientific management in the shop should teach how to eliminate the waste motion without having injurious effect at the same time upon the so-called human efficiency. An industrial army always takes twenty or thirty years to train the veterans, for it is the old guard that understands the real business and insures the evolution of a better system at the sacrifice of a lifelong service.

Industries at home have suffered ups and downs. Trouble has usually come from faulty business management and the persistence of our traditional system rather than from technical failure. Let us quote a passage from an article recently published in the Engineering Magazine by an American observer, relating to an important industry of our country: "With skilled labor of a character that would command from six to ten dollars a day in the United States—and, say, two thirds of those amounts in Europe—available at from forty to ninety cents, and with unlimited unskilled labor at hand for ten to fifteen cents a day, the works themselves, under the highly competent European management which they have, should be able to make the products at a fraction of the cost in foreign plants. There is no doubt, however, that much of the advantage is lost through the cumbersome, inefficient and probably corrupt system of the Chinese business department. That even under that handicap their concerns have no difficulty in securing contracts in the open market in competition with foreign companies, would seem to indicate that experience and systematic management would in time give its products—and those of other domestic companies—a commanding advantage in supplying the demands of New China in this line." It is not the lack of technical ingenuity that offers a drawback to our manufacturers. It is not the lack of capital that limits the development of our industries. It is the lack of good business organization, that has discouraged the interest of investment at home for the business enterprise. Recently in the United States, there is a strong sentiment towards training college graduates to enter business. Movements have already begun to establish some model colleges of business, and to embody some commercial and business studies with the engineering course. No longer does the rule of thumb play an important part in the recent technical development.

It has generally been admitted that in order to organize a factory, four important steps are quite essential: (1) choice of location and site, (2) layout and construction of building, (3) type of organization, and (4) the handling of men and materials. But the maintenance of an efficient factory organization and the insurance of a good business management depend entirely upon the executive, the managing and the technical forces, the relations and the functions of which are shown by the following table. This tabulation is made from the physical analysis of some manufacturing plants, and from available information, together with the writer's idea for supplements. A general name is adopted for each department, for in different companies there are different names given to the same department which performs different functions. Some new functions of certain departments are sometimes created in the following table. By no means is this table complete, but it may through some modifications serve as a guide for our technical people, or remain as an interesting subject for serious discussion and criticism by our reading public.

Table showing the Physiological Analysis of the Operating Forces in a Factory:

EXECUTIVE FORCE

Directors
President
Assistants to President
Vice-Presidents

Secretary
Assistants to Secretary
Treasurer
Assistants to Treasurer

MANAGING FORCE

- **Auditing and Accounting Department**
- **Cost Department**
- **Purchasing Department**
- **Sales Department**
    - District Sales
    - Export Sales
    - Traveling Sales
- **Advertising Department**
    - Magazine and Newspaper Advertising
    - Post Advertising
    - Exhibit and Demonstration Advertising
    - Motion Picture Advertising
- **Order Department**
- **Invoice Department**
- **Claim Department**
- **Traffic Department**
- **Communication Department**
    - Telephone Service
    - Mail Service
    - Company Car Service
- **Publication Department**
    - Reports
    - Pamphlets and Journals
    - Bulletins
    - Notices to Employees
- **Pay-Master**
- **Patent Department**
    - Filing of Patents
    - Buying of Patents
    - Patent Attorneys
- **Department of Public Functions**
    - Providing of Exhibits
    - Athletic Games
    - Clubs
    - Housing
    - Lunch Rooms
    - Motion Picture Shows
    - Conventions

TECHNICAL FORCE

- **General Superintendent**
- **Assistant General Superintendent**

Departmental Superintendents (that is, Superintendents of those departments which supervise and carry on the manufacture of such products as are related to that particular line of industry concerned)

Superintendent of Shops
- Machine Shops
- Forge Shop
- Foundry
- Oil House
- Pipe Fixtures

Superintendent of Motive Powers
- Boilers
- Steam Turbines
- Gas Engines
- Steam Engines
- Refrigerators
- Blowing Engines
- Air Compressors
- Locomotives
- Generators
- Different Transmission Systems

Electrician
- Motors
- Electric Cranes
- Telephone Systems
- Electric Lights

Chief Mason

Engineering Department
- Designing and Drafting
- Contracting
- Estimating
- Maintenance Work
- Extension Work

Store-Keeper

Time-Keeper
- Time Recording
- Bonus System
- Motion Study

Director of Chemical and Physical Laboratories

Research Department
- Consulting Staff
- Committee on Special Problems
- Apprenticeship Courses
- Advanced Technical Training
- Editing of Journals

- **Finishing Department**
- **Shipping Department**
- **Employment Department**
    - Labor Agencies
    - Information Bureau
- **Department of Safety and Relief**
    - Safety Bulletins
    - Safety Devices
    - Safety Instructions
    - Training the First Aid
    - Hospitals
    - Pension Funds
- **Police Department**
    - Watchmen
    - Porters
    - Guide to Visitors
    - Detectives, in case there is a trade secret
    - Fire Stations
    - Sanitary Measures, especially where the women labor is employed

Detailed descriptions for each department are not given here, but we can easily perceive that there are always some more or less intimate relations among different departments and forces. Industrial efficiency is accompanied by human efficiency, technical development must go hand in hand with social betterment, and financial success depends entirely upon a good business system. May we see that government protection, public patronage, systematic management and scientific solution exert their combined efforts to foster our infant industries at home.

M. H. Li.

The Effects of the Six Year Limit

The students under the charge of the Chinese Educational Mission were sent out with the requirement that before they go back they must have graduated in some course of collegiate standing, and with no restriction on their desire to finish a post-graduate course. The number of years allowed for pursuing a course of study was not prescribed, but the tacit understanding was probably that each student can study seven years, four years for academic work and three years for post-graduate study. Whether this arrangement is without any defect or abuse, I do not undertake to discuss. As it is now superseded by the new rule that each student, under whatever circumstances and no matter what course he is pursuing, can stay only six years for that purpose, it is of importance to consider from an impartial point of view what effect the new rule will have on the object of the Educational Mission and the educational future of China.

In considering the educational future of China, anyone who has any sense of the present state of China's civilization does not need to be reminded of how much she stands in need of experts in practically all branches of modern knowledge, in philosophy and law, in medicine and engineering, and what not. In trying to remodel and regenerate our civilization, if we are to achieve any success at all, one fact we must recognize, that is, unless many of us have a mastery of their special fields of study and can do independent research in those fields, we are bound to despair of depending on our generation for the bringing up of our civilization to a level with that of the most advanced nations today. Such being the requisite of China's future, what object can the Educational Mission have other than that of fulfilling the need for which it has been created? What object can it have other than that of guiding and encouraging those students who have the will and the ability to pursue their studies to the highest stage that any American university can offer? In accomplishing its object, the Educational Mission ought not to be so influenced by pecuniary considerations as to defeat its own purpose. If it defeats its own purpose, it will have lost the *raison d'etre* for its existence. If it adopts a rule which prevents that purpose from being fully carried out, it will have failed.

Having established the principles that in the interest of China's educational future many of us should receive the highest education the American universities can offer, and that it is the object of the Educational Mission to make possible our receiving that education, let us examine what effect the new rule will have on the accomplishment of that object. The rule is both inelastic and unreasonable. It takes no consideration of the ability of a student, the course he is pursuing, or any other circumstances. It simply says that the scholarship of those who have been here six years will expire from the end of June, and that those who do not return immediately forfeit thereby their right to the passage fee. The obvious intent of the rule seems to be to prevent "loafing" and to prevent students from studying at their own expense after their scholarships have expired. But is it effective in preventing "loafing," if students there are who loaf? Obviously not. If students there are who, after finishing their college course, desire to spend two pleasant years in a university without doing any real studying, the rule cannot prevent them. If such whiling away of time is to be prevented, the Director can do so by keeping himself informed of the records of every student and by enforcing a certain standard of scholarship, the usual passing standard in each university being sufficient.

However, there are few, if any, of such students among us, and very few who desire to study more than six or even five years. The majority of them will return after getting the bachelor's degree or first degree in engineering, some will go back after getting the master's degree, and only a few will stay for the higher degree in law, medicine or philosophy. In some cases a student does not need to stay even more than three years for the doctor's degree, if he enters directly the graduate school of a university. Thus, whom does the rule affect? It affects only those few who, having taken the first degree in four years, desire further to study law, medicine or any of the arts and sciences in their higher aspects.

Take the case of a student who, finishing his college work in four years, wants to study medicine. The Medical schools of Harvard, Johns Hopkins and some of the other universities require a first degree for admission and four years for graduation. If the student has the will and ability to finish his medical education, is it reasonable that he should be required to leave in the middle of his course? Any fair-minded man, I think, will say not. The same is true with a student who, having taken the first degree in four years, wants to pursue advanced studies in law or any of the other sciences. Thus the rule operates in an unreasonable manner on only those few who have a desire to get a mastery of their special fields of knowledge. It may be said that many men are not fitted to pursue a course beyond the limits of a college curriculum. They, therefore, ought not to be allowed to waste time and energy in something which they cannot master. But how does the dull rule know who are and who are not fitted? Some more intelligent way ought to be adopted for that purpose than merely resorting to an elastic, dull and unreasonably automatic rule.

If the rule is to operate without defeating the object of the Educational Mission, it should be either made elastic or so charged as to allow a longer stay. Of these two courses, to make the rule elastic is to be preferred. To make the rule elastic, it is necessary only to allow those students who, upon the expiration of their six year scholarships, have not yet graduated from their advanced course of study, but are fitted to finish it, to graduate. In thus modifying the rule to make it elastic, the chief objection to its adoption will have been removed. The object of the Educational Mission will not be in danger of being frustrated, and the educational future of China will be secured. For the modification of the new rule, therefore, I plead.

F. Chang.

The Policy of the United States in the Pacific

An Address Delivered by Dr. Ellery C. Stowell of the Department of Public Law, Columbia University, at the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia. Session of Saturday Afternoon, April 4, 1914.

What I have to say about our policy in the Pacific is based entirely upon considerations of our material interests. I do not lose sight for one moment of the importance of the so-called higher motives. They, however, are often only the emanations of material interests; in any event, they are so elusive as to escape accurate analysis and must be left to the treatment of speculative writers.

The choice of a wise policy is hardly more important than the faithful and continued adherence to it when once decided upon. In the competition of great powers today, prestige is a very important factor, and vacillation in a country's foreign policy is most disastrous to its prestige.

Before we can formulate the policy of the United States in the Pacific, we must ask ourselves what are our material needs and interests. What are we after? Do we want an outlet for emigration? No. Do we want land? Emphatically no. We want to make money; that is, we want to develop our prestige with the countries bordering on the Pacific. We want to share in the prestige and the pecuniary advantages to be derived from helping in the industrial development of China. We are looking for a remunerative field for the investment of our surplus capital and a market for our manufacturers, besides opportunities for our technical experts. All these advantages, in addition to what we shall gain from a larger importation of Chinese commodities, are our aims in the Pacific.

Of all regions in the world, China offers the greatest possibilities in this field. China is the key of the whole poltical situation in the Pacific. She is one of the principal factors in shaping the world policies of the great powers; and their efforts to secure commercial advantages have caused the keenest rivalry among them. The simplest method for a power to benefit commercially from a country is to secure its political control and manipulate its governmental machinery so as to constitute a virtual monopoly of its trade and industrial development. This is the method which China's neighbors, Japan and Russia, have pursued in acquiring control of Manchuria and Mongolia. France has established herself to the south in Indo-China. Germany holds Kiao-Chau and looks upon the province of Shantung as accessory to that port. Great Britain has Hong Kong and claims a primary interest in the valley of the Yang-tze in the event of a break-up of the Chinese Empire. The United States alone of the great powers of the earth has had no territorial ambitions in China, nor sought to acquire the political control of one foot of Chinese soil. Our traditions and our economic situation have opposed such an attempt. We are well situated for carrying on our commerce across the sea and enjoy a high degree of civilization and industrial development. We have no need, therefore, of privileges or preferential treatment to secure our share in the commercial advantages offered by China. Hence we are opposed to the policy of partition or establishment of spheres of influence. We demand a field free for all. This is the policy of the Open Door, the maintenance of which we consider so important that we are ready to support it, if necessary, by force.

Now, since the principal purpose of any new acquisition of Chinese territory would be commercial advantage, this policy of the Open Door has acted as a barrier to any such attempt. For what country would make the sacrifices to secure the control of territory, the opening up of which might bring no greater benefit to herself than to the others?

The consequence of this attitude of the United States is to secure us the sympathy of China, for she realizes the fundamental importance of our policy of the Open Door in helping her to preserve her political integrity and autonomy. The resulting confidence and friendship between the two governments is an ever-present, almost controlling factor in the actual diplomacy of the Far East.

So much for the positive side of our policy in the Pacific. But what are our apprehensions? What dangers do we foresee? We fear the competition of the Chinese coolie. Those regions exposed to Chinese and Japanese immigration are united in considering the policy of exclusion a vital necessity. For the American laborer cannot meet the unrestricted competition of the Chinese coolie. The policy of the United States government based on popular approval must and will exclude Chinese and Japanese laborers, even should this policy lead to war. But just as a corollary of our policy of the Open Door was found to be our friendship with China, so our policy of exclusion unites us in sympathy with Canada and Australia, no less determined than we, to protect themselves from Asiatic immigration. Having here a permanent basis for the maintenance of a common policy, we should endeavor to eliminate, in a spirit of mutual compromise, all minor grounds of difference. Canada and Australia, loyal as they are to the mother country, would throw over their allegiance rather than open their gates to Chinese immigration.

In the long years of our diplomatic relations with China, this question of exclusion has caused no little irritation. But now that we are determined to adhere to this policy, distasteful as it is to China, she takes into account the friendly diplomatic support our government has afforded her, and accepts the matter as no longer open to discussion. All China now asks is the admission of her merchants and students, and from this only advantage can result. Years hence, when the Chinese government becomes more dependent upon popular demands, her laboring classes may force a policy of active opposition to their exclusion from other lands.

But China is not the only country affected by our policy of exclusion. There is the Japanese empire, which, however, has not the compensations which China finds elsewhere in our support of her policy. Quite the contrary. Japan finds us in her path at every turn. She might not object so seriously to our advocacy of the Open Door, provided the application were not made to Manchuria, which she holds by cession of Russia's twenty-five year lease, expiring in 1923. The fear that the United States will encourage China to assert her sovereign rights at the expiration of this lease was sufficient to reconcile Japan with Russia and led to the formation of an agreement for mutual support against the United States aggressively supporting China in the attempt to regain her sovereignty over territory which has escaped from her control. Again in the Philippines, the Island Empire finds rich possessions which but for the protection of the United States might be exploited to the benefit of the Mikado's subjects. Her own great naval strength—paramount in Chinese waters—would have made it possible easily to occupy and defend those islands. Turning toward Mexico she encounters an American veto of concessions made her in that country. In Korea, even, the success of American missionaries has irritated her. The missionaries assert that the recent sanguinary repression of political conspiracies is nothing but an attempt to crush out Christianity. As if this were not enough, the proudest nation in the world, victor in one of the greatest wars of modern times, finds her subjects excluded from our territory, while illiterate and poverty-stricken immigrants from all parts of Europe are welcomed. It is in vain that the statesmen of the two countries refer to the opening-up of Japan as a result of the never-to-be-forgotten mission of Admiral Perry, or recall that the United States was the first country willing to give up consular jurisdiction over its citizens in the Mikado's empire. Japan sees and appreciates the real situation; she wants to remain friends with the United States, but her national pride demands she be excluded not by discriminations of race, but only on general grounds applicable to all immigrants. Aside from the sentimental consideration of national pride, America presents great opportunities for intelligent Japanese to amass wealth, and so develop the financial strength and taxable resources of the empire. The situation between the two countries is further embittered by a difference as to the rights which the Japanese enjoy by treaty stipulation to hold land in this country.

We are, then, face to face with Japan; the atmosphere is charged with electricity. The flash may come at any moment; but it does not seem likely that any such terrible disaster will occur; and one of the principal reasons is the similarity of our situation with that of Canada and Australia. As we have seen, they fear Asiatic immigration even more than we do. Their urgent representations have impressed British statesmen with the necessity of helping them to maintain their policy of exclusion. Consequently, Great Britain, the ally of Japan, is ready to go to great lengths to prevent a conflict between her ally and this country over the question, the more so as the last few years have strengthened the cordial understanding between the two English-speaking nations—an understanding which is so important an influence for peace and civilization throughout the world.

Japan will not attack us. If she had intended to strike she would have done so before the completion of the Panama Canal. But may we not question our justification in so vigorously supporting China's very natural desire to regain Manchuria and Mongolia? Might not a friend to China point out the advantages of Japanese and Russian control over these sparsely settled and as yet undeveloped provinces? Capital, protected by Japanese and Russian credit, will flow in, Chinese merchants will reap a rich harvest, Chinese coolies will swarm over the land and increase the Chinese population manifold. When all this has been accomplished, China, if she has been able to maintain a firm government capable of solving the difficult problems that face her in the vast territories remaining, will find it possible to regain her lost provinces by peaceful cession or by martial conquest.

In Mexico we can, of course, tolerate no interference on the part of Japan. She will never be allowed to retain any privileged position nor to establish settlements sufficiently populous to exercise any political influence. But would we be justified in helping the weaker states of South America to repel Japanese immigration? If we hold aloof, these states will of themselves react against an Asiatic invasion, and we shall have supporters in our policy of exclusion. We shall have behind us the strength of the united public sentiment of the two Americas.

Returning to the Philippines, are we justified in protecting inferior races—some of them among the lowest in the scale of human development—from the competition of that magnificent industrial machine, the Asiatic coolie? The European cannot multiply in these tropical islands; why, then, should we bar them to our brother race, fitted to supplant the Filipino as we have supplanted the red man? The answer is this, we must do it in the interest of the balance of power. China is likely some day to become the greatest power in existence, and the inevitable law of political development will draw all other powers together to check her supremacy. It would then be too late to pluck from her grasp these precious islands. As regards Japan, however, the situation is not quite the same. Japan, with poor soil, more limited population, and ruinous taxation, is never likely to become a menace to other nations. Our exclusion of the Japanese rests upon the exigencies of the present situation. There is also the possibility of Japan making common cause with China at some future period.

We realize that this exclusion policy in the Philippines can be maintained only by a powerful navy. Unless it should secure the support of other European countries, it would have to be abandoned whenever the United States passed through a period of political embarrassment. An effective neutralization of the Philippines would obviate this danger. At present, however, such a solution does not seem feasible.

Great emphasis should be laid on the fundamental importance of a consistent adhesion to the policy of the Open Door. Our vigorous support of China in this direction should be balanced by the firm maintenance of our exclusion policy, vital not only to ourselves, but also to our kindred communities, Canada and Australia. A powerful navy should protect our possessions in the Philippines, but we should cultivate the friendship of Japan and show our good will by refusing to embroil ourselves in the Manchurian question. We should refrain from interfering with her immigration to South America. After all, the world policy of the United States is based upon friendship with Great Britain and a determination to keep open a fair field for our commercial enterprise within the territories of South America, Asia and parts of Africa. On this continent it is called the Monroe Doctrine; in China, the Open Door; but the result is the same: to protect the weak, to lend them our support when in danger, and to help them to maintain their political integrity. Other considerations, it is true, enter into the Monroe Doctrine; but this consideration is a fundamental part of the doctrine comparable in its results with the policy of the Open Door.

Everywhere, then, we find the policy of the United States one of friendship—support of others, asking only a fair field for all. We are not bound by entangling alliances, which Washington's farewell message bade us avoid, but our diplomatic co-operation with Great Britain and China is based on a deeper and safer foundation—permanent common interests and mutual confidence.

In conclusion, we have found the two cardinal principles of American policy in the Pacific to be: (1) The Open Door in China; (2) Exclusion of Asiatic immigrants. As a corollary of the principle of the Open Door, our friendship with China, while the danger of coolie immigration unites us in bonds of sympathy with other countries of European blood and traditions whose possessions border on the Pacific. Our Philippine policy is determined by our actual relations with Japan and by subconscious, almost instinctive apprehensions that the most populous political entity of the world may become a danger to the independence of other states, should her teeming millions acquire and settle new regions of such strategic and economic importance as the islands ceded us by Spain.

Local Intelligence

Princeton Club

It is only six months since the Princeton Chinese Students' Club was formed last September. During this period of infancy, monthly meetings have been held regularly and the club has proved to be a great success in promoting close fellowship among the students here in Princeton.

Among the six members here, H. K. Kwong will graduate next June. To him will fall the honor of being the first Chinese graduate from Princeton. He is contemplating spending another year in Harvard or Columbia for graduate work. Y. L. Tong, our section chairman and the first Chinese student in the Graduate College, has been so charmed by the New Graduate College residence hall that he may spend another year here.

In view of the fact that the number of our students here was increased by 200 per cent last fall, we are looking forward for a greater expansion in membership and activities in the near future.

Syracuse Club

The club voted to hold a banquet some time this month at the Onandaga Hotel to conclude the year's activities and at the same time to bid farewell to Messrs. Sun, Tang and Lo, who complete their courses in the following June. Chun, Liang and Chow are the personnel of the committee in charge of the banquet.

California Club

The California Club gave an informal reception to the University Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. at Stiles Hall on the evening of April 11. The program of the evening consisted of music, instrumental and vocal, magic performances and humorous talks.

At our regular meeting, held on February 14, Miss Y. Lowe, Y. T. Chiu and Y. H. Twan were elected to represent the California Club on the Board of Representatives of the Western Section of the Alliance.

A committee consisting of J. D. Bush, chairman; Miss Y. Lowe, K. P. Fong, H. H. Hu, P. Ling and F. Sun were appointed by the President of the club to investigate the Raker Immigration Bill.

Yarlock Lowe.

Cleveland Club

The Chinese students in Cleveland organized a club a few months ago. This club is composed of eleven students studying in Western Reserve University, Case School of Applied Science, Baldwin-Wallace College and City High School. Several meetings have been held at the Trinity House since the beginning of this semester.

The officers elected for this year are: Dr. S. E. Chiu, president; S. S. Tang, secretary; and Luise Wong, treasurer.

The members of the club were invited to a banquet given by Mr. Pual Jung, manager of Mandarin Restaurant, on the 6th of January, in honor of our basketball team. S. S. Tang.

Harvard Club

At the debate with the M. I. T. Club, on March 14, most of the members of both clubs were present.. W. S. New presided. At the end of two hours debating the decision was in favor of the side which we supported.

At a regular meeting on March 28, T. L. Li talked of the Reformation and Martin Luther. W. J. Chao reported some home news. Informal discussions followed. S. K. Hu.

Michigan "Aggies" Club

As a rule the Chinese student's world has heard little from the Michigan "Aggies." This was due to the fact that either we do not care for publicity or that we "Aggies" are too busy with our farm production. In whatever way, shape or manner you may think of us, since you do not hear from the future "Modern" Chinese farmers at this college, nevertheless we are always busy internally, not only to increase our knowledge, but also to promote good fellowship with other students as well. This last statement may be proved by the fact that one of our students, Ming S. Lowe, has been elected as president of the Cosmopolitan Club. Aside from Mr. Lowe, who received the presidential honor from the Cosmopolitan Club, others are holding minor offices in that club and in some other societies. W. C. Nee.

Chinese Fete at the Copley Society of Boston

On the evening of April 24th "Chinese Fete," after being for some months in preparation, was presented by Chinese students from Harvard, Technology, Wellesley, Dana Hall and Cushing Academy before the Copley Society of Boston and its guests. The Fete consisted of a pageant in five scenes entitled, "A Pilgrim's Progress," dramatized from a classical Chinese novel called "See Yue Chee." The theme was the introduction of Buddhism into China. Mr. Y. S. Tsao was the general manager of the affair.

Copley Hall was artistically decorated. Over the balconies, under the roof, upon the benches and along the walls—everywhere one met with Chinese decorative things. The between four and five hundred ladies and gentlemen who attended wore Chinese costumes, too. The stage was environed by changing scenes and varying light effects. Members of the cast were dressed especially for the occasion.

A synopsis of the pageant follows:

A Temple

Scene I. While Donson, the pilgrim, lectures to his disciples, the Goddess of Mercy exhorts him to make a pilgrimage with three guardian spirits for the search of Truth to the Land of the "Living Buddha."

In the Wilderness

Scene II. Upon hearing the purpose of the pilgrimage, the demons, dryads and nymphs hold a council to ensnare the pilgrim band. Orders are given by the Demon of Darkness to his associates to carry out their plan, but the beasts are defeated.

In a Garden

Scene III. The Peony nymph and the Mulberry dryad poison Donson and while the Monkey looks for these conspirators, the pilgrim party encounters the other demons and are captured.

A Cave

Scene IV. The Spider nymph entertains the pilgrim band in her cave with music, jugglery and games, but the victims are delivered from this trap by the guardian Monkey.

Outside the Ancient Metropolis

Scene V. Emperor Tang welcomes the party upon their return and commemorates the event by establishing a memorial tablet.

Altogther twenty-five persons took part. Here are the cast and the management:

Donson, the pilgrim	S. D. Li
Sun Ngoo Kung, the Monkey	M. C. Hou
Chu Pei Kai, the Pig	Z. T. Zee

Sha Wu Shang, the Monk of the Desert	Hurpin Hsi
The Goddess of Mercy	Miss C. C. Wang
The Peony Nymph	Miss S. T. Yang
The Mulberry Dryad	S. J. Shu
The Demon of Darkness	C. C. Tsen
The Ox Demon	H. K. Chow
The Red Child	C. Jen
The Spider Nymph	Miss G. Chu
Emperor Tang Tai Tsoong	W. G. Loo
A Tiger	T. Yuan
A Leopard	F. T. Yeh
A Dragon	W. S. New
A Maid to Spider	Miss F. H. Liu
Attendants to Emperor	T. Chang, H. Sun, C. S. Hsin, L. Lau, Y. S. Tsao
Musicians	Techun Hsi, F. T. Yeh, Y. S. Tsao
A Messenger	Techum Hsi
Monks	C. S. Hsin, Y. S. Tsao, T. Chang, L. Lau

General Manager, Y. S. Tsao; Stage Manager, Z. Y. Chow; Assistant Managers, Techun Hsi, W. S. New.

Production, M. C. Hou; Property and Costumes, Turpin Hsi, Techun Hsi; Personnel, Z. T. Zee; Music and Jugglery, F. T. Yeh; Assistants, Miss Mayling Soong, Miss Wai Tsu New.

After the pageant there was dancing, and Chinese refreshments were served. All who took part were much pleased with the favorable comments made by the distinguished company whom they sought to entertain and by the newspapers of Boston.

Z. T. J. Z.

Personal Notes

(Conducted by the Editor-in-Chief)

The following have been admitted to the Alliance membership by the Western Section:

Bush, J. D., 2107 Durant Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
Chan (Miss), C., 2309 E. Third St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Ching (Miss), Sarah, 2243 Piedmont Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
Chiu, Raymond, 2504 Regent St., Berkeley, Cal.
Chiu, Yung Chi, 917 China Alley, Fresno, Cal.
Chun, K. I., 528 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Chung, H. Y., 819 Grant Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Dang, Ng, 1917 Addison St., Berkeley, Cal.
Goo, C. L., 966 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.
Jew, Emory, 1035 G St., Fresno, Cal.
Jue (Miss), Josephine, M. T. M. A., San Rafael, Cal.
Kan, F. F., 302 S. 13th St., Corvallis, Ore.
Lee, Frank Y., 918 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.
Lee, George K., 318 Emerson St., Palo Alto, Cal.
Lee, S. Y., 2504 Regent St., Berkeley, Cal.
Lee Kum, Y. G., 302 S. 13th St., Corvallis, Ore.
Liang, Wm. M., 2504 Regent St., Berkeley, Cal.
Look, M. Y., 866 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.
Low, A. P., P. O. B., 938 Stanford University, Cal.
Lowe, J. S., 410 Lytton Ave., Palo Alto, Cal.
Mark, S., 405 B St., San Rafael, Cal.
Ng, Ed., 3765 Shafter Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Ng (Miss), Rose, 3765 Shafter Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Ng, S. W., 912 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.
Pond, Ben, 838 F St., Fresno, Cal.
Sitton (Miss), A. B., 809 Hayes St., San Leandro, Cal.
Soo-Hoo, Checkmo, 1710 Grand St., Alameda, Cal.
Soo-Hoo, H., 1211 Union St., Alameda, Cal.
Soo-Hoo (Miss), N., 2116 Channing Way, Berkeley, Cal.
Sun (Miss), Grace, 2226A Chapel St., Berkeley, Cal.
Sik, Chew Lin, 937 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.
Uryang (Miss), D., College of Pacific, San Jose, Cal.
Watt, J. D., 384 Sixth St., Oakland, Cal.
Wong, Ed., 838 F St., Fresno, Cal.
Wong (Miss), Nellie, 1831 Ramona Ave., S. Pasadena, Cal.
Young, F. T., 2504 Regent St., Berkeley, Cal.

Business

Treasurer S. L. Lee's Statement, Western Section of C. S. A. Ending March 25, 1914

Income

Membership Fee up to March 25, 1914	$ 71.00
From Y. M. C. A. Play	114.65
Balance from T. Y. Lum (on acct. of 1912 Conference)	1.65
Interest from Deposit	48.80
Total	$236.10

Expenditure

To Treasurer's bill for stamps, stationery, etc	$ 3.53
To Treasury deficit of 1912-1913	2.67
To Secretary's bill	12.10
Printing for play	3.75
To C. S. *Monthly* for Conference picture	5.40
To T. Y. Chiu's bill for play	10.00
Forward to Alliance Treasurer	60.00
To Reserve Fund	50.00
Balance on hand	88.65
Total	$236.10

(Signed) S. L. Lee.

Audited and found correct by O. Y. Nam.

Welfare Association of Boston and Vicinity

By C. S. Hsin, Secretary of the Association

The Welfare School, one of the most important activities of the Welfare Association of Boston and vicinity, has been maintained for the past five years, during which period we saw schools of similar character rise and disappear in other localities. The success of the school is due to the spirit of service of the teaching staff—which consists of Von-Fong Lam, the director, H. Chen, Long Lau, T. S. Chu and C. C. Tseng—and also to the eagerness to learn on the part of the students who come. The course given in the school consists of mathematics, English and Pu-tung language. Added to our active membership list this year are S. J. Shu, C. Wang, T. S. Chu, T. Yuan, T. C. Mar, H. Chen, C. C. Tseng, T. P. Han and R. T. Wee. Besides the school, a Chinese library has been established by subscription, through the effort of C. C. Chu. In the library there are available various newspapers and magazines from home.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., of The Chinese Students' Monthly, published monthly, November to June, at Boston, Mass., required by the Act of August 24, 1912. Editor, W. P. Wei, 1161 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. City; Managing Editor, W. P. Wei, 1161 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. City; Business Manager, Von-Fong Lam, 156 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.; Publisher, The Chinese Students' Alliance, U. S. A.; Owners: (If a corporation, give names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock) The Chinese Students' Alliance, U. S. A. Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: This publication has no bondholders, mortgagees or other security holders.

VON-FONG LAM.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of March, 1914
(Seal) O. F. WELLS, Notary Public.
(My commission expires November, 1919)

Communications

Honolulu, Hawaii, March 10, 1914.

To the Editor of the Chinese Students' *Monthly*.

Dear Sir:

I wish to inform the student body through the *Monthly* that the All-Chinese baseball team is on their third tour to the United States. This year they are on an entirely different route—playing around the South upon their arrival, up the Atlantic coast to New York, where they will take a boat to Cuba. From Cuba they will return to New York and play across the Mid-Western States to the West, where they will end their tour in about the latter part of August.

By reason of their past success, every student, whether he be a baseball enthusiast or not, should be wide awake and watch their movement. If possible, everyone should strive to see them perform their skill of the American pastime on the diamond.

Since their return to the Islands last year they played fully 35 games with the best teams and combination of teams on the Islands. They won 32, tied two and lost one. "Some record," the newspapers and baseball magnates say, and really it was some record. Wherein on earth can be found a team of similar strength that has been so successful?

Fellow students, you will lose a big treat if you don't go to see them play. Don't be a bookworm all the time, for it is worth your while to see your fellow-countrymen on the diamond handling the sphere like real baseball artists. Your presence will give them plenty of encouragement, too.

In passing, I might say that besides playing their regular schedule in the United States, they will jump over to Cuba by way of New York and try to show the Havanans how to play the American game.

To show them your appreciation, give them a treat-reception, a "ball," or whatnot, and you will help them a lot in their winning streak.

Thank you, *Monthly,* for your space.

Yours truly,

C. Q. Chiu.

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THE
CHINESE STUDENTS' MONTHLY

VOL. IX JUNE 10, 1914 NUMBER 8

Published Monthly from November to June, Inclusive, Under the Authority of the Council of the Chinese Students' Alliance in U. S. A.

..CONTENTS..

EDITORIALS 569
  The Political Outlook, The Chinese Review, Congratulations and Farewell, An Editorial Announcement.

EXTRACT 573
  The American College Club Banquet.

HOME NEWS....................577

COMMENTS 580

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES—
  The Eclipse of Young China—From *The Chinese Review*....582
  The Teaching of English in Chinese Schools—By Z. Van Lee..587
  The Present Conditions and Future Prospects of the Hakkas—By Kingfan Chang...........598

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES (Continued)—
  Bitter Strength—By W. Y. Chun 602
  Her Realization—By K. F. Mok 605

SPECIAL—
  An Account of the Banquet in New York 608
  Conference Announcement......612

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE 615

PERSONAL NOTES (Conducted by the Editor-in-Chief)......618

BUSINESS 622

COMMUNICATIONS 635

ANNOUNCEMENTS 638

BOOK REVIEW 639

TERMS—$1.00 a year to non-members and $0.70 to members of the Alliance, payable in advance to the Chinese Students' Monthly. Postage prepaid in U. S. A.; 24c. extra for foreign countries.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:—Notice to that effect must be given to the Circulation Manager one month in advance. Both the new and the old address must be given.

ADVERTISEMENTS:—Rates and detailed information will be sent on application to the Advertising Manager.

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The Chinese Students' Monthly

Vol. IX — June, 1914 — No. 8

Editorials

The Political Outlook

The Constitutional Revision Convention that met in Peking on March 18 has completed its task. A new Provisional Constitution has been drawn up and was promulgated on the first of May.

At the time of this writing the original text is not yet available. We are indebted to the Far Eastern Information Bureau for the following official summary of this new instrument of government as cabled from the Waichiao Bu to Minister Shah:

1. The President is the Chief Executive, with full powers of administrative control.
2. There is established the office of Premier, with two under-Secretaries of State as assistants.
3. The legislative powers are vested in a Parliament.
4. There is a National Council, with advisory powers.
5. The duty of drafting the Constitution is to be assigned to a Board composed of members specially appointed for the purpose. The draft when completed is to be submitted to the National Council for revision, and the Constitution in its final form is to be submitted to a National Convention of delegates chosen by the people for ratification.

The leading dailies of this country give the following summary of the extensive powers conferred on the President: The President is given the power to convoke, suspend and dissolve Parliament. To him is also given the power to declare war and conclude peace. He can appoint and dismiss at his will all civil and military officials, and will have a complete control of the army and navy. Finaly, to make his power supreme he is given an absolute veto over all acts of Parliament. Under the new system the Department Ministers hereafter will be directly responsible to the President who will be served by a Secretary of State instead of by a Premier.

We confess that we cannot see much in this change worth fussing about. The President practically has wielded all these powers since the dissolution of Parliament. The new post of Secretary of State will probably differ from the present Premier only in name.

It is curious to note how our worthy contemporaries this side of the waters in hastily criticizing the new Constitution have overlooked an essential point. They invariably have paid much attention and given much space to speculations as to how much, or how little, the learned doctor, Professor Goodnow, had to do with its making. They seem to have got the idea that the new instrument of government is meant to be permanent, whereas, as a matter of fact, it is but a temporary expedient.

Just what the permanent Constitution will look like is difficult to foretell and must depend upon circumstances. If the Draft Constitution made by the former Parliament gave too little power to the Executive, the new Provisional Constitution seems to have swung too far to the other extreme by conferring on him too much power.

There is undoubtedly among the experienced officials and the thinking public an earnest desire to hit on something that is suited to the Chinese conditions. Meanwhile, we have to wait and must not be too impatient of results.

The Chinese Review

We are in receipt of the April number, Vol. 1, No. 1, of *The Chinese Review,* recently started in London. This monthly journal is devoted to the description and consideration of affairs in China. The whole number is extremely interesting and ably edited. The articles, contributed by Chinese and English writers, are all readable; that by the eminent Anglo-Chinese scholar, Ku Hung Ming, on "The Spirit of the Chinese people," to be continued, is particularly interesting. The editorial, entitled "The Eclipse of Young China," so fits in with our views and convictions that we have taken the liberty to reproduce it elsewhere in this number, to which we wish to call the attention of our thoughtful readers.

The appearance of so informing and well-edited a magazine is most timely. It fills a real want, though perhaps the ex-mandarin, J. O. P. Bland, and his like, may think otherwise. It will undoubtedly help to remove some of the wrong impressions which false interpreters of Chinese affairs and interested sensation-mongers have created to the prejudice of China. We take pleasure in recommending *The Chinese Review* to our readers. (Address the Editor, 42 Hillfield Road; London, N. W.)

Congratulations and Farewell

We publish in this number a partial list of those who will receive degrees at the end of this academic year. This is the first attempt ever made to publish in one place the names of all these recipients of academic honors. Several localities have failed to report on time and are therefore left out of account. This is a year when an unusually large number are graduated and will sail for home. The total number of those who will sail will probably exceed fifty. To these successful students we offer our warmest congratulations. To those who will leave the rest of us for home, we bid good bye and Godspeed.

In another place we publish the *Peking Daily News'* account of the American College Club banquet held in the new Waichiao Bu (Foreign Office) Building on the 18th of April. The whole account is full of interest. The American College Club at Peking has already become an important social institution. All our returned students should take an active part in it.

An Editorial Announcement

With the appearance of the present number the work of the Editorial Staff for the year 1913-14 has come to an end. The existing Board automatically goes out of existence. In accordance with the Constitution, Sect. 26, Art. X. (See page 83, Nov. No.), the retiring Board recommend H. K. Kwong of Princeton, at present one of our Associate Editors, to the Council for the position of Editor-in-Chief for the following year. His nomination has been duly confirmed by the Council. The Business Manager has also been elected, Y. S. Djang of Cornell, one of the Associate Managers, being the choice of the existing Managerial Board. For the information of our readers it may be mentioned that the first number of the next year is to appear in October, and that there will be from the next year nine issues instead of eight as it has been in the past.

Our readers have shown us many courtesies throughout this year, for which we have nothing but the warmest feelings of appreciation. The encouragement and friendly criticisms we have in the course of the year received have made our labors in the midst of college routine pleasant to ourselves, if we have not been altogether successful in making the thing interesting to our readers. There is an unlimited opportunity for further improvement in the next year. Manager Lam reported some time ago that we have gained more than 300 new subscribers this year. Inasmuch as the *World Students' Journal* from now on will be published in Chinese there is a new field for the *Monthly* to expand. The *Monthly* can very well take the place of the *Journal* in those cases where its readers do not understand the Chinese language.

The Editor does not feel free in this place to make specific mentioning of those who have rendered distinguished service. He desires, however, as his duty, to inform the student body that the success of the year's work is in no small measure due to the hearty co-operation of his colleagues, particularly Messrs. Zee, Wang, Chang, Chun, Lin, Li and Kwong and Miss Shew. Aside from discharging the regular duties assigned to him very creditably, Mr. Zee has undertaken to read the proofs and superintend the printing. To him the *Monthly* is particularly indebted.

The Editor-in-Chief.

Communications to the Manager

The Chief Manager, Mr. Lam, left Boston on June 3 on a visit to his home in Canton, China, during the summer. All communications with reference to the business of the *Monthly* should be henceforth directed to Mr. Takang Kao, who is the acting manager. Address: 46 Westland Ave., Boston, Mass.

Press Extracts

The American College Club

(From Peking Daily News)

As announced, the semi-annual banquet of the American College Club was held at the new Waichiaopu Building on Saturday evening, the 18th inst. There was a goodly attendance of Chinese and American college men and their friends—about 130 persons all told, i. e., a little smaller than that which attended the last dinner. Among the principal guests were the acting-Premier H. E. Sun Pao-chi, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister, Dr. Judson, President of the Chicago University, Dr. F. C. Peabody, Dr. F. J. Goodnow, Dr. H. C. Adams, Dr. Wu Lien-teh, Bishop Bashford, Dr. Lowry, L. R. O. Bevan, Dr. Chauncey Goodrich, Dr. Allen of Tientsin, and the last of the pro-Manchus with his queue and dress as unchanged as the hills. The members of the Club represented the following universities and colleges of the U. S. A.: Princeton, Wisconsin, Harvard, Columbia, Yale, Cornell, Chicago, Michigan, Jefferson, Leland Stanford, Pennsylvania, Oberlin, Wesleyan, Virginia, Missouri, Hamilton, Bates, Worcester Tech. Inst., Atlanta, Johns Hopkins, Illinois, Albian, California, Colorado, Lehigh, De Paw, North Western, Grinnell, Brown and Ohio.

Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, the former President of the Club in a short droll speech gave up his seat to the new Chairman—Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, M. A. The other officers of the Club for the current year are Dr. Chauncey Goodrich and Admiral Tsao Chia-chang, Vice-Presidents; Dr. Alfred Sze Saoke, Messrs. J. S. Burgess and Fred Moore, Executive Committee; Mr. R. P. Tenney, Hon. Treasurer, Dr. C. C. Wang, Corresponding Secretary; Mr. C. L. Ogilvie, Recording Secretary, with two sub-committees consisting of the following gentleman:—

Messrs. J. M. Gibb, J. Lonergan, S. M. Harrington, L. D. Howell, C. H. Corbett, Y. T. Tsur, C. S. Liu, Wenfu Y. Hu, S. S. Young, Chao Chu Wu, H. K. Chang, Hing Kwai Tung.

Messrs. C. C. Wang, K. S. Tang, C. P. Yin, S. S. Young, C. L. Ogilvie, W. J. Cannon, D. B. Nye, R. P. Tenney, L. C. Porter, Arthur Shoemaker, J. S. Burgess, J. Lewis.

The new President on taking his chair was vociferously cheered. In a speech marked by great modesty he described how he came to be elected to the position by a caucus much against his will and to his great surprise. He said he hoped that at the end of his term he would find that his judgment was right and that of the members who elected him was wrong.

During the dinner the college men indulged in their college yells and shouts. When the Wesleyan batch began them in their sudden and lusty way, it somewhat startled the Premier. If the noise was made in Sianfu instead of in Peking he would have a perfect right to say that this was the cry of the "White Wolf." But Dr. Koo soon explained matters, and the real wolves, now known as the "international animals" in their white shirts, soon made short work of the soup, patties, capon, asparagus and ice-cream which were so sumptuously served. In the intervals shouts and cheers were given in honor of Premier Sun, Dr. Reinsch, Adm. Tsai, and Dr. Goodnow, each of whom returned the compliment with a graceful bow.

Then songs flew from the mouths of the members who showed their bonhomie and good feeling throughout the proceedings. We append therewith the "Greeting to the Guests":—

Tonight we cast aside all work in fellowship to meet,
And only in the flow of wit and wisdom to compete,
And we rejoice to have with us a member all still new,
('Tis Dr. Reinsch, the Minister), and Dr. Judson, too.

Chorus

Hail Reinsch and Judson, in the name of the college club, hail!
Hail Reinsch and Goodnow, may friendship's light never grow pale,
(So here we cast, etc.)
We hope that Dr. Judson in us will many good friends find,
And Dr. Goodnow leaves many friends behind.
But now we all in friendship meet and taste of friendship's joys,
And for tonight again become just carefree college boys.
Chorus.

At about 10.30 p. m. Premier Sun rose to speak in response to the request of the Club. He said that it was a great pleasure for him to be present at such a gathering. He had not attended such a function before and it was a matter of curiosity for him to know that among American college men they had such a custom as crying and singing songs during their banquets. He said that such practice was not altogether new in China, because during the long-lived and prosperous Chou Dynasty about 3,000 years ago the men, women and children of that period used to sing of those halcyon days in China. Singing was the outside expression of the peaceful feeling and harmony of the people, and he, the speaker, was glad to discover that in a progressive nation like America such a wholesome custom was in vogue, which augured well for the cultivation of peace in this globe of ours. The United States was the oldest republic on one side of the Pacific Ocean, and China was the youngest on the other; and he earnestly hoped that these two nations will create a feeling of friendship with each other. Such gatherings as these were bound to promote the good relations of the two countries, and it was a matter of keen pleasure to him to find that the Chinese students who had returned from their education from America had not forgotten their college songs. He was glad that in this and other ways they had been the apostles of peace and friendship, thus bringing together the representatives of two republican nations. Nothing could be more conducive towards the peace of the two countries than these social gatherings, and if more of these went on they would be a good guarantee for the peace of the two Republics. Owing to the change of weather he had not been very well, but the songs which rung through the room had such a wonderful and soothing effect on his nerves that for the moment he had forgotten his ailment. The Premier ended by asking all present to drink to the prosperity of the Club, and this was done with enthusiasm.

Dr. Adams, an Adviser of the Ministry of Communications, was then called upon to speak. In a long and inspiring speech he dwelt upon the necessity of developing China by proceeding along those lines which transformed Japan. He had not thought of the difficulty China had to do this until he came to this country, studied the histories of China and Japan and personally came in contact with the people. He had now found out why it was that the old civilization of the country could not adjust itself to new ideas and conditions, with the same rapidity and adaptability as that of Japan. The Chinese were called a nation of formalities and what was wanted was a controlling force, a compelling force by means of which co-operation could be realized. Submission to authority was essential if the country was to be governed with smoothness and efficiency. Capital was needed for the development of China, so was labor, but unless there were men, peculiarly educated and trained to control both, the transformation which came over Japan would not come to China. When what he called "the psychological element involved in the transformation" has been found in this country, the difficulties which had confronted China would disappear.

The next speaker was Dr. Goodnow, the Constitutional Adviser to the President and President-elect of Johns Hopkins University. Speaking in a calm and dignified manner, and in a language at once dialectic and forceful, showing the training of the lawyer, the Professor first related some anecdotes to show the difficulties of giving advice. He provoked laughter when he related his experiences when he arrived in China and essayed to talk the "lingo" of this country, how once he asked his servant for tea (Ch'a) and got a ricksha (Ch'e). He had been in China nearly a year and had learnt something of the country and people. But there were so many things which were so perplexing and bewildering that he had lately got into the habit of using the expression "If I am correctly informed" whenever he wanted to say anything which he was not absolutely sure of. There was one thing, however, he desired to touch upon seriously. He considered that an emphasis should be made on the increasing desirability of giving Western education to China. He was not going to criticize the step taken hitherto to send students to Europe and America to acquire knowledge; that was quite proper and necessary. But the time had arrived when more attention should be paid to the educating of China's young men in the country itself without having to send them abroad where they would soon lose touch with Chinese conditions at a most impressionable age. He could say for himself, that having been to Germany to study he could not shake off certain influences which were not desirable to him as an American. Conditions in foreign countries were totally different from those in China and it was extremely necessary that a Chinese must be good in his own language and literature before he could do much good for his country. Those who had been abroad and came back —the longer they were away the less they were in touch with their native land—will themselves admit the disadvantage they labored under when they found how sadly deficient they were in this direction. He trusted, therefore, that an emphasis will be put on education in China, not outside of it.

The last speaker was Dr. Judson, President of the Chicago University, U. S. A. As he had arrived in Peking only a few hours before and had not recovered from the fatigue of the Trans-Siberian journey, his speech was short. He was glad that he was not going to write a book on China at this late time of the night because he would certainly fail miserably, nor could he even give his impressions of the country as he had been there only a few hours (laughter). But this much he could say, he could not believe that China, with an old and wonderful civilization as she had, and with her achievements of the past, could not solve her problems in the right way, and he was sure that she will come out of her struggles all right in the long run (applause).

After Dr. Koo had fittingly wound up the speeches of the evening in a few chosen words, the company dispersed soon after midnight, thus closing a function which was characterized by an atmosphere of brotherhood, good fellowship and friendship identical with that in which Confucius calls "all men within the four seas brothers."

Home News

A New Provisional Constitution

The new Provisional Constitution was promulgated in May. The new Constitution vests the President with almost dictatorial power (see the first editorial).

The Premiership has been abolished and in its place is established the office of Secretary of State. Hsu Shih-Chang has been appointed to this position. Mr. Hsu has held many important posts. He was Governor-General of Manchuria when it was converted into the Three Eastern Provinces. The former Premier Mr. Tang Shao-yi, was then Governor of Mukden, and was therefore Hsu's subordinate. Other cabinet changes are: Mr. Liang Tung-yen as Minister of Communications and Mr. Tang Hua-lung as Minister of Education. Mr. Liang was President of the Foreign Office after the President, Yuan Shih-kai, was deposed in 1908. Mr. Tang was formerly speaker of the Chung Yi-yuan, the lower House of Parliament.

The Press and the Press Law

The press all over the country has been thrown into a state of furor by the proclamation of the new press law, which subjects the press to strict regulations and provides heavy punishment for printing articles which the Government dislikes. Meetings are being held in Peking and in the provinces to consider the question of protesting. The law follows:

"Newspapers are divided into the following classes: Daily papers, papers appearing irregularly, weekly papers, papers published every ten days, monthly papers and annual papers. The publisher must submit full particulars of the nature of the paper and the names, ages, birthplaces, past records and addresses of himself, the printer and the editor, who must be over 30 years of age, suffer from no nervous disease, been undeprived of civil rights, belong neither to the naval nor the military professions and be neither an administrative or judicial official nor a student. After the police have approved the publication, the publisher must deposit a security, ranging from $350 for daily papers to $100 for annuals, but papers published in Peking and other capital cities or commercial ports must deposit double the amount. Papers exclusively devoted to learning, arts, statistics, official documents and market lists are exempt. A copy of every issue of a paper must be sent to the police station on the day of publication. Newspapers must not publish particulars of judicial proceedings held in camera, diplomatic, military or naval affairs, publication of which has been forbidden, false charges against the Government, or attacks on the form of Government under penalty of a fine. The sale of foreign papers containing similar items is prohibited."

It is understood from Peking that the Press Laws are being reconsidered, and possibly they will be amended.

Chino-Japanese Treaty of Commerce

The Foreign Office has recently brought out the following points in the negotiation of amending the existent Treaty of Commerce with Japan which will soon expire: (1) Custom tariff shall be 5 per cent; (2) No country shall be allowed to increase its tonnage in rivers in the interior after March 31st; (3) All vessels must be registered; (4) Agreement on regulations for trade-mark; (5) Regulations for measures and weights, and (6) As soon as China has established a standard currency, Japanese paper money shall be withdrawn.

Chambers of Commerce Meet

Delegates from Chambers of Commerce all over the country held a seven day meeting in Shanghai from April 4 to 11, to discuss the commercial conditions in China. At the first meeting more than 60 delegates were present, and among them were representatives from the Board of Commerce. The convention advocated an extension of commercial schools in order that young men might be given opportunities to study commerce from a scientific standpoint. The difficulties that are confronting the merchants in the different provinces were discussed and attempts were made to suggest solutions.

Local Courts

Complete revision of the system of Local Courts was made recently when the Political Council, on April 7, decided to abolish all procurates in the preliminary and local courts, with the exception of those situated at Treaty Ports. There has been considerable comment against this change, the leader being Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who is reported to have strongly protested against such a radical step. He based his condemnation of the new system on the fact that retention of the procurates will hasten the cancellation of extra-territoriality.

Redeeming Paper Money

During the revolution and the period of reconstruction, the Kwangtung and Kwangsi Government issued a great deal of paper money to defray the running expenses. The consequence was that paper depreciated in value until it became so low that there is great danger of a panic occurring. According to a report, the Peking Government has authorized the authorities of these two Provinces to contract a loan of $30,000,000 for the redemption of the paper money. The loan would be repayable in 25 years at 5 per cent, secured on the Kwangtung and Kwangsi land taxes.

Pope, Advisor of Board of Communication

Mr. Pope, director of the Shanghai-Nanking Railroad, has been recently appointed advisor of the Board of Communication. This appointment is considered a very fortunate one. Mr. Pope has had long experience in railway organization and management in China as well as in India.

Panama Exposition

One million dollars has been appropriated for China's part in the Panama Exposition in San Francisco. Mr. Chen, the commissioner, left for America on April 11. In addition to the participation of the central government, several provinces will have their own exhibits.

Comments

Agricultural Prosperity

As practical farmers the Chinese have a fine reputation. They have carefully conserved the fertility of the soil, and the varieties of domesticated animals and plants which they have contributed to the world's stock are quite considerable. Their success had been so conspicuous that many times in history nomadic peoples invaded and conquered our territory to live upon their produce, and cultivators of less fertile soils in our vicinity look with envy on our rich alluvial and loess lands.

When men of brains enter into farming and take pride in their noble vocation, important improvements along the lines of scientific agriculture are certain to be introduced. It is to be hoped that, as by reclamation, irrigation and settlement, vast tracts of our hitherto uncultivated lands are added to our total area under tillage, individual holdings will be enlarged also, and small owners will be efficiently organized, so that our farmers can hold their own in economic, social and political importance against our growing industrial and urban population as well as against the literati, the mandarin and the gentry. As these "farmers of forty centuries" become more than mere tax-payers the virile, stable and persevering stuff which they are made of may produce strikingly beneficial effects upon our state and society.

Recreative Sports

Games and sports break monotony, strengthen the body and develop sportsmanship. Their great popularity in this country is shown by sporting extras, university training tables and baseball crowds in the city parks.

Of Chinese games, kite-flying and shuttlecock are the favorites. Wrestling, boxing, riding and swimming are fairly common accomplishments.

Western sports, introduced mainly through the Y. M. C. A. and the missionary colleges, have become immensely popular during the past dozen or so years. Track events, tennis, gymnastics and a considerable variety of ball games — baseball, football, soccer, basketball, billiards and table tennis among others—are eagerly participated in.

All wholesome sports are worth while and should be more widely introduced. Even for adults there is "nothing like them" for the spending of leisure hours with both profit and pleasure.

On to Conference !

We take pleasure to join with our fellow students in this post-examination jubilee. The usual conferences, recreations and migrations now follow. Some will sneak off to out-of-way places to rest, a few will go camping or tramping, one or two will do sightseeing in Europe, and a larger number will stick in summer schools or get into some kind of summer employment. But all, we hope, will arrange to attend the conferences. Those who attended them in the past think that the days spent there may not fail to add very delightful experiences.

Contributed Articles

The Eclipse of Young China

Taken from *The Chinese Review*

Anyone can see that reaction in China is now at its full tide. To be sure, wiseacres had predicted it, and these same sententious news-mongers are now entertaining the public with prognostication of dire cataclysm in the near future. These fears may or may not have grounds for their justification; but those who have more than a superficial knowledge of present conditions are weary of this wise talk concerning actions and reactions. All who wish China well are anxious to leave her alone, with a chance of solving, in her own way, the many serious problems which confront her today. A section of the European public, however, persists in treating China and the Chinese as a legitimate source of entertainment; and newspaper correspondents seem to receive their instructions accordingly. One quarter of the whole world's population is at the present time undergoing perhaps the most serious crisis in their long history, and if they do not deserve the intelligent sympathy of the West, they beg at least to be left alone. This request will, of course, have no effect upon the inspired and happy course of the sensation-mongers, but it may warn serious readers to price their so-called news at its proper value.

The Young China party, glibly so-called, has now disappeared from the political scene, to the relief and satisfaction, if the truth is to be told, of the majority of the more serious minded members of the Young China party itself. Young China is not, let carping critics remember, entirely synonymous with hot-headedness and self-interest, and it is very creditable to some of them that they have the moral courage to acknowledge the mistakes of the last two years. The nature of those mistakes is now more or less apparent.

The Manchus had to be thrown out at any cost, but the price of their expulsion was all too dear when Young China had to join forces with those who live by chaos and the misfortunes of their own countrymen, with men whose zeal exceeds their knowledge, with unprincipled self-seekers. The better element of the party was inveigled, by a false enthusiasm and a series of pressing exigencies, into the suicidal policy which culminated in the second revolution.

Moreover, Young China was guilty of two disastrous miscalculations. They had underestimated the strength, the vitality and beauty of the conservative spirit in China, they had wrongly depended upon the masses for continued support, and they had ignored the power of foreign vested interests in China and the strength of that power in shaping and determining the course of events in the Far East.

It does not savor of fairness or good taste for those who had helped to institute the present regime to criticise it unduly before it has had ample opportunity to prove its own efficiency. Europe, through the medium of its governments and financiers, was unanimous in its support of President Yuan, and was no less united in its distrust of the younger party. Concerning the causes and wisdom of this step, let the future decide.

Only when there was such a war cry as that against the Manchus was China ever really united. Young China largely forfeited the sympathy of the people when the issue of the strife was made to assume the exotic form of constitutional minutiæ. To the masses, theoretical questions of government were, without qualification, unintelligible. After the heat and chaos of civil war these wanted only peace in which to resume their daily calling. The merchant classes may be able to see the relative force of arguments for and against republicanism, but they saw infinitely more clearly that the revolution had destroyed half of their business, and that any continuation of this internecine strife would end in their complete ruin. Moreover, they were rightly alarmed at the desperate campaign of blackmail instituted by some of the revolutionary leaders as a means of filling the party war-chest. Within the Young China group itself there were many who made use of the constitutional issue only as a lever to perpetuate their own power and to advance their own selfish interests.

Such is the general view of matters as it was presented to the people. It does not, however, cover the whole truth. There was certainly a minority of parliamentarians whose views were moderate and whose purpose honest and sincere. Yet another group was honest enough, but somewhat immature and mistaken in their conception of China's real needs. But in the mind of general observers only one impression sank home: it was the picture of a parliament interminably occupied with ineffectual party bickering at a time when grave questions involving the safety and future of the State called for daily, hourly decision.

The representatives and advocates of parliamentary rule were, of their own accord, actually playing into the hands of their adversaries; and for the catastrophe which overwhelmed them so swiftly and dramatically, they had chiefly themselves to blame.

Young China erred most seriously in the scanty heed she paid to the inherent conservatism and prejudices of the Chinese people. Reforms of a more or less sentimental nature, in some cases amounting only to a mere aping of the externals of Western civilization, were heedlessly enforced without due regard to the popular feeling of the masses. Such reforms can well wait till their necessity flows naturally from the prompting of the popular consciousness. Systematic attempts should have been made to conciliate the old-fashioned gentry, the literati and the ancient order of mandarins. These saw themselves disregarded, swept aside from all their pristine glory and influence, displaced by mere youngsters and upstarts, some of whom they rightly suspected as possessing neither the culture of the East nor the civilization of the West. To die without a struggle is foreign to human nature, and there is enough of virtue and vitality in the old order to make their struggle very formidable for Young China. The ancient literati, be they officials or scholars, will always hold in secret contempt all those who fail to come up to the old standard of literary polish; on the other hand, inasmuch as the old literati are generally men of sense and observation, foreign educated Young China invariably commands their respect, a respect born of the prestige of Western power and progress. As a class they are reasonable and open to compromise, and it would have been an easy task to have conciliated them. But such a policy was neglected, with what consequences we can now see.

The present eclipse of Young China is due to yet another important cause for which she must be entirely exonerated from blame. The foreign educated student who returns to China from the West discovers to his dismay that he can find no "home": there is no traditional system of morality, of education, of society which he can call, without qualification, his own. He can unlearn all that he has so laboriously gained and slip back into the old order of things, but that order can never be the same to him, nor will he ever be regarded by Old China as one of themselves. On the other hand, he can boldly stand up for all the new ideas that he has imbibed. But whatever he does he finds himself in a small oligarchy as effectively cut off from the sympathy and life of the majority of his countrymen as the most autocratic clique that ever ruled. In this state of unstable transition Young China deserves universal sympathy. To use a topical expression, Chinese civilization is in the "melting pot." China is in all the ferment of a renaissance, and those who preach the doctrine of the new awakening are homeless and, like the great Teacher of the New Testament, "have nowhere to lay their heads."

We have tried to deal historically and impartially with some of the causes which brought about Young China's present eclipse. The leaders who excited so much admiration during the course of the first revolution have now been scattered or have been sent home among the people in humiliation and obscurity. Independent of mere party feelings, a considerable number of China's well-wishers consider this as a blessing in disguise, and it is a great credit to Young China that some of their own party so regard it. There is not the least cause for youthful reformers to be unduly despondent. They have been hasty, and intoxicated with a success which was too easy, they have tried to build on uncertain foundation. Their duty now, as it ought to have been, is to educate the people and, with private enterprise, to develop the immense resources of the country. The question of moment today is not the constitution or the republic, it is the spreading of a new spirit which is to permeate and elevate the whole nation. We must have education and we must have wealth, but the two are closely inter-related. The common masses must be relieved from the terrible economic pressure which turns peace-loving and gentle peasants at a moment's notice into savage bandits. The ruling classes must be instilled with new and practical ideals which will help to sweep away the universal corruption prevailing among all parties, republican, let it be admitted, as well as autocratic. Instead of the glare and eclat of political propaganda, Young China is now called upon to do practical spade work as unostentatious as it is self-sacrificing. Now is the time for true patriotism. Now is the opportunity for Young China to repudiate the insinuation and charge of self-interest, and prove to the world the mettle of a race which has outlived a thousand changes.

A word must be said in conclusion to the foreign reader who is at the same time a friend. To spread and believe in sensational news of plots and fresh revolutions is the surest and most direct way to create it. China cannot afford another uprising. Not only is it too expensive, but it will certainly let loose forces similar to the White Wolf brigands, ensuring an endless harvest of chaos and woe. Political evolutions are slow anywhere. In the case of China it must be doubly so on account of the size and conservatism of the population and the age of the nation. There are foreigners, of course, who thrive by fishing in troublous waters, whose business it is to encourage a chronic state of disorder. Remonstrance with them is useless; but there are others whose mistaken sympathy is equally dangerous to the peaceful development of the Chinese people. Powerful as foreign public opinion undoubtedly is, it is too much to expect any Chinese Government to rule with the entire approval of a joint board of foreign newspaper correspondents and financiers. Our ways are not your ways, our conditions not your conditions. And with a little sympathetic judgment both our ways and conditions can be made intelligible. There is a large body of liberal Chinese and Englishmen who believe that a close entente between the two nations will be productive of fruitful results for mankind and civilization. Obviously, we cannot allow busybodies and interested persons to create unnecessary misunderstanding.

The Teaching of English in Chinese Schools

Z. Van Lee, University of Chicago

"Enthusiasm for the new education spreads like wildfire." This statement characterizes the epoch-making educational reformation now being pushed forward in China since 1900. The oldest nation, subsisting hitherto on the formal, classical and ethical education, has found it necessary to supplement, if not to discard entirely, her antiquated system of education with the new materialistic and scientific one of the Western type. Her aloofness and isolation from the rest of the world made it possible for her in the past to exist without the resources of modern science. The situation is different now. With the economic and commercial problems pressing upon her every day, and with many delicate international relationships into which she has been forced, it is time that she should adopt measures to cope with the critical situation. The Revolution of 1911, resulting in the establishment of a Republican form of government consequent upon the overthrow of the Manchu regime, has accelerated the movement for educational reforms.

In the absence of scientific and up-to-date textbooks, there being scarcely time enough for the creation of a new terminology suited to the educational demands, the English language has been used as the medium of instruction to a large extent in the secondary schools. There are other circumstances which favor the wide use of this language. British and American missionaries were the pioneers of the new education. Many of the leading institutions of higher learning are apt to be found within the walls of the missions; in these schools English has invariably been used as the tool of instruction. The fact that China of all nations is sending the largest number of students to foreign lands, notably England and America, for the pursuit of higher education, indicates another reason why the English language is so popular in the Chinese schools. There is no doubt that this language for years to come will continue to be used in the schools as a means to an end. It serves the useful purpose of a temporary expedient.

In this paper an attempt is made to outline briefly the current methods found in this country in the teaching of modern languages, and to discuss the possibility of applying them in the teaching of English to Chinese students. The ideographic character of the Chinese language, to which alone have the Chinese been accustomed, makes it the more difficult for them to acquire foreign languages. Chinese is a grammarless language free from inflectional endings and other mechanical features. The writer can recount numerous instances of difficulties teachers have encountered when teaching the English language. The difficulties are accentuated when extremely unscientific methods are used by both competent and mostly incompetent teachers.

It is impossible to mention the different specific methods pursued by the individual teachers in the teaching of modern languages in the United States. In general, methods may be classified as direct or indirect according to whether they eliminate or not the use of the mother tongue during the various stages of instruction. The traditional grammar-translation and the reading methods are direct, while the so-called natural, the psychological and the reform methods are indirect. To be sure, these methods are not rigidly adhered to, but are usually all employed at present with all degrees of modifications, with advantage or otherwise, according to the teacher's scholarship and professional preparations.

The indirect method, being derived originally from Greek and Latin instruction, centers its work on translation, grammatical study and, above all, on the free use of the mother tongue in the acquisition of German, French or Spanish. It has its advantages as well as disadvantages. For while the method trains the mnemonic faculty and cultivates clear and orderly thinking through elaborate grammatical analysis and synthesis, it, at the same time, "neglects the life, ideas and the forms of thought and expressions of different times and countries," and frequently makes the students lose interest in learning the language, not to say in appreciating the best literaure.

The conversational or the natural method is a reaction of the old dry method of grammatical grinding and monotonous translation. It is productive of successful results to teachers of rare personality and ability, but to the ordinary ones this method of giving lessons in the form of a series of monologues, of questions and answers in the foreign tongue, plus a great deal of pantominic gesticulations, is sure to meet with failure. The use of the mother tongue is eliminated as far as possible. Not until some degree of familiarity with the spoken idiom is attained by the pupils will they be permitted to do work in print. Grammar begins much later. Undoubtedly the spoken language will inspire great interest in pupils. To a well-qualified teacher this type of instruction will prove most vivifying and helpful to securing immediate results during the early stages.

Associated with the modern direct method is the series system invented by Francois Gouin, who planned a series of conversation lessons treating of a unified theme. Each lesson contains a series of sentences, each telling of a definite action. This elaborate system includes the essential vocabulary to be mastered. The principle evidently rests on mental visualization coupled with imitation by the pupils. For pupils of twelve years of age, he wrote 1,200 lessons of from twenty to thirty sentences each. They are to be learned in 300 recitation hours. When the class "can imitate and reproduce these sentences orally and in writing without verbally memorizing them, they are considered to have obtained so much vocabulary."

The psychological method has been used greatly in England. In Germany and in the United States it has been adopted with some modifications. The idea of arranging lessons and sentences in a natural series is made use of in German schools. In Miami University one hundred lessons in German and one hundred and seventy-five in French have been planned, and have been considered sufficient to give *Sprachgefuhl.* The Miami plan permits the beginning of reading an easy text about the second week, unlike the Gouin's method, which postpones reading texts much later.

The plan evidently is preferable to the indirect and the natural methods. In the report of the Committee of Twelve on College Entrance Requirements there is the complimentary comment that "out of the conviction that modern language study should be made attractive, and out of the desire to adapt instruction to the known workings of the human mind, has come a system that seems more deserving of serious attention than the grammar method or the natural style of teaching."

However, reforms have taken place since then. The series system has been adapted to American conditions. The Miami plan referred to above is now patronized in more than two hundred high schools and in several colleges, according to a statement made by Professor Handschin. The ideal modern direct method combines the best and most serviceable features of the ones already described. It is a wise combination of phonetic drill, the use of the foreign language as the medium of instruction, the importance attached to extensive reading with planned conversation, the study of inductive grammar, the fruitful practice of original writing on a set theme or exercises in free composition, minimum translation into the mother tongue and the use of object lessons.

Regarding the value of English to Chinese students, opinions among Chinese educationalists are almost unanimous. Widgery says, "We study modern languages preeminently because they are useful." If that is so with Englishmen, it is the more so with the Chinese. The value is a utilitarian one. All such arguments as cultural or formal values of the English language, no doubt, are interesting, but the practical value of the ability to read and understand books written in English should have the first claim. To facilitate traveling and commercial dealings, however desirable, must, for the present, occupy a secondary place.

If the value of English instruction lies in the ability to read and understand that language, it will not be difficult to determine the aim of instruction. Great stress will have to be laid on reading. It does not mean that this scheme will be pursued to the exclusion of speaking and writing throughout the course. As a matter of fact, there is a direct relationship between speaking, writing and reading in the acquisition of a new tongue. It will be most desirable, if students are able to read, speak and write with equal degree of success and freedom. When it is considered that students usually have a few years in English training, it will be seen that greater attention given to reading will get greater returns for the time spent.

The study of English in China mostly begins in the middle school, which offers a four-year course. Usually from six to ten hours are given each week for English instruction. In a number of elementary schools English is also offered in the last two years. The instruction is most fragmentary and seldom goes beyond the learning of the alphabet and a slight vocabulary of the traditional first reader. It is safe to assume that on the whole a student has had four years' work in English after leaving the middle school.

In this connection it will be well to note the fitness or unfitness of the teacher in charge of the instruction. To be sure, there is a large, overwhelmingly large, percentage of teachers unfitted for the work. The profession of English instruction is largely exploited by amateur teachers who are allured by the comparatively handsome salaries. They need further instruction themselves so badly. Experience has indicated that Chinese-born teachers are the best fitted for the instruction, provided, of course, they are well equipped by knowledge of the subject. Foreigners are desirable only when the students are doing advanced work. Few Chinese teachers will be able to answer satisfactorily these questions given by Mr. W. R. Price in his article appearing in the February issue of the School Review. "How long have you studied the language and in what schools?

Have you studied abroad? Do you speak the language readily? Do you use the language taught as the usual medium of communication in class?" The writer's experience as a teacher of French in a secondary school is illustrative of the sort of English instruction commonly found in the Chinese schools. He had in all about three years of French training under an American teacher while in college, and, owing to lack of opportunities for the practice of the language, his vocabulary and his knowledge of grammar disappeared rapidly. Nevertheless he dared to accept the work of teaching French, mainly because the job was pressed upon him by the school authority. With conscientious and painstaking preparations of the lessons over night he managed to get along with the class somehow for half a year. Then a Chinese graduate of law from the University of Paris was invited to do the teaching. It is needless to say what a great difference there was in the instruction.

Oral work is a valuable aid to reading and is a better and quicker form of exercise than writing. Exercises in the spoken language should be definitely planned. There should be some purpose in talking. The pupils and not the teachers should do most of the talking. The material may be drawn from objects in the room or elsewhere, or may be based upon the subject matter of the reading book. How far "Anschaungsprincip" can be successfully applied is a mooted point. This system, i. e., "the showing of objects, models, pictures, the use of gestures, mimicry, and the association of the corresponding foreign words, has long been regarded as a valuable factor in the teaching of languages." Whether the natural method or the modified Gouin method is used is immaterial as long as the pupils are trained to retain a close and permanent association between the words and the objects they represent. Ability in forming questions and devising means for variety in the exercises will largely determine the desired results.

The study of grammar will always be necessary in learning languages. Only grammar drilling should not be considered as an end in itself; it should be treated as a handmaid to reading, writing or speaking. It will be especially necessary to Chinese pupils, owing to the character of the Chinese language. The collocation of words is different. The Chinese find difficulties about conjugations, prepositions and articles. The following sentences are translated *mot à mot* from the Chinese:

> America certain city in there is one large garden; wonderful flowers, different weeds, nothing whatever

> not have; recent year again obtain one kind peculiar flower plant in water middle; flower's largeness indeed wonderful.

Now these sentences are examples of wretched English grammar, but in the original version they are idiomatic. For lack of grammatical training the Chinese frequently speak or write such sentences, which at home are branded as "pigeon English."

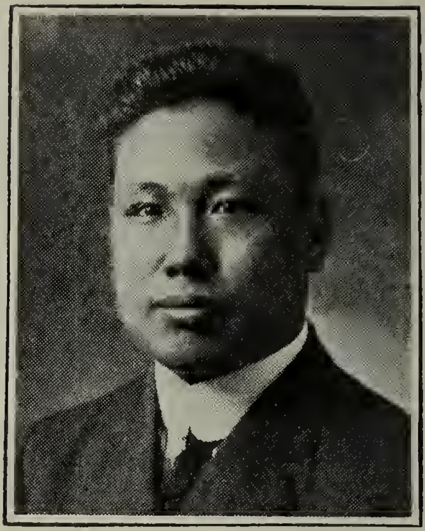
In teaching grammar the old method of proceeding by mechanical steps from memorizing of definitions and rules of orthography to blind learning of etymology, syntax and perhaps prosody interspersed with parsing and analysis is far too unscientific. It should be studied progressively and inductively in conjunction with the reading lessons. Mere dead parsing and parrot-like learning of paradigms will not give any understanding of the sentence structure. Abundant practice in written or spoken exercises is what is really needed. Perhaps the greatest obstacle to successful instruction in grammar at home lies in the fact that there are no suitable textbooks of grammar especially helpful to Chinese beginners. Most of the books are of the old Murray type. The more recent ones are those written for those other than the Chinese. Such examples as "A Daniel come to judgment" and "He who steals my purse steals trash" must indeed be bewildering to non-Christian students who have not yet indulged in the pleasure of Shakespearean literature. It is extremely undesirable to burden the beginners with the monstrosities of the English language, with the fine hair-splitting divisions and subdivisions of etymology and syntax rendered the more difficult by ever-recurring exceptions.

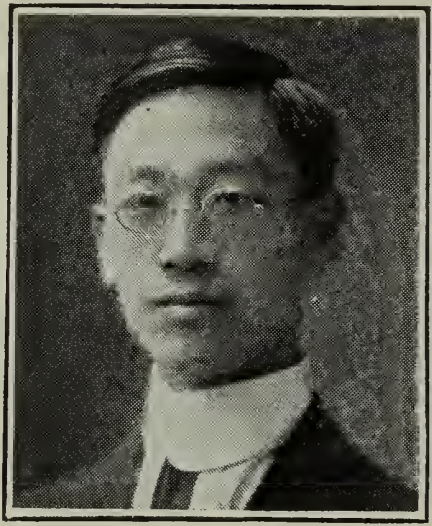
With reference to reading, the selection of material should receive great consideration. In choosing suitable reading texts it should be borne in mind that the subject matter must have some practical value and must be interesting. Most of the readers in the market are imported from England and America. These are primarily designed for small children in the kindergarten or elementary schools. Imagine what a Chinese student of high school age would feel when he reads such childish and outlandish stories as "Little Tom" or "Poor Mary." "The Goose and the Golden Egg" or "The Golden Fleece," "Aesop's Fables" and stories of Greek mythology are certainly too unsuited to their tastes. The writer considers the lack of proper textbooks the most serious problem.

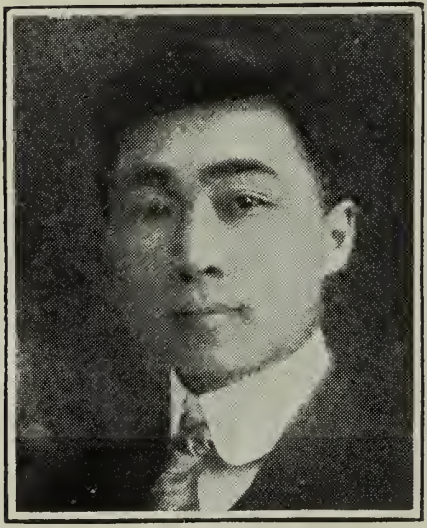
Chinese anecdotes, history and biography of Chinese heroes, descriptions of Chinese scenes and historic places, supply the proper material. The Commercial Press in Shanghai, the leading publisher, has in recent years turned out a few textbooks for use by Chinese pupils. There has been much discussion whether there should be Chinese notes and a special vocabulary on the text. It seems that better results are possible without them. They are advisable, however, only when the notes are inserted to explain the more difficult and subtle words, phrases or sentences.

There is no agreement as to what reading texts should be used for the fourth or fifth year classes. The most popular books are Irving's "Sketch Book," Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe" and Addison's "Spectator." No hard and fast rule can be laid down here. The choice will be largely a personal one and according to the work of the class. At any rate, the course should be well graded. While books which cultivate appreciation of Western life and ideals are desirable, reading on technical works may be introduced with advantage to those preparing for further training in science.

The importance of written exercises cannot be overestimated. Sentence formation, dictation, translation, writing of memorized work, letter writing and free composition are "most effective tests of thoroughness and accuracy, a check against superficiality," when they are carefully directed and supervised during the different stages. Abuses of translation and composition creep up now and then when they are not properly handled by the teachers. All these exercises should be correlated with the lessons in hand. It is through written exercises that the study of grammar will be rendered most profitable and interesting. As it is, very little is done in written exercises, which fact is accountable for the glaring inefficiency in English teaching in Chinese schools.







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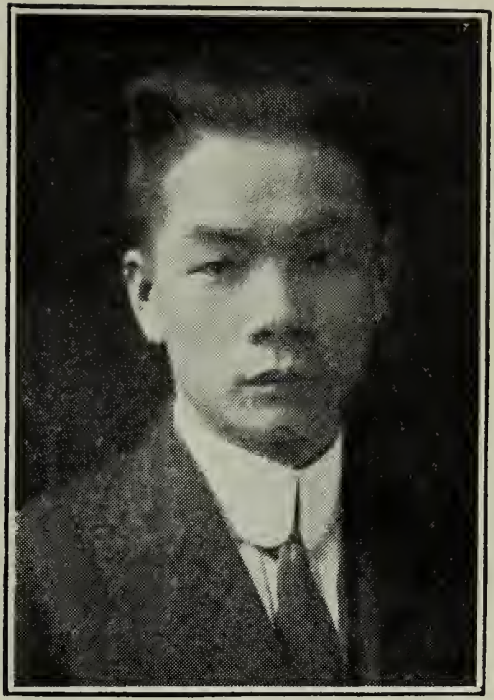

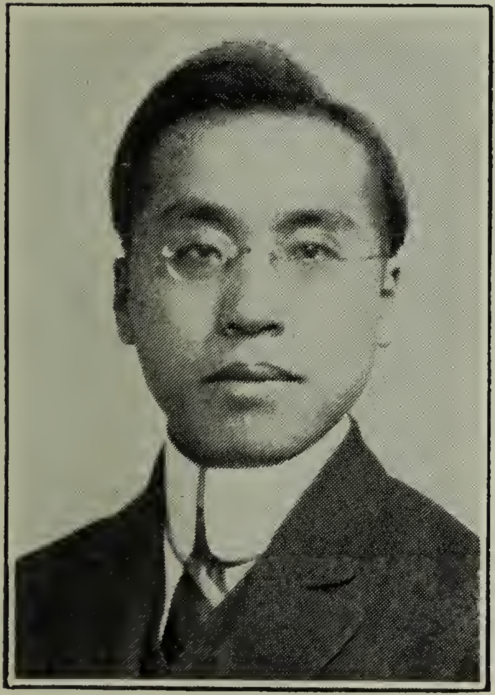

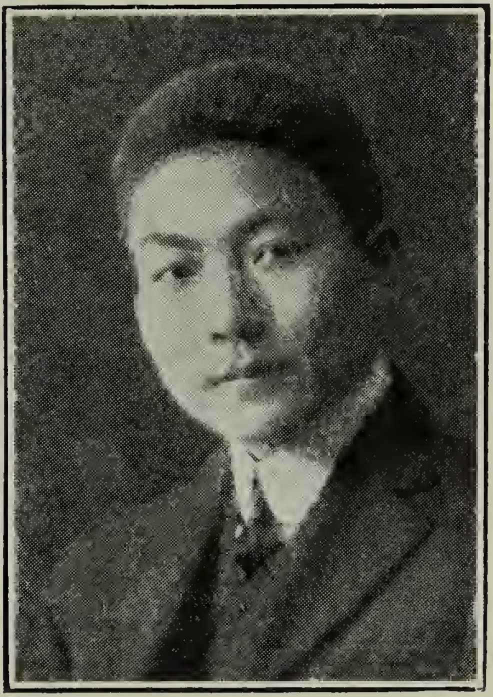

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THE MONTHLY, 1913-14

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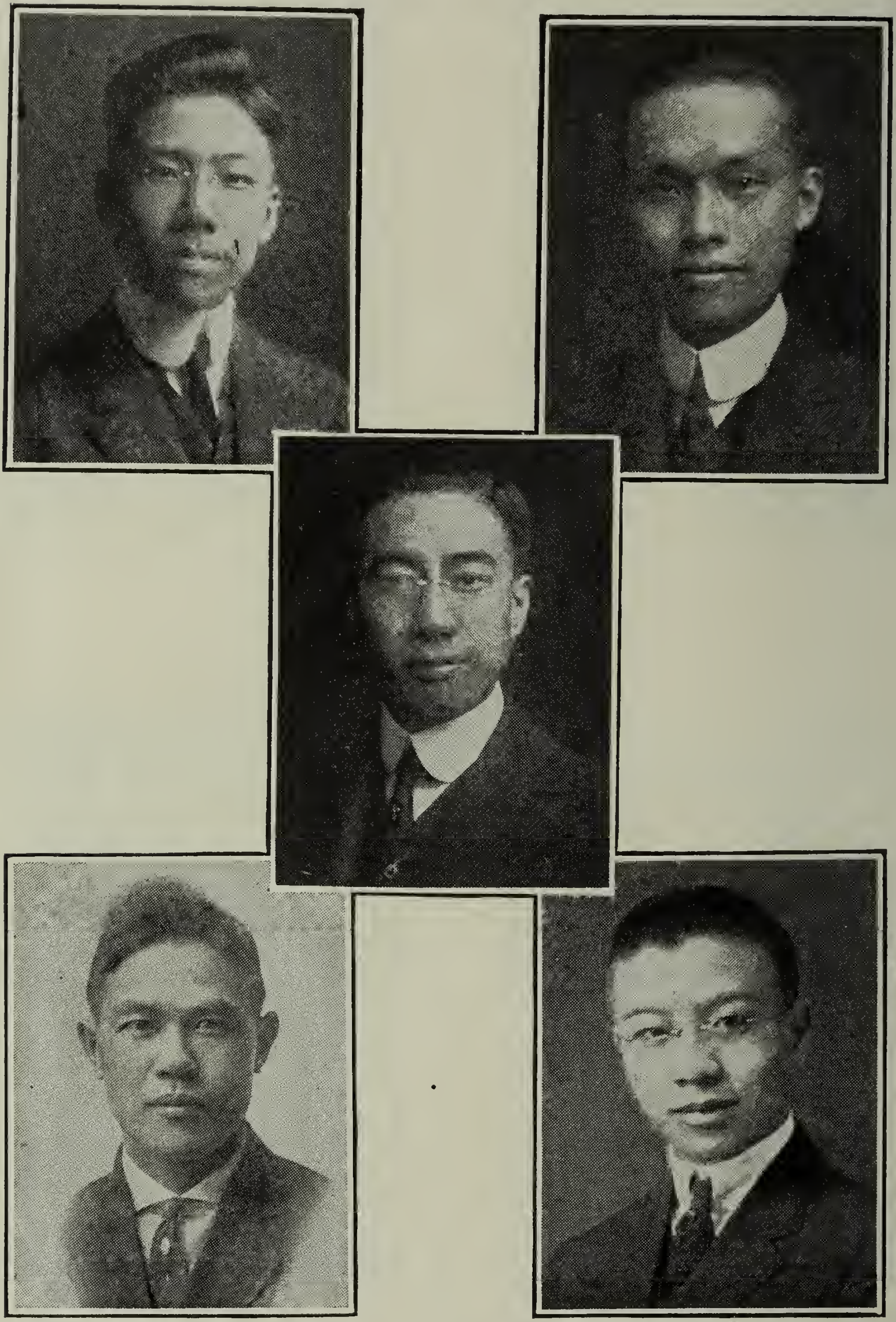

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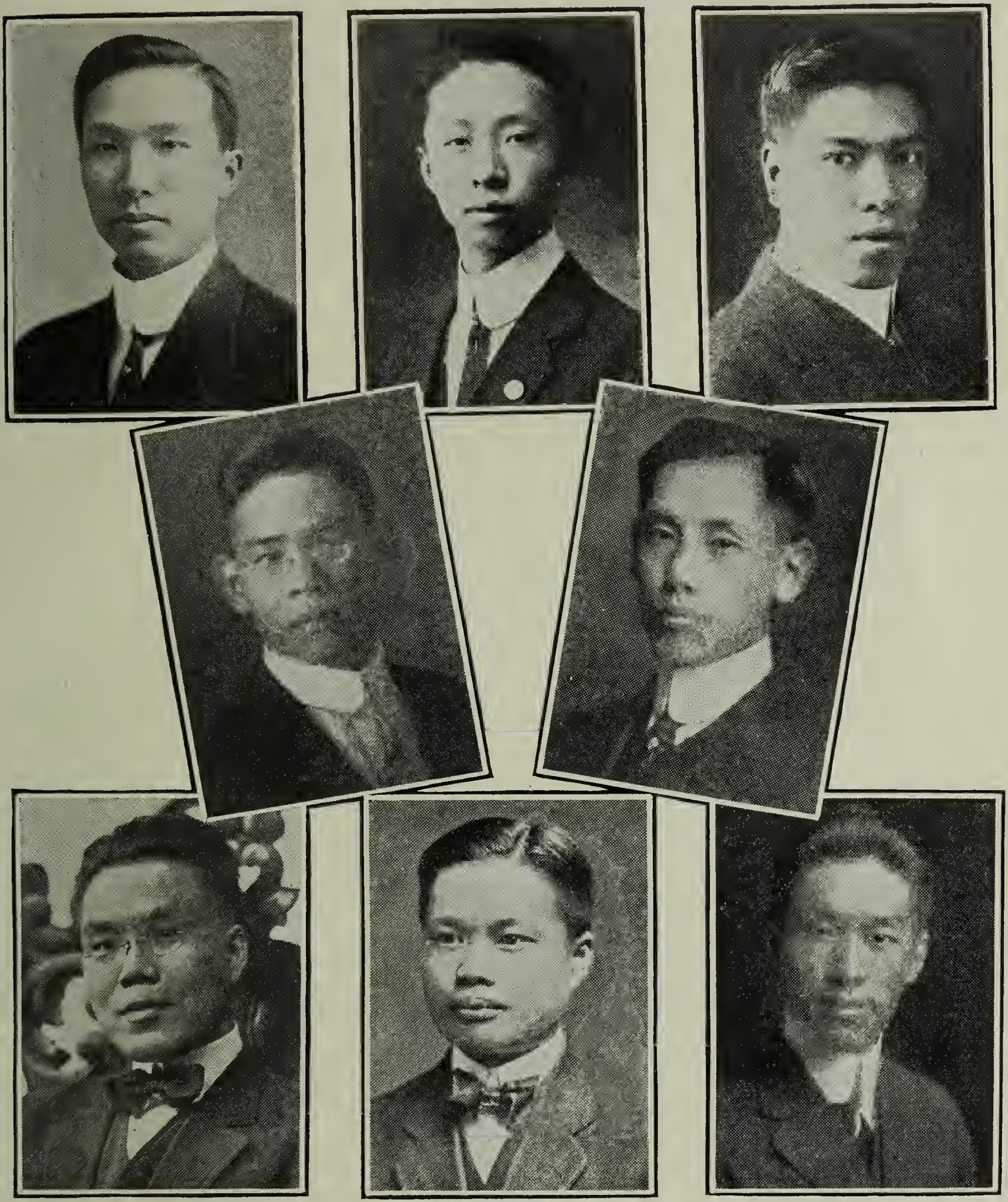

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The Present Conditions and the Future Prospects of the Hakkas

Kingfan Chang, Lehigh

The article about "The Origin and Migration of Hakkas" in the *Monthly* April issue is full of interest and information. Being himself one of the fifteen million Hakkas, the writer took much pleasure in reading it. Needless to say any more of the Hakkas' historical origin from North-Central China (Jump-Yuan), some facts about the present conditions and future prospects of Hakkas are here taken up so as to convey further information on this subject. The conditions here outlined seem to be identical to a very large extent everywhere in the Provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Fukien and Kiangsi and not only applicable to places where they are entirely or largely settled by Hakkas.

In regard to the present conditions several particular characteristics of Hakkas will be given: namely, their love of liberty and equality; their occupation and economical conditions; their architectural skill; and their unfair treatment of the fair sex.

The love of liberty is shown by the loyal military activities of the people at the ends of several dynasties and at the time of the Taiping uprising. The leaders of the Taipings, Fong-sue-Tsun, Lee-sue-Tsing, were Hakkas. It was claimed by Dr. Yung-Wing in his "My Life in America and China" that one of Fong's motives was "to uplift his Hakkas." The recent Revolution gave another proof. As many as 3,000 were out in the field and about 250 died before or after for the cause in a certain district. Names of Hakkas mentioned were Cheng-Quan-Ming, Yoh Yu-Ping and many others. Although it is yet uncertain whether their course was right or wrong, their fearless and daring spirit is unquestioned. Equality among men is also fairly shown among Hakkas. Servants and maids are unknown to them. The "long-laborers" in well-to-do families are no more than employees both in sense and in fact. Practically none of them are Jinrikisha carriers in Swatow, Hongkong and the Strait Settlements. The degraded manner of the foreigners' employees is also absent. It is justifiable to say the Hakkas have preserved most the spirit of "the heroes with the upright attitude and the sorrowful singers of Yuan Chow."

From the historical reason that when the Hakkas came from North to South all the alluvial coastal plains had already been occupied by "MANN TRIBES," they had to settle and to develop the rough mountainous regions. For these geographical and other natural deficiencies, they faced a comparatively harder life than either the Hoklo or the Cantonese. But their hard struggle for existence had nothing to prove that they are "the degraded race." Still more absurd is it to conclude that "they are excluded from the literary examinations." The absurdity might be proved by the family registers, the tablets in the family temples, and the grave monuments. This can again be proved by local history of Kiayin, Tinchow, Tiapuh and many others, where the entire population are Hakkas. The history of one of these prefectures or districts is the history of Hakkas. The economical condition in this mountainous region has been improved somewhat since the last seventy or eighty years, when an outlet was opened to them for their colonization in the Strait Settlements. Many of he Hakkas are fairly successful. It is claimed that there are seven or eight multi-millionaires, besides about fifty who are worth about half a million each. Their chief occupation in the Settlements are cigar and pepper plantations, tin mining, rice mill, grocery and dry goods, "dealing with Malay," pawn shops, taxes, and real estate. Most of these successful merchants are uncultivated. They are naturalized by Malays and keep little of their original spirit, manners, and customs. A traveler will tell you that "He is with a Holland cap on his head and an English stick about his hand. His eyes are upward. You better kick him first, if you want to address him 'Good morning.'" The existing Coolie traffic has enriched some treacherous people who trick the ignorant fortune adventurers from among their fellow countrymen and pledge them under inhuman "contracts" to the land owners of the Settlement. This has become more known in Hakka regions during the last decade. But this dishonest and inhuman "business" is still carried on to a very large extent along the coastal lines of Kwangtung and Fukien. It was asserted that the officials in the "Foreign Offices" at Swatow and Amoy were receiving bribes of two dollars per head to issue "non-traffic" certificates to the victims. In a word, the Strait Settlements do just as much harm as they do good. This is well illustrated by the remark of an honest country tailor—"Every steamship exports 5,000 men out from Swatow each time, while there are only 1,500 imported back to the same seaport. The rate of decreasing our youths is more than the hens can bring theirs from the eggs!"

The architectural genius of Hakkas is little better as compared with that of the North today. Tsow-Chung-Tong during his short stay in Hakka region, highly admired their houses and said they were better than the palaces in Peking. His statement is probably true, even when some are taken to be compared with those in the Summer Palace. The houses of Hakkas are usually of two or three stories and are composed of from twenty-five to one hundred rooms in a house. The walls inside as well as outside are whitewashed. They look very nice and magnificent. The floors are first made of cement and then polished. Limestone is being mined and calcined to supply a fairly large market. Wooden structures and frames are varnished or tarred to protect them from the weather. Stone pillars take the place of wooden ones. Of course, not all houses are of this kind, but it is not uncommon to see eight or ten of this type in a small village. Like the house, the pig iron blast furnaces there are bigger,—about six feet in diameter, and 12 feet high, and more efficient than the mud crucible method used in Taiyand of Shansi. The house and the pig iron furnace may be the modifications from other nations; but this has not been proved.

There is no place as in Hakka regions where their women are so inhumanly treated. We do not believe that women should be confined in the house all their lives, but the excessive toil of the field is entirely unsuitable and also unjust to the fair sex. This is really a shame to most Hakkas. The reasons why this custom is so may be explained in two ways. In the first place, Hakka women had to help their husbands develop wild mountainous regions. In the second place, it is probably due to the fact that they were of different races: the males were Honan strangers and soldiers while the females were natives. The same reason may be applicable somewhat to our social customs being different from European Germanic, because our Yellow Emperor and his followers were strangers from Quan Lun highland. They descended to the alluvial plain, conquered and drove away Sum-Mau and Chi-yu, and then colonized along the valleys of Huang River. If something is going to be done the following suggestions may be helpful.

(1) Some light work is taken for substitution.

(2) Compulsory education for girls as well as boys.

(3) Prohibition, under penalty, of women doing a certain kind of work.

(4) Limitation of premature marriage, and restrict those who are incapable of supporting a wife.

(5) Development of the natural wealth.

From the very beginning the Hakkas have been handicapped, on account of their geographical situation and natural deficiencies, —what will they be hereafter? They have almost the same hard time at the Strait Settlemens as at home. However, if we go one step further, the future prospect is quite hopeful. Although mountainous regions are unfit for rice culture, they are perfectly good for tea and cotton plantations, and also good for forestation. Heretofore, big trees for buildings, as well as the small ones for fuels, have been increasingly chopped off to supply the demand in the cities along the Hung Kiang River. Therefore, reforestation becomes necessary and some returns from it may be expected. Steam launches are navigable in Hung Kiang up to Sang Ho Bar of Taipuh. If the Chanchufu Swatow railway is extended either to connect Kiangsi or Hunan, difficulties due to its inaccessibility to the outside world may be overcome. But that time has yet to come, unless there is a sudden change in local industry which will encourage its construction, and make the construction pay. One of the possible and probable forces that may accelerate the change is mining. Investigations reveal that there are valuable mineral deposits in the mountains of that region. Lead, tin, silver, with a somewhat smaller amount of gold, zinc and antimony, have been identified. Pottery, cement, stone-quarry, brick, coal and iron have been worked for some time, and may become more predominant hereafter. It seems that there is nothing so practical and so sure to revolutionize the social condition than the development of the natural wealth of a country and its proper utilization. One of the hopeful facts existing today is their devotion to education. Statistics show that there are three hundred primary schools in Taipuh district and about five hundred in Kaiyin district. The average for all the Hakka regions is about three hundred in each district. Besides, many young men study abroad. There are about 80 at Shanghai, 200 in Japan, 20 in the United States, and several in London. Economists hold that three elements are necessary for a project: viz., capital, natural wealth and labor, skilled as well as unskilled. All of these elements seem to be fairly well on their way, so there is a good reason to believe in the future prosperity of the Hakkas.

Bitter Strength

"If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the earth and everything that's in it,
And—which is more—you'll be a Man, my son!"

"Coolie" means "bitter strength" in Chinese, and the word describes accurately and forcefully the condition of those unfortunates who live by the sweat of their brows. They rise and fall with their strength—if they grow sick, they starve; if they are healthy and strong, they manage to clothe their nakedness and feed themselves after a fashion. They toil from the time they are old enough to work till Death gives them their discharge. A coolie's work hours are not compressed within an eight-hour day, with Saturdays and Sundays off, but they fill every consecutive day each year of the fifty of his average life. He is fated to drink the bitter cup to the dregs. But no condition is too poor to have a poorer—as the life of Lee Tsu will show.

The morning sun slowly dispersed the damp, chilly fog which hung over everything, and brought to view a great, big bare-looking rest-house at a suburb of Hongkong. Inside, the clanging of cooking utensils and the noise of crackling fire told how the inmates were already bestirring themselves to meet the drudgeries of another day. The court-yard of the inn was crowded with jin-rich-shas, all empty except one. The owner of No. 766 dozed in his cart, where he had slept the night.. An oilcloth, wet with dew, partially covered his body—and that was his only covering save his garment of coarse blue cloth. Not that he had not the few pennies necessary to hire a bed inside, but because he could not afford it. Had he not been saving his earning the whole month to take to his mother? Was not tomorrow the day set apart for his going home, Heaven granting?

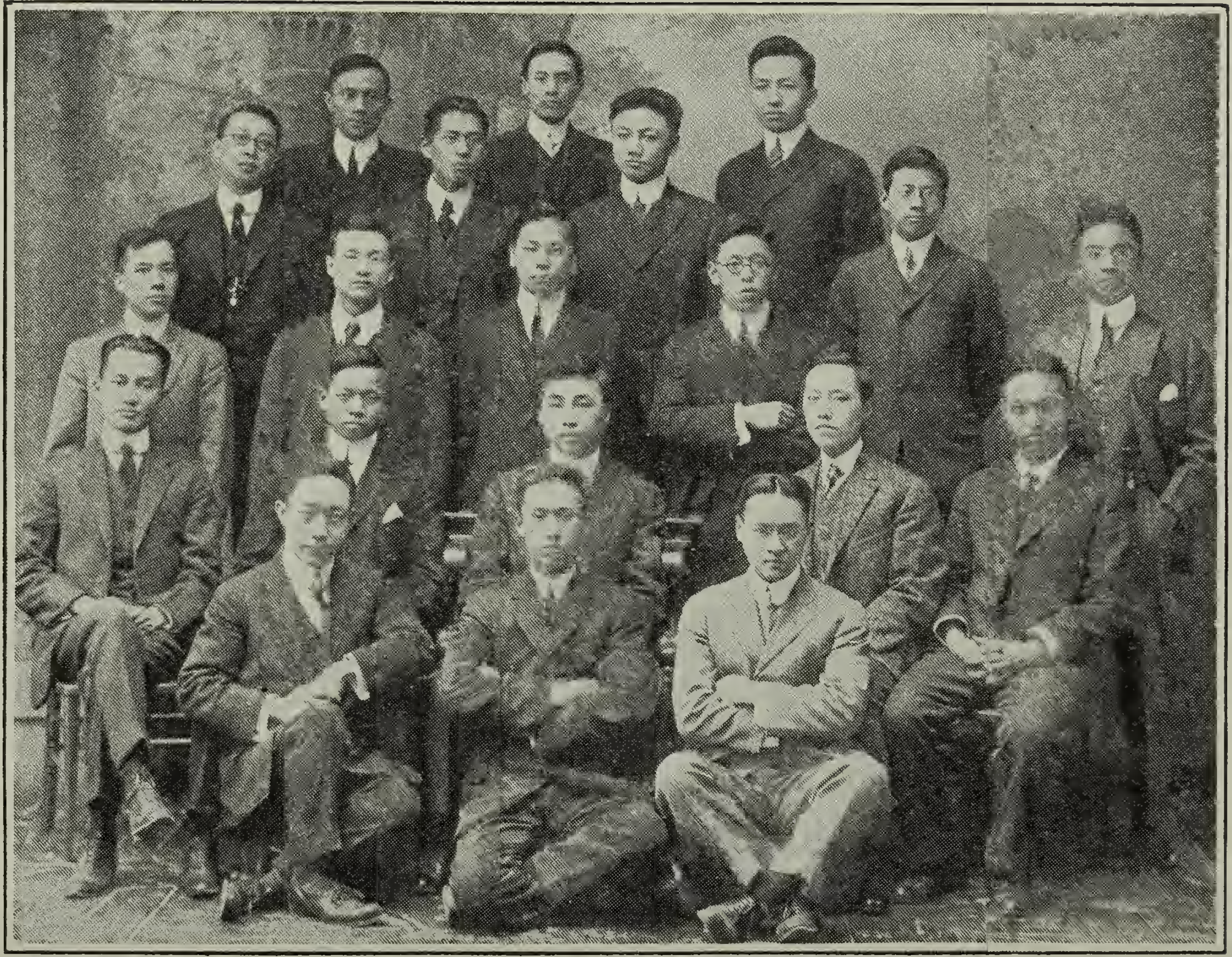
Lee Tsu woke with a start and looked about him; then he sat with his face in his hands. His thoughts must have been happy, for a smile broke over his stern features and a soft, kindly look lingered in his eyes. Small wonder, for he was thinking of home, of the humble little cottage, half hidden by delicate bamboos, beside the noisy brook. He saw his kindly, aged mother busying herself with cookery against his coming,—crisp, brown wheat cakes, rice and curry, and other simple dishes which love and skill transform into delicacies fit for gods. He saw Lee May, his little sister, running about clapping her hands, consumed in excitement at the prospect of another quarterly visit from her brother who brings such lovely sweets.

The crowing of a cock woke Lee Tsu from reveries. He moved the pouch from his belt and counted his savings,—nine dollars and fifty cents,—a considerable amount, but not as much as he wished to take to his mother. The day was before him, however; if he be diligent, he might add a little more to his horde; he arose and drew his rich-sha toward the city.

His first passenger was an old lady, who excitedly explained that she was hurrying to the death-bed of her son-in-law and she feared she was already too late; so he ran his best and received the usual wage, for she was too poor to reward his extra effort. The rest of the morning brought him a total of one dollar and fifteen cents. At noon he went without his customary bowl of rice and allayed his hunger with some bean cakes and a cup of tea. He was far from idle during the afternoon; he ran from one end of the city to the other; he passed and repassed the Bund; he squirmed through the narrow streets and raced through the thoroughfares. At ten in the evening he deposited an American tourist in front of a hotel. He was handed a two dollar bill and told to never mind the change. He was astounded, and could only stammer out a few incoherent words of thanks. Luck had come at last; he felt repaid for the terrible strain of the whole day. He sank exhausted into his cart and straightway fell asleep.

A rude shake brought him excitedly to his feet. A half-drunk British infantryman towered over him. Lee Tsu gathered from his clumsy speech that he had overstayed his leave, that he must be back at the barrack before twelve, and that Lee Tsu "must run like the devil or have his head broken." Poor rich-sha coolie pleaded weakness and exhaustion, but to no effect. Then he thought of home in the morning, the happy reunion, the glad, long rest,—what matters a little more inconvenience? All will be well with the dawning of another day, Heaven granting; so he trotted off with the heavy burden in tow. His gait lagged with every block, and the impatience and ire of the soldier increased. In a dimly-lighted lane his tortured sinews failed to respond to the spurring of his will,—his muscle tightened, his hands loosened their grasp, and the shafts clattered against the ground, bringing the cart to a sudden halt. The soldier jumped to save himself. He uttered an oath, his right hand shot out, and the dirk sank deeply into the helpless body. The murderer stood dazed for a moment; then the warm blood brought him to his senses. He pondered a moment, stooped and lifted the body, and placed it in the cart. He drew the dead slowly in the direction of the Bund.

Next morning the Hongkong *Times* announced that an empty jin-rich-sha, number 766, was found on the edge of "F" wharf: the owner, pressed by hard times, had, in all probability, ended his life in the waters of the Pacific. W. Y. C.



HARVARD CHINESE STUDENTS' CLUB

First row—C. S. Chow, 1 G. S.; C. H. Chen, Uc. (treasurer); Z. T. J. Zee, '14. *Second row*—Y. S. Tsao, 2 G.B.; T.V. Soong, '15 (vice-president); T. C. Chang, 1 G. S. *Third row*—C. C. Yen, 1 G.; W. J. Chao, '16; K. F. Hu, '13; J. H. Liu, '09; C. C. Chu, 1 G.; K. S. Ma, 1 G. *Fourth row*—H. Sun, 1 G.B.; W. S. New, 4 M.; F. Chang, '14 (ex-president); S. K. Wu, '15 (president); H. W. Sun, '15. *Fifth row*—S. J. Shu, 1 G.; R. T. Wee, Uc. (secretary); T. L. Li, Uc.

Her Realization

K. F. Mok, Yale

She was merely a young girl; she could lay claim to no particular beauty, nor could she boast of accomplishments of any kind. She had been a chambermaid in one of those big hotels, you know, that infest New York, and being closely connected with —er—(I sigh in writing this), the suffrage movement, she was given first choice to the position of stewardess on the good ship "Alnic," which, by the way, was the experiment of the Women's Union to show the world that women were not, after all, so very ignorant of that art of swimming, politely called navigation. Hence poor—, we'll call her Penthesilia for simplicity's sake, was given to understand that the cause needed her help in that wonderful project of showing forth the glories of her sex. She was only too glad to be of use. She went, and we find her sitting on her easy chair enjoying the freedom of a few stolen hours of leisure.

The morning was cool, and the skies exhibited an unwonted calm. Penthesilia fell to musing. They had been out of port for more than twelve hours, yet she seemed to hear strains of the rumble and jumble of New York traffic, borne in softly upon the breeze. The gulls which had been following the ship began to slacken their speed to return on the trail of the homeward bound steamer appearing in the distant horizon. The fleecy clouds of dawn slowly vanished before the glowing East, and the increasing light gradually overshadowed the brightness of the morning star. The sea birds were now reduced to tiny specks in the rear, and soon passed out of sight. Increasing sounds of footsteps on the passengers' deck overhead finally recalled her to her senses, reminding her of the morning duties. She got up, when suddenly, without the slightest warning, the boat gave a great lurch and she fell heavily to one side.

In an instant all was uproar. The noise of men and children crying in abject fear mingled weirdly in the shrill choruses of mild blasphemy from a dozen female throats. Above all the confusion one could occasionally hear the shrill soprano of the captain ('twas a *she*) supporting the women in their frantic efforts to perform their duty. "*Men* and children first!" Shots were fired, and distracted women (they must have been antis), mad with hysteria and struggling to save themselves only, were shot as so many sheep to the slaughter. "*Men* and children first!" This time Penthesilia was electrified to action. In a moment of stupefaction she had not realized the meaning of the whole affair. When the truth dawned on her, she had almost (mind you, only almost) succumbed to that old idea of *"women* first" and had indeed nearly lost her life by trying to save it. But that cry of the captain, sounding as a positive death-knell, touched the central chord of Penthesilia's Amazonian spirit, and brought a look of grim determination on her youthful face. She endeavored to work hard in order to atone for the disgrace of almost falling into temptation. She went around to help the poor, frightened men to the boats. There was a bishop and his fifteen-year-old boy. They must be saved for the sake of their calling. She tried to pack them off to the boats together, and found that the 300 pound bishop was just a little too heavy, but the poor, delicate child was just her size. She saw a woman kissing her husband good-bye as he left the side of the sinking ship to jump on the boat, and she began to feel a pang of remorse for having left her job at the hotel. In vain she combated against temptation. "Fall to! my women, be true to your cause!" again fell on her ears as a mild reproach.

Soon the decks were cleared and only part of the crew was left to go down with the wreck. The tension of the last minutes told on the haggard faces of the women. Yet they endeavored to die cheerfully. Five minutes passed, and the ship was still half above the water, and Penthesilia thought she would burst before the inevitable could happen. When the quarter hour struck she thought it would be wise to imitate the men on the Titanic,—to die with praises on her lips. She rose to the piano, but quickly turned back, for it must not be recorded that a suffragette had to imitate men. But she must be dreaming! The ship still remained half above the water and—ah! there was a yacht to the starboard; she reached out frantically for it, and was reprimanded by her captain for doing so. Had she not vowed never to expect nor wish for aid from men until they gave her the vote? At these thoughts she became cheerful again; but Father Neptune, happening to decide that he had played enough with his preys, stepped nimbly around and would begin to tango with them. Escape being impossible, they stoically stood by and each awaited her turn. A sigh was heard, soon a sob was anxiously smothered, while overhead the sun broke out in all his glory. They could hear the onrushing of the water now, as it climbed the gangways and ladders, swilling all before it. They ran from deck to deck, with the sea-tritons close to their heels. One tore a slit in her skirt and fell down limp with modest fear. Another lost a shoe, a third tore her waist, while

Penthesilia lost her comb and exhibited a rich flow of curls. Soon hysteria manifested, and the fever spread till the captain could not refrain from dropping a tear of bitter salt. Unable to go any further unless by climbing a mainmast, Penthesilia dropped down and cried like a child.

* * * * *

The next morning a band of anti-suffragettes, just released from Holloway, happened to pass by on their way to the South Pole. They picked up their unfortunate sisters. But—well, what's the use? The evening twilight could but glimmer and be gone. The day-star of life shineth not forever. Only a few planks remained of what was once the beautiful handiwork of the Women's Union. The gulls of the day before had returned with company, but now they sadly turned back for home, sweet home. Their wails announced to the world the departing of the day. And the antis also changed their course and sailed home.

* * * * *

One afternoon, two weeks later, in the tiny village of Follsville, could be seen, as the rosy sun tinted the western sky, a long procession towards the well-known churchyard on the hill. The heavens were clear and the sky again presented an unwonted calm. The preacher sadly performed his unhappy duty, while the solemn sublimity of the blue vaults above pointed, perhaps, to another happier occasion where the angels in a more solemn convocation met. And as, at last, he uttered the benediction, the very elements kept a mournful silence, while again the kindly breeze bore it softly on her wings over hills and dales with reverberating rapidity, echoes answering echoes from hill to hill and clime to clime, till the sound thereof encircled the world over with songs of praise unto the heroism of Penthesilia and her mates.

Special

Banquet and Reception in Honor of His Excellency Kai Fu Shah

On the 25th of May the China Society of America gave a banquet in honor of the new Chinese Minister at Delmonico's, New York. Over 250 people were present, including about 25 Chinese students, men and women. The Chinese students were from the different colleges and universities in the Eastern States. His Excellency's speech was well delivered and was heartily applauded. The other speakers of the evening, among others, were: Professor John Bassett Moore, Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, ex-Attorney General G. W. Wickersham and Dr. Hamilton Wright Mabie. Mr. W. P. Wei of Columbia University spoke in behalf of the Chinese students. The following account is taken from the New York *Times,* May 26:

Kai Fu Shah, the first Minister to the United States from the Chinese Republic, was welcomed at a public dinner at Delmonico's last night by the China Society of America. A large assemblage and a distinguished list of speakers joined in congratulating the oldest nation upon becoming a republic.

Kai Fu Shah, on the other hand, had a great many complimentary things to say to this country, which, he declared, had conferred great benefits on China. For one thing, he commended the course of President Wilson in causing the withdrawal of American financiers from the six power loan. He thanked the American Red Cross Society for its recent work in China during the famine following the flood of the Hwai River.

He also had a good word to say for the Standard Oil Company for undertaking the development of the oil fields in Northern and Western China. He quoted Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, president of the society and toastmaster at the dinner, who said that the United States would have immeasurably increased its prestige by proclaiming the "hands off" and "open door" policies. The Chinese Minister continued:

"The 'open door' policy was inaugurated by the late Secretary of State John Hay. The 'hands off' policy found a most distinguished advocate in President Wilson, when he announced his attitude in regard to the six power loan to China. This does not mean that this great Republic does not take an interest in the affairs of her younger sister republic, but it does mean that the withdrawal of the American financiers from the six power group has left the United States in a better position and with freer hands to assist China.

"I cannot forbear mentioning the work of the American Red Cross in relation to the destructive floods of the Hwai River, which twice within a few years played havoc over an extensive territory populated by millions of people. The American Red Cross has now taken up the matter with a view to preventing floods in these districts.

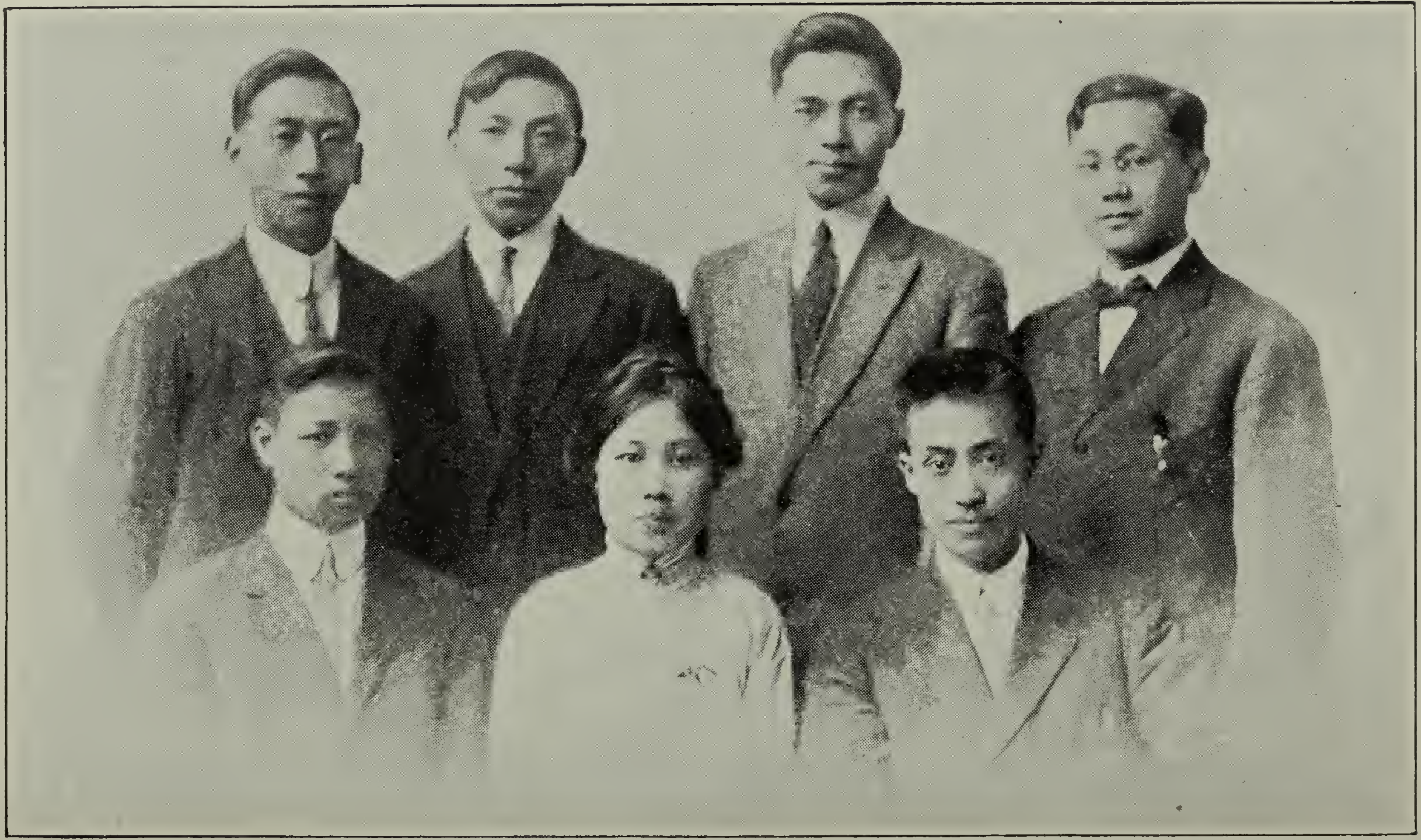
"Having long cherished with gratitude this humane work done for our people, the Chinese Government has given the Red Cross an option to secure funds for the reclaiming of the whole district affected by the Hwai River floods. Just imagine what a great blessing you will have conferred upon untold millions when this work is completed.

"To give another illustration of how Americans can assist in the development of China, I am taking the case of the Standard Oil Company. As you know, we have in China vast oil fields scattered over the Northern and Western parts of the country. With the co-operation of Dr. Reinsch, the American Minister at Peking, my Government proposed to the Standard Oil Company the formation of a joint stock company for the development of these fields. Realizing the importance of the concession, the company accepted the Government's terms, and we have made a preliminary agreement. I have no doubt that this agreement will work out satisfactorily to both parties.

"We have vast fields for your commercial activities. The door stands open to you. If you have any doubt about the financial credit of China, I am glad to refer you to Dr. Seaman's statement that 'China's credit is good,' and that 'she never repudiated her financial obligations.'"

John Bassett Moore, who recently resigned as Counsellor to the Department of State, spoke next and said that this last statement was strictly true; that China had never repudiated an obligation.

Dr. Moore then said there had been a startling development within the last few minutes and advised the reporters present that they had a "story." From the letter of regret of Ambassador da Gama of Brazil, one of the A B C mediators at Niagara Falls, Dr. Moore quoted this sentence:



THE CORNELL COLLEGE OF MT. VERNON, IOWA, CHINESE STUDENTS' CLUB

From left to right, standing—D. U. Huong, E. K. Pan, I. N. Wong, S. M. Nieu

Sitting—D. I. Guok, Miss Joy K. Chai, W. K. Lee

"I intend to leave for Canada on the 16th, and do not expect to return before the end of the month."

The remarkable thing, Mr. Moore pointed out, was that Ambassador da Gama seemed to expect to return by the end of the month. But Mr. Moore had no speculations or comments to make. He left the audience with the impression, however, that he regarded Ambassador de Gama as an optimist.

Dr. Hamilton Wright Mabie said that China was, indeed, "a sleeping giant," as Napoleon had named it, but that there was nothing to be feared from the giant by nations that treated it justly.

"The only Yellow Peril," he said, "is the peril of the yellow newspapers in this country and in the Orient."

Others at the speakers' table were Y. Y. Young, Chinese Consul General in this City; Wen-Pin Wei, a post-graduate student at Columbia; Dr. Talcott Williams, Andrew P. Humphrey, Miss Mabel T. Boardman of the National Red Cross, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mme. Shah, Admiral Chadwick, Minister Pezet from Peru, Robert Bacon, George W. Wickersham, Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, John Barrett, Henry Clews, Lindsay Russell, Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, and the Rev. Mr. Hui Kim.

The Decennial Anniversary Conference

Are you going to the Decennial Anniversary Conference? It comes only ONCE in two student generations. Four hundred delegates should attend this unique conference to make it a real anniversary. Let everyone prepare for it.

Since our last announcement with the pros and cons, some six hundred English and Chinese circulars have been distributed; the Conference grounds have been located at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; the date set for September 2 to 10; the committees have been appointed and organized, and an adequate subsidy raised to cover a part of the traveling expenses. Ere long a special circular with a detailed program and train notice will be distributed to every individual; a souvenir program will be issued before the opening of the Conference. What else could we do to make it a success? We do not know, but you do. "Be there."

After a personal visit to Rochester and Cleveland, Western Reserve University has been selected, for its central location between the two sections, for its superb campus, unequaled by any other, being located at one end of a big park system, with its trees and ponds for rowing, for its fine traditions and hospitality, for the cordial letter of invitation from President Thwing, and for the seconding of this invitation by Mr. Robert E. Lewis, formerly of Shanghai.

President Charles F. Thwing wrote as follows:

"Let me assure you of the heartiest welcome. It would be a rich honor and high privilege to receive your brothers and sisters within the walls of our University. It would be a great privilege indeed to seek to make the Conference of the best usefulness and happiness."

Mr. Robert E. Lewis wrote in part thus:

"As an old China hand, intensely interested in the Chinese student body and prospects in America, I want not only to second this invitation, but to urge you to accept it."

In general, the program will resemble those of the past, but as special features the following deserve your attention: The intersectional contests will be very keen and of a high order, the vocation sessions for the election of representatives to the Panama Exposition will be exciting and instructive, the Hygiene Forum with physical tests and alluring prizes for future development will be extremely beneficial, and the Anniversary Celebration with a parade and the representation of the Chinese Fete recently produced in Boston will make this coming conference a top-notcher. Besides, famous public speakers will lecture at our platform meetings and all our girl students will be invited to attend the Conference.

The distance, measured by dollars and cents in railway fare, will be $29 from Boston and back, $25 from New York and back, and $15.50 from Chicago and back. For the Easterners a reduction of $4.50 could be made by taking the beautiful boat ride from Buffalo to Cleveland, and the subsidy plan will give a rebate of $5 to each delegate that travels as far or farther than from Boston to Cleveland; besides a reduction of $2 will be made to the regular $10 program fee. So, after all, the traveling expenses to the extreme Easterners will be less than from Boston to Ithaca, and, should more funds be collected, a yet larger rebate could be made, in which case an extra circular will be published.

Eight returned representatives of our Alliance are collecting funds in the four districts of China—namely, Peking, Shanghai, Canton and Hankow; five petitions have been sent to our higher officials and two committees are raising money in this country in order to make the Conference a great success. Each section, every club and individual should also prepare and train for some singular contribution, be it service, entertainment, athletic or literary item, to surprise us all. Do not let others surprise you.

For the better understanding of the management, we give below the Organization Chart. All officers should communicate with their direct superior, and, in case of misunderstanding, inquire of the English Secretary. All friends and readers desirous of assisting our Anniversary Conference please make checks payable at an early date to Mr. C. F. Wang, Hartley Hall, Columbia University, New York City.

ORGANIZATION CHART

Conference Chairman, Y. S. TSAO,
39 Holyoke House, Cambridge, Mass.

First Vice-Chairman,
TECHUN HSI,
316 Huntington Ave., Boston.

Conference and Reserve Fund Treasurer
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Hartley Hall, Columbia Univ.,
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H. K. CHOW,
158 W. Canton St., Boston

Chief-in-charge of American Contributions,
C. P. WANG,
311 So. Fifth Street,
Ann Arbor, Mich.

Second Vice-Chairman,
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45 Oxford St., Cambridge.

Conference Treasurer,
T. CHUANG,
930 W. Illinois St., Urbana, Ill.

Chinese Secretary,
S. K. LOH,
309 N. Lake St., Madison, Wis.

Chief-in-charge of Chinese contribution in America,
P. S. WU,
103 P. O. Box,
W. La Fayette, Ind.

First Vice-Chairman has charge of the following Committees:

Bazaar—W. G. LOO
Daily Mgr.—Y. S. DJANG
Athletics—S. C. PUNG
Business—C. Y. CHAN

which last has in turn charge of

Reception—W. C. NEE
Social—P. R. TANG
Accommodation—S. E. CHIU
Meals—

Second Vice-Chairman has charge of the following Committees:

English Literary—K. Y. WU
Chinest Literary—M. C. HOU
Editor of Daily—H. K. KWONG
Resolution—F. CHANG.
Public Meeting and Entertainment—

which last committee has charge of

Decoration—
Music—C. T. LIANG
Photo—F. L. CHANG
Cheer-leader—W. P. WO

By Y. S. TSAO.

Local Intelligence

Cornell Chinese Students' Club

The Cornell Chinese Students' Club held its fifth regular meeting in Barnes Hall here on the 9th of May, at 7 P. M. At this meeting several matters were decided, among which, one had reference to the contribution of track prizes by this club to the coming general conference, and another to the participation by members of this club in the Chinese debate and oratorial contest. It was decided in the former case that this club shall contribute a gold medal costing about fifteen dollars, to be given to the second highest point winner in all the track events; and in the latter case it was decided that this club shall challenge the M. I. T. Club for a Chinese debate at the coming conference, but leave the participation in the oratorial contest to the choice of the individuals. The following men were appointed members of the conference committee of this club: T. S. Kuo, chairman; H. C. Zen and Y. P. Sun. After the business meeting the audience was entertained by T. S. Kuo, C. H. Huang, T. Y. Jen and James Yuan.

Suh Hu, '14, and Y. R. Chao, '14, have been awarded Sage Graduate Scholarships in Philosophy by the University for next year.

Parkin Wong, '13, Y. R. Chao, '14, M. T. Hu, '14 and P. C. King have recently been elected members of Sigma Xi Society.

S. I. Sz-to, Secretary.

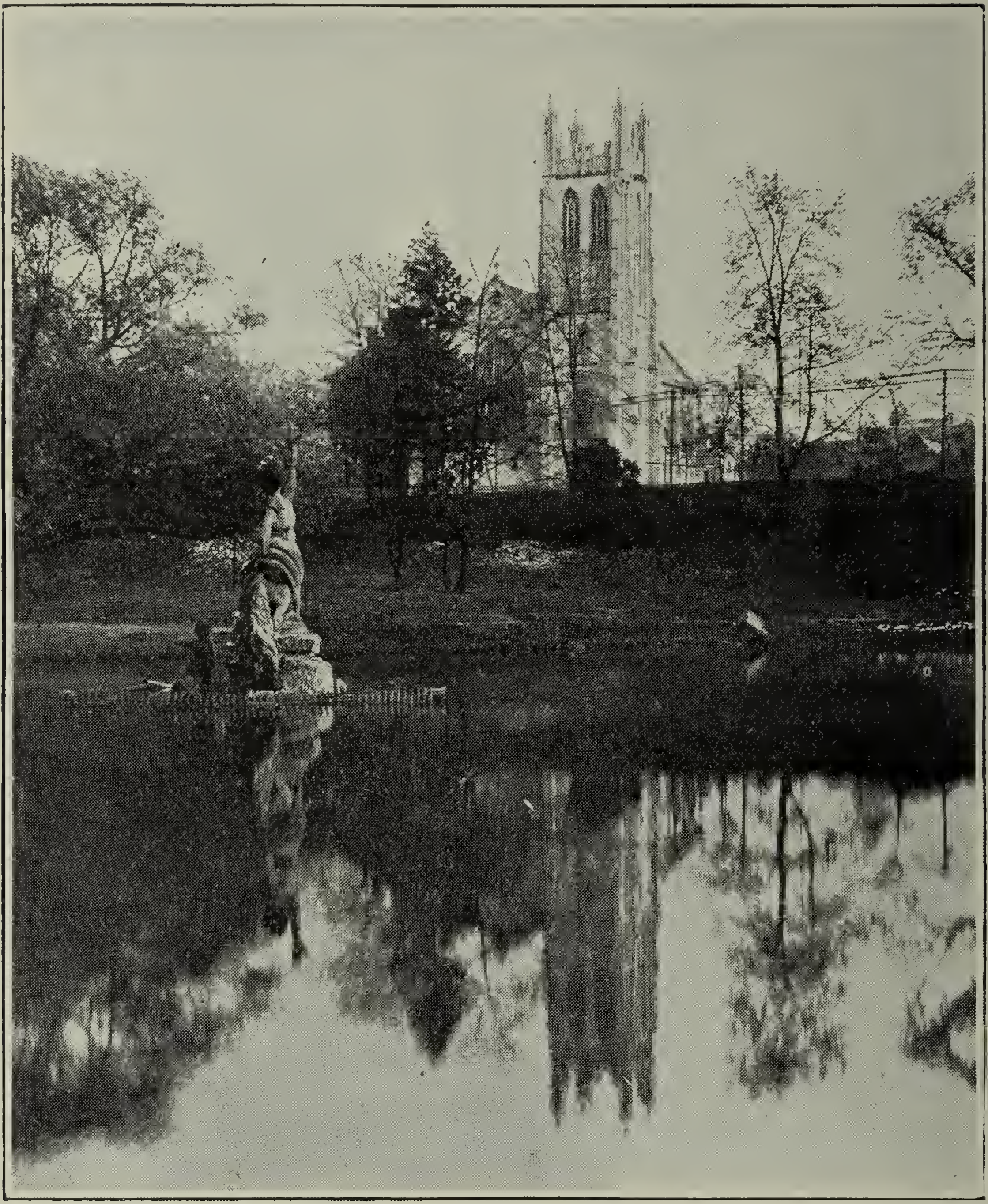
Harvard Club

The club took its annual picture on April 11 at Purdy's, Boston. All members except Loy Chang were present. In the evening a regular meeting was held in 38 Conant Hall. T. V. Soong and C. H. Chen spoke respectively on "Railroad Freight Rates" and "The Life of Count Cavour."

The election of new officers of the club took place at the meeting, held on the evening of May 2, at 38 Conant Hall. The result was that Solvisto K. Wu was elected president, T. V. Soong, vice-president, R. T. Wee, secretary, and C. H. Chen, treasurer.

F. Chang reported home news. The meeting was adjourned for refreshments at 10.30.

R. T. Wee, Secretary.



WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY
The Amasa Stone Memorial Chapel from Wade Park

Kansas State Club

The following officers were elected for the second semester at the regular meeting of this club, held on the 14th of February: F. K. Lee, president; Edward Shim, vice-president; and W. H. Chun, secretary-treasurer.

On April 2 we were favored with a visit from General Secretary P. C. Chang of the Chinese Students' Christian Association in America. During his visit here he spoke on the subjects "Christianity in China" at a joint meeting of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., "Student Life in China" at the college, and other informal talks at the different missionary societies in Manhattan. The greater part of his time was devoted to the Chinese students here. Mr. Chang's visit is greatly appreciated by us and the people here.

With fourteen baseball artists from Hawaii, Manager Sam Hop stole into Manhattan on the evening of April 14. The following afternoon they played the "Aggies" and walked away with the "goods" to the tune of 7 to 1.

The Cosmopolitan Club gave them, on the same evening, a reception at the Chinese Students' Club. The following program was rendered: Russian songs by Dean Potter of the Engineering Department; a talk on Egypt, by Mr. Harris; songs, by quartet composed of members from the ball team; an address on "The World Language," by Prof. Roberts of the Botany Department; and instrumental selections by the same quartet. Afterwards the Chinese boys sang the ever famous farewell song, "ALOHA OE."

W. H. Chun, Secretary.

Yale Chinese Students' Club

Since the last writing many things have happened. On May 1 there was a short debate held at a meeting in one of the professor's homes, when K. Y. Mok, '15S., and C. H. Wang, '16 (negative), defeated K. F. Mok, '16, and S. P. Wo, '17 (affirmative), on the resolution that "The present situation in China justifies an alliance with Japan." On May 12 we were invited to a supper by the Yale Christian Association for the purpose of making friends with some of the best men in the college. And finally, on May 15, there was an election of officers for the next academic year. K. Y. Mok was unanimously elected president, with K. F. Mok as secretary and C. T. Lei, '16, as treasurer.

The past year in the history of the club has been one of the most successful. Our club meetings and our bible classes have all seen changes for the better. But we are hoping that next year there will be more men entering Yale. We have not had for some time as many as 15 Chinese students. Shall we be as poorly represented in numbers as in former years?

Kai Fook Mok.

Personal Notes

(Conducted by the Editor-in-Chief)

S. Hu of Cornell won the Corson Browning Prize by an essay entitled, "A Defence of Browning's Optimism."

Y. R. Chao, M. T. Hu, P. C. King and Parkin Wong, all of Cornell, were elected to the Sigma Xi honorary society.

V. G. Chu of Columbia, in conjunction with Dr. E. K. Strachen of the University of Minnesota, published in the May number of The Journal of the American Chemical Society a paper entitled "The Transference Number, Conductance and Ionization of Hydriodic Acid at 25 Degrees," which embodies Chu's one year and one summer research work for his bachelor thesis, both Chu and Strachen being formerly of the University of Illinois.

At the Oriental Bazaar at Barnard, given on May 9 in support of the $2,000,000 Building Fund, Miss Anna Kong took a prominent and successful part. Assisted by Miss Alice Huie, Miss Kong presided over the "Chinese Room," one of the most attractive features of the Bazaar.

Y. C. Mei of Worcester Polytechnic Institute was recently elected to the Sigma Xi honorary society.

Dr. E. B. Young of Detroit received an appointment from the Society of the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New York, and is now connected with that hospital.

The following is a partial list of those who will receive degrees at the June Commencement:

Columbia (from Monlin Chiang): Ph.D.—W. P. Wei, S. K. Chen and Y. C. Ma in Economics; P. W. Kuo in Education; C. H. Wang in Metallurgy. M.A.—C. Chu, S. D. Lee, K. M. Wong, C. T. Huang, P. K. Loh, V. G. Chu, W. A. Wong, Y. L. Tong, Y. Y. Chan and Z. T. Nyi. B.S.—Y. Chen, K. C. Chow (E.M.), J. T. E. Sen (E.M.), Tom Wye, Y. S. Chen (Ch.E.), Z. Z. Zia (Ch. E.), T. T. Lew (B.A.) and S. J. Wu.

W. P. Wei will act as a Student Marshal in command of the Division of Ph.D.'s on all public ceremonies during the Commencement week.

Mass. Inst. Tech. (from S. D. Li): M.S.—M. T. Hsu and Y. L. Wu; B.S.—S.C. Chen, H. K. Chow, Z. Y. Chow, Y. M. Chu, M. C. Hou, T. P. Hsi, C. S. Hsin, P. H. Hsu, L. Lau, F. C.

Seetoo, Y. T. Sze, F. Yeh, Y. T. Ying, T. K. Yuan and M. S. Zhen.

Harvard (from F. Chang): A.B.—Fu-yun Chang, Niehong Ng, and Z. T. J. Zee, M.E.E.—T. C. Chang and C. S. Chow; M.D.—W. S. New; M. A.—C. C. Yen; M.B.A.—Y. S. Tsao.

U. of P. (from H. H. Chu): P. Chen and C. S. Shu will receive the degree of M.A. in Economics; P. S. Wong, B.S. in Economics, Rudolph Zee, Chem. Eng.

Cornell (from Y. S. Djang): P. C. King, S. S. Hu, B. H. Cheu, S. Z. Kwauk, T. S. Kuo and I. T. Wong will receive the B.S. degree; Y. R. Chao, M. T. Hu and W. W. Lau, the B.A. degree; J. Chow, N. Shen, M. K. Tsen, Y. T. Chen and F. S. Chun, the M.E. degree; D. Y. Key, Y. C. Loh and C. Y. Liang, the C.E. degree.

University of Calif.: B. S.—Y. T. Chiu, Z. Y. Kwauk, W. F. Wong, T. K. Ching and K. P. Wong.

University of Mich. (from C. P. Wang). The following are '14 E's: K. W. Au, G. Y. Cheng, I. C. Fok, C. C. Fu, A. Y. Huang, C. M. Ku, V. T. Maw, T. W. Shen, T. Y. Tam, H. Y. Tang and S. H. Waung. The following are '14 L's: Jabin Hsu, B. Y. Ling and K. Y. Wu. T. F. Hwang is '14 Law and C. P. Wang is '14 Ph.D.

Lehigh University (from L. Y. Chow). The following will receive their degree: T. C. Chun, T. S. Yeh, M. Y. Loo, H. C. Wang and K. W. Chun.

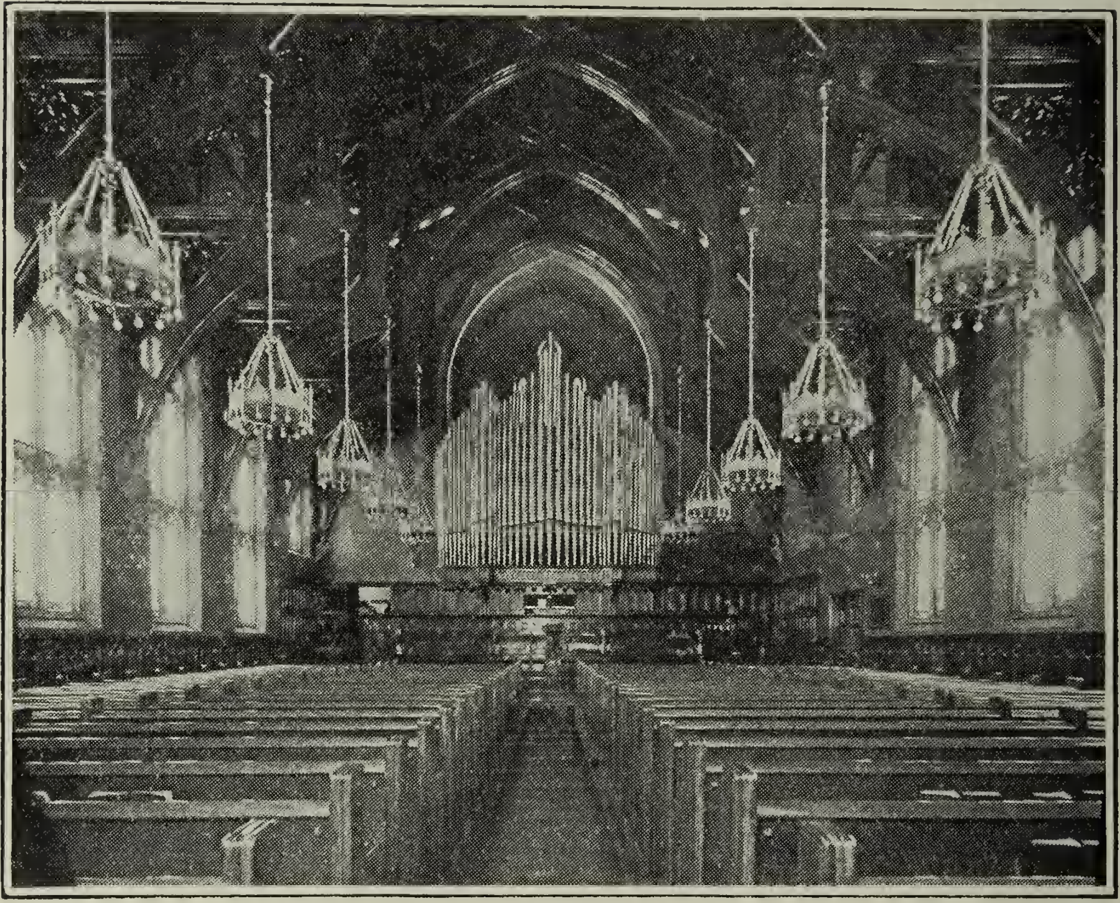
University of Ill. (from C. C. Kan): B.A.—S. S. Chien, T. H. Hsu, C. C. Kan, T. L. Ku and N. C. Shum. B.S.—T. Chuang, G. Y. Fong, V. T. Koo, T. New, H. A. Panhoe, S. C. Pung, J. O. Yapp and J. Z. Zee. Y. Young will receive the degree of M.S. in Agriculture.

P. S. Wu will receive the B.S. degree in Railway Civil Engineering from Purdue; H. K. Kwong, B.A. from Princeton; S. Z. Yang and Y. C. Mei, the bachelor's degree from W. P. I.

New honorary members admitted: President E. J. James and Professor A. R. Seymour of the University of Illinois, Former Consul-General Owyang Kee of San Francisco, and Captain Robert Dollar of the Robert Dollar S. S. Co. have been formally elected to the honorary membership of the Alliance.

A new member: T. S. Ouyang of Pittsburgh has recently been admitted to the Alliance membership by the Eastern Section.

S. J. Chuan, Yale, was awarded the aYf by the Yale Athletic Association for soccer. Chuan has also been elected president



WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

Interior of the Florence Harkness Memorial Chapel of the College for Women of the Yale chapter of the Cosmopolitan Club for the coming year.

K. Y. Mok, Yale, was elected a member of the executive committee of the Yale Branch of the Institute of Electrical Engineers for the year 1914-15.

H. K. Kwong of Princeton is the Editor-in-Chief and Y. S. Djang of Cornell is the Chief Manager of the *Monthly* for 1914-15. H. C. Zen and T. S. Kuo, both of Cornell, are editor and manager, respectively, of the *Chinese Students' Quarterly* for 1914-15.

Loy Chang was re-elected treasurer of the Harvard Diplomatic Club.

T. V. Soong was chosen second vice-president of the Harvard Cosmopolitan Club.

V. F. Lam, our energetic Chief Manager, left Boston, June 3 on a visit to his home in Canton, China. All those who knew of the strenuous, but productive year he has had, wished him a most pleasant vacation and a safe return to this country in the autumn.

Obituary

Dr. C. K. Ou, A.B., Cornell, Ph.D., Berlin, died of typhoid fever in Canton, China, March 30, 1914.

Dr. Ou was born in Canton on October 6, 1885. His preparatory education was received at Queen's College, Hong Kong, and Pei Yang University, Tientsin. He entered Cornell in the fall of 1906 and received his A.B. in 1909.

While attending Cornell, Dr. Ou was noted for his close attention to study. In fact, his work in organic chemistry was of such a promising nature that Professor Orndorff succeeded in persuading the Chinese Government to send him to Germany for further study.

The two years he spent at the University of Berlin were devoted to research on polypeptides under the direction of the world-renowned chemist, Emil Fischer. For this work he was given his doctor's degree.

After returning to China in 1912, he was appointed manager of the Kwangtung Tannery in Canton. This was the position he held at the time of his death.

China suffers the loss of one of her most promising young men.

Y. S. D.

Business

The Statistics of Engineering Students

Collected by M. C. Hou, T. Chuang and A. P. Law, and Compiled by S. J. Shu for the Engineering Committee

The evolution of the world under the discretion of the unknown supreme power is in the same fashion as the evolution of a painting under the discretion of the artist. A painting becomes clearer and clearer as the artist moves his brush, and the world becomes more and more enlightened as the human race accumulates the results of its labor. If one tries to recall his past experience, he will find that what is true in the evolution of the world is also true in the evolution of the life of an individual. An engineering student has the idea of studying engineering when he leaves his own country. But to him the meaning of the word engineering is very vague. After his arrival in this country and after reading the catalogues of the colleges and universities, he learns that engineering is divided into many branches. He then chooses one of the branches and follows the studies prescribed by the school, not knowing, however, what they are for. In this way he drags along until he reaches his junior or senior year, when the functions of his course begin to be articulate to him. This, as we have observed, is true with a great many of our students. There are, of course, exceptional cases. Some students have definite aims right from the outset and work toward them along a straight line. Students of this sort can accomplish much more than others, for they do not waste their valuable time in studying things for which they have no use. Hence it is highly desirable for a student to think seriously and have something definite in his mind in the early stage of the game. The engineering magazines enable one to know what is going on in the engineering world and help him to find his path much easier than any other means. It is therefore highly recommended to an engineering student to read them during his earlier years in college.

In the matter of selecting special subjects, the faithfulness of one's ability and taste to the subject itself is of course very important. It seems to me that the question of even distribution of labor must be taken into consideration also. China needs men to develop all lines of industry. Consequently it is not to her interest to have all her students engaged in one subject or even in a few subjects. The more diversified the subjects are, the earlier China will be independent industrially. I was greatly surprised, on inquiring into the subjects in which our students were interested, to find that many upper class men had nothing definite and that many others were interested in the same thing. I thought that something was necessary to be done to correct this wastefulness of aimless drifting and uneven distribution of labor, and undertook the compilation of a statistical record of our engineering students in the name of the engineering committee. Due to the faithful work of the members of the engineering committee and prompt response of our students, to which I am greatly obliged, one hundred and eighty-nine cards are collected. The record is by no means complete, but it is the best we can have, considering the fact that our students are spread all over the country. The following tables are prepared from these cards:

Table I giving the names of students grouped into courses and arranged in the order of their seniority. (Omitted from the print.—Eds.)

Table II giving the summary by course and seniority.

Table III giving the summary by subjects.

Table IV giving the summary by institutions.

In studying over these tables, the following conclusions are drawn:

(1) The number of upper class men not having their subjects specified is rather great.

(2) Many selected the same subject. This is strikingly true in the C. E. group.

(3) The numbers of students in C. E., E. E., M. E., and Mine E. courses are about even, each taking about 20 per cent of the total. The rest are distributed in Ch. E., 10 per cent; naval architecture, 7 per cent; sanitary engineering, 2.5 per cent; and architecture, 1.5 per cent.

(4) The number of senior students is large, 44 per cent. The effect of the C. E. M. students is indicated here. This year is the fifth year of the first mission and the fourth year of the second mission. But since the first mission had to stay in the academy for one year, most students belonging to the first and second graduate this year. Since the Revolution hindered the sending of students abroad in 1912, the percentage of sophomores is low, 12 per cent. The large number of students sent

out by the provinces helps to bring up the percentage of freshmen to 18 per cent. But since some provincial governments are calling back their students, the percentage is perhaps lower than this figure.

It is sincerely hoped that this statistical study will accomplish its purposes, namely, in the first place, to call the attention of our students, old and new, to the desirability of selecting their subjects as early as possible, and, in the second place, to enable each of us to know what others are doing, so that the selection of subjects will be diversified to bring about the equal distribution of labor.

It is further recommended that statistics of this kind be taken every year by the engineering committee.

Table II—Summary According To Course and Seniority

Course	Graduates	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Unknown	Total in Each Course	
							Number	Per cent
Architectural		1	1			1	3	1.5
Chemical	3	7	3	2		2	17	9.0
Civil	2	13	6	7	9	2	39	20.65
Electrical	8	13	6	2	6		35	18.5
Mechanical		12	6	7	7	3	35	18.5
Mining	7	10	6	5	12	2	42	22.2
Naval Architecture	1	5	5	1		1	13	6.9
Sanitary		3	2				5	2.65
Total	21	64	35	24	34	11	189	
Per cent	11.1	33.9	18.5	12.7	18	5.8	100	

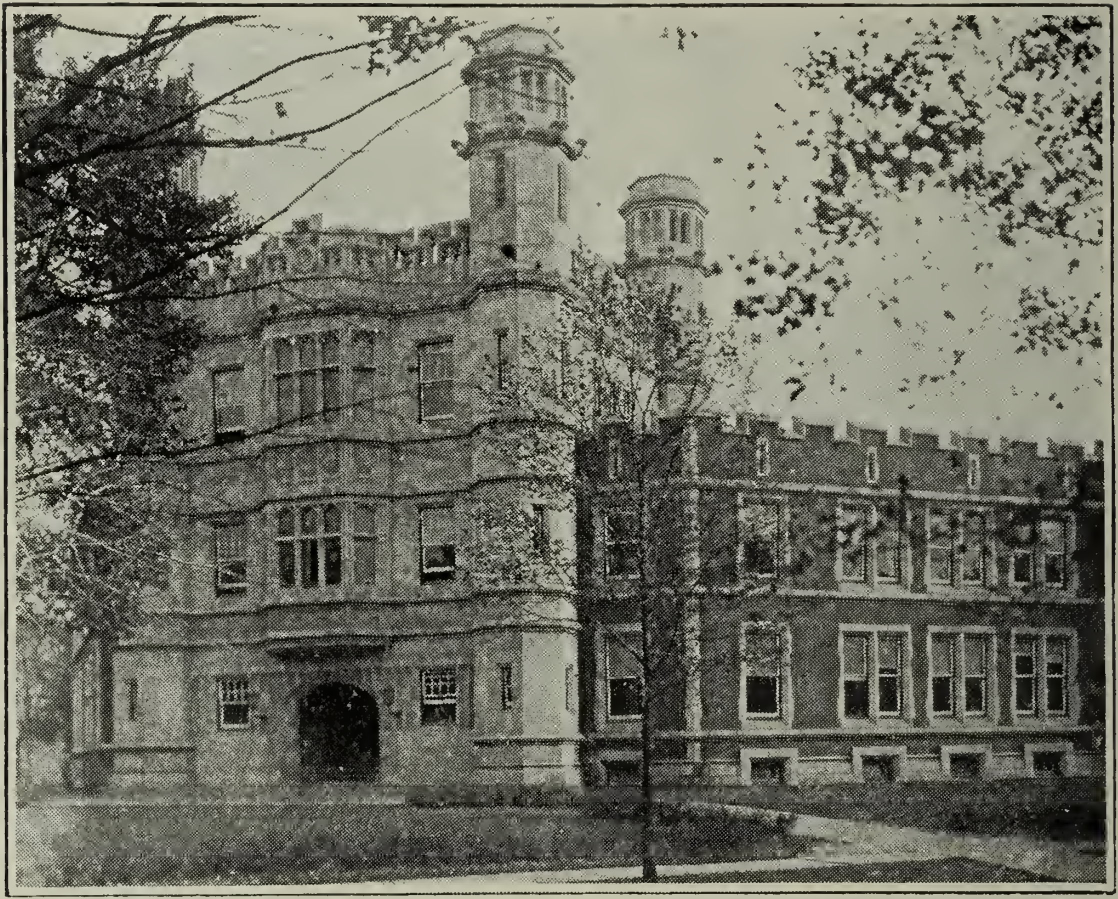
Table III—Summary According to Subjects

Architectural Engineering:	
Buildings	1
Structural	1
Not specified	1
Total	3
Chemical Engineering:	
Iron and Steel	4
Ceramics	1
Cement	1
Paint	1
Not specified	10
Total	15
Civil Engineering:	
Railway, engineering and finance	3
Railway management	2
Railways	8
Railway and Bridge	5
Water and Highway	2
Railway and Hydraulic	1
Tunnel and foundation	1
Railway and sanitary	1
Railway and structural	1
Concrete and water supply	1
Not specified	14
Total	39
Electrical Engineering:	
Central station and electric railway	1
Dynamo design	1
High tension transmission	3
A. C. machinery	1
Transmission and distribution	1
Research	1
Electric railway and illumination	1
Electric railway	4
Central station	2
Illumination and Plant	1
Telephone and Telegraph	1
Radiotelegraphy	1
Illumination	1
Not specified	11
Total	35

Mechanical Engineering:	
Machine design and Aeronautics	1
Mill Engineering	2
Turbine, steam and hydraulic	1
Steam engine and turbine	1
Steam Power	1
Industrial Management	1
Steam Locomotive	1
Lighting and railway	1
Hydraulic Power	1
Aviation	1
Railway mechanical	2
Not specified	22
Total	35
Mining Engineering:	
Iron and Steel	1
Copper and Zinc	1
Electrometallurgy, gold, silver, and coal	1
Economic Geology	1
Radioactivity	1
Paleontology and Petrography	1
Not specified	36
Total	42
Naval Architecture:	
Merchant Marine	1
Ship Building	3
War ships	5
Not specified	4
Total	13
Sanitary Engineering:	
Water Supply and Power	1
Municipal	2
Not specified	2
Total	5

Table IV—Summary According to Institutions

Mass. Instit. of Technology	33
University of Michigan	23
University of Illinois	21
Cornell University	19
Colorado School of Mines	13
Purdue University	12
University of California	12
Lehigh University	11
Columbia University	10
University of Wisconsin	8
Worcester Polytechnic Instit.	5
Harvard University	3
Michigan School of Mines	3
Stanford University	3
Kansas State Agric. College	2
Yale University	1
Armour Institute	1
Ohio Northern University	1
University of So. California	1
Brown University	1
University of Washington	1
University of Oregon	1
University of Missouri	1
Valparaiso University	1
State University of Kentucky	1
Practice	1
Total	189



WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

The Flora Stone Mather Memorial Building of the College for Women

The Joint Conference of the Eastern and Mid-Western Sections

To the average Chinese student of the Eastern and Mid-Western sections, the mere announcement of the fact that there is to be a Joint Conference should be sufficient to arouse his enthusiasm and eagerness to attend it. To others, however, there may be needed an external stimulus to awaken their interest, and so a word or two by way of explanation about the purposes and scope, the benefits and attractions of this coming conference may not be superfluous.

First of all, we have launched this Joint Conference project, not for the sake of undertaking a big thing, but because we believe it will supply a long-felt need, namely, that of some means to promote better fellowship and co-operation between the two sections. At the present time, beyond the mere official connection through the Alliance, there is hardly a way of bringing the students of the two sections into active and personal contact, and it is feared that a narrow and provincial outlook might be developed among them. In fact, a feeling of indifference to each other's interests and welfare has gradually grown of late and conflicts in their official relations have begun to arise. It is with the object to safeguard against this danger that the effort is made to hold a Joint Conference, a Conference where men of the two sections could come together and feel as one body, striving after one common aim and working for one common purpose.

Here the strong appeal of the Conference presents itself, and it should be your rare privilege, as well as your pleasant duty, to attend it. A rare privilege because this is the first of its kind, having a very definite purpose to serve. A pleasant duty because above everything else it affords us an opportunity to remind ourselves of the heavy responsibilities and solemn trusts that are reposed in us toward our mother country. During the college year, when we are buried in our studies and college activities; it is too frequently the case that we allow our active interest in the affairs and problems of our country to lag, and so any opportunity in our vacation time which serves to maintain and keep glowing our patriotic enthusiasm should be eagerly sought after and grasped. Such an opportunity to a large degree is offered by the Conference.

As to the social aspects of the Conference, they need hardly be emphasized. In a Conference of such magnitude and importance, greater interest and enthusiasm on the part of the delegates will be aroused and a keener competition in the various activities expected. But it is not for us here to enlarge upon the numerous other advantages and benefits to be obtained from the Conference. They will be sufficiently attested by the delegates to the former Conferences. What we do plead for here is the hearty co-operation and support on the part of the men of the two sections. The Conference is planned for their benefit and it is up to them to make it a success.

Chairman's Report, Western Section

By Y. S. Chuck

In order to give every member of this Section a fair chance, and to guard against the pending prospect of the National Conference, the Executive Board has decided that we shall have our usual reunion, the annual Conference, in the summer. Though a little late, yet we are fortunate enough to have the different arrangements made successfully in time. The executives are perfectly aware of the fact that changes along different lines of the Conference are of necessity in order to meet the needs of our fellow students. Consequently we are trying to have something new this year, something which will be quite different from the previous years.

The date of the Conference will be August 5-8, inclusive. The University of California, Berkeley, will be the Conference ground, but our chief rendezvous for the social gatherings will be in Stiles Hall, the University Y. M. C. A. Building. Every means has been adjusted in order to make the Conference as lively as possible, and various literary, athletic and social programs have been arranged, so as to encourage and arouse the activity of the delegates. Too much cannot be said right here about the success of the Conference, but undoubtedly it will depend entirely upon those who are going to attend. Then, should we not make up our mind to attain that end?

As a result of the action of the two Boards, the following have been appointed officers of the Conference:

Conference Committee: Y. T. Chiu, Chairman; J. D. Bush, Secretary, Y. S. Tom, Treasurer.

Chairmen of Committees: F. Sun, Program; Henry U. Yip, Resolution; Thomas W. Lee, Literary Contest; Wah S. Lee, Athletic; P. Ling, Business; L. J. Fong, Reception; Miss C. Soo-Hoo, Music; N. C. Chu, Meal and Accommodation.

Let every one of us keep the date in mind and try every possible way to attend the Conference. May we also hope that the

Berkeley Conference will be a most successful and wonderful one, leaving the highest record in the history of the Western Section!

An Open Letter to the Delegates to the Annual Conference of Western Section of the Alliance

Members of the University of California Club have been most active in Alliance Work and past conferences; in fact, among them have been some of the pioneers of the Chinese Students' Alliance in the United States of America. Inspired by such precedents, the local Chinese Students' Club appreciates the honor of being host to delegates to the Conference of the Western Section, which will be held at Berkeley, Cal., from August 5 to 8, inclusive. We rejoice in this privilege, especially as this is the first Conference held outside the busy city of San Francisco. On hearing of this gathering, President Wheeler of the University sent us his heartiest wishes of success, besides privilege to use the Campus.

This University, the center of learning of the Golden West, is the greatest attraction of the vicinity. Favored with the most admirable climate, it also abounds in natural beauty. Far more majestic than any architecture of human creation stand our gnarled oaks. The singular fragrance of the beautiful acacias acts as foreword, while the rustling of leaves announces to a visitor that he is approaching a grove of gigantic eucalyptus trees. Not far from this grove, in a shallow of one of the grass-covered hills, rests tier after tier of semi-circular concrete seats. Beneath the clear blue California sky this Greek theatre, if it had the power of speech, would relate to the daily stream of tourists stories of rallies, speeches of great men, and all the important events of our college life.

Besides showing our Campus and exchanging points of view of our studies, members of our club will do their best to secure accommodations and to entertain their guests during the Conference. We want to make this gathering interesting and profitable to all. Therefore, I, in behalf of the Chinese Students' Club of the University of California, take great pleasure in extending a most hearty welcome and cordial invitation to all students.

All delegates and visitors wishing further information concerning the Conference may obtain the same from Mr. Y. T. Chiu, Chairman of the Conference, 2504 Regent Street, Berkeley, Cal.

Clara Soo-Hoo.

Secretary K. Z. Lin's Report

To members of the Eastern Section:

The college year is drawing to its close. It is therefore fitting and proper for the secretary of this section to render a report, showing not how much he has done for the Alliance, but what has actually been accomplished.

1. Membership. The number of members has recently reached a grand total of two hundred and twenty-two (222). Of this number, forty-seven (47) are members admitted this year. On glancing over the Students' Directory, one cannot help being struck by the fact that a large number of our students are still staying outside of the Alliance. The secretary, being chairman of the Membership Committee, has found that many of our fellow students refused to be members of the Alliance even with repeated solicitations, and that many of them were indifferent. Consequently this state of affairs has given much trouble and discouragement to the persons working on the committee. However, the secretary still entertains the hope that more membership applications will soon come in.

2. Board of Representatives. In connection with the membership work is the Representatives' Board, whose sole duty is to approve the admittance of new members into the Alliance. During the early part of this year the old Board was found so inefficient that the election of a new Board was necessary. The result was double work on the part of the chairman of this section and the secretary. Since it has been so far true that there has never been a single case in which the Board objects to the admittance of a certain individual into the Alliance, the work of submitting the names of the new members to the Board for approval becomes merely a matter of formality, and, to borrow the slang, "red tape." If, for higher efficiency, the machine of work of this section needs lubrication at all, it needs it right here. It needs the doing away with everything formal and useless and ushering in everything useful. The secretary trusts that something will be done towards this question in the near future.

Respectfully submitted by

K. Z. Lin, Secretary of the Eastern Section.

Report on the Reserve Fund Scheme

In pursuance of the Reserve Fund Scheme, passed by the Executive Council, the reserve fund of the section has been transferred from the hands of Mr. H. S. Cowell to the Alliance's treasury, retaining two hundred dollars in the sectional treasury. Treasurer W. G. Loo has been duly instructed to carry out the details of this said scheme in co-operation with Mr. C. F. Wang, the Alliance treasurer.

On behalf of the section I take leave here to thank Mr. Cowell for his kindness and the service he has rendered to us as custodian of our section reserve fund.

Yoeh-liang Tang, Chairman, Eastern Section.

To Members

In the name of the Alliance, we beg to urge those members who have not yet paid their dues for 1913-1914, to do so immediately. Much confusion has been made in the last years about the payment of dues in the conference time. To meet the heavy expenses for the various activities it is necessary that dues are to be sent in promptly. The following is a record to this date.

Section	Total Membership	Total Paid Members	
		No.	%
Eastern	290	160	55
Mid-West	232	121	52
Western	115	57	50

We therefor urge the other half of our members to favor us with immediate attention to this matter. We need the money badly. Send ($2.50) always to your sectional Treasurer.

Eastern Section
W. G. Loo
103 Gainsboro St.
Boston, Mass.

Mid-West Section
V. T. Koo
305 Daniel St.
Champaign, Ill.

Western Section
S. L. Lee
2247 Dwight Way
Berkeley, Cal.

The Alliance Reserve Fund for an accumulation of $2,000 has been approved by the Alliance Council. The Eastern and Western Sections have consented the payment, and the following have been received to this date

From Western Section	$50.00
From Eastern Section	*250.00
Total	$300.00

*Partial payment only—from Alliance Treasurer and *Monthly* in payment of the loans they got from the former Eastern Section Reserve Fund. Further payment to be settled in June.

We urge that the Mid-West Section will give the matter favorable consideration.

CHEN-FU WANG,
Alliance Treas.

New York, May 20, 1914.

Alliance Treasurer's Report Ending May 20, 1914.
Cheng-Fu Wang.

Continued from January number *Monthly*, page 244.

ACCOUNTS ENDING JANUARY 20, 1914.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURES.		
Dec. 20	Balance brought over	$51.14	Jan. 7	Advance to Eng'ing Comm. S. J. Shu	$15.00
Jan. 7	From Mid-west Section	28.25	10	Advance to Chinese Annual Mgr. M C.Hou	40.00
			20	Reserve Fund Comm. bill	1.45
			20	To Treas. Wang's bill	1.20
			20	Balance	21.74
	Total,	$79.39		Total,	$79.39

ACCOUNTS ENDING FEBRUARY 20, 1914.

Jan. 20	Balance brought over	$21.74	Feb. 5	To Reserve Fund Stationery	$3.00
Feb. 16	From Eastern Section	140.00	2	To Chinese Annual Mgr. M. C. Hou	10.00
			19	To Sec'y Lee's bill	26.25
			19	To Treas. Wang's bill	4.91
				" " " "	.84
			Feb. 20	Balance	116.74
	Total,	$161.74		Total,	$161.74

ACCOUNTS ENDING MARCH 20, 1914.

Feb. 20	Balance brought over	$116.74	March 12	Pay to *Monthly*	$100.00
23	From Western Section	50.00	12	Advance to Pres. L. Chang	20.00
25	From One Associate membership due	2.50	20	To Treas. Wang's bill	1.28
Mar. 4	From Mid-west Section	91.00	20	Balance	138.96
	Total,	$260.24		Total,	$260.24

ACCOUNTS ENDING APRIL 20, 1914.

March 20	Balance brought over	$138.96	April 20	Balance	$151.46
30	From Associate Membership due	2.50			
April 10	From Western Section	10.00			
	Total,	$151.46		Total,	$151.46

ACCOUNTS ENDING MAY 20, 1914.

April 20	Balance brought over	$151.46	May 11	Pay Art & Science Comm. Y. S. Tsao's bill	$10.80
March 20	From Eastern Section	140.00	20	Pay Insignia and Pin Comm. S. C. Pung's bill	2.05
20	From Mid-west Section	52.50	20	Pay back loan to Alliance Reserve	100.00
20	From Associate Membership due	2.50	20	Pay to *Monthly*	150.00
			20	To Sec'y Lee's bill (Apr.)	4.00
			20	To Directory	26.72
			20	Balance	52.89
	Total,	$346.46		Total,	$346.49

Treasurer of the Eastern Section of the Alliance, W. G. Loo's Report, from February 15, 1914, to May 15, 1914

Receipts

Feb. 16.	Balance brought forward	$176.96
Mar. 15.	From 46 membership dues from Feb. 15 to May 15	115.00
April 23.	From T. G. Wong's dues for preceding three years	7.00
May 6.	Transfer from Eastern Section Reserve Fund for the loan to T. C. Chuang, Conference Treasurer	50.00
May 6.	From Mr. H. S. Cowell, balance of Eastern Section Reserve Fund	140.21
May 10.	From 34 membership dues up to May 10	85.00
	Total	$574.17

Expenditures

Feb. 26.	To V. F. Lam's bill for inserting picture in the "Monthly"	$ 7.80
Mar. 7.	To bill from K. F. Hu, ex-Secretary of the Board of Represntatives	5.81
April 23.	Refund to Mr. T. G. Wong his life membership fee	15.00
May 6.	Loan to T. C. Chuang, Conference Treasurer, transferred from the Eastern Section Reserve Fund	50.00
May 10.	Loan to Conference Bazaar	50.00
May 14.	To Mr. C. F. Wang, Alliance Treasurer, 80 membership dues	140.00
	To stamps and expressage sundry	9.76
	Total	$278.37

To be paid to the Alliance Reserve Fund the cash turned over from the Eastern Section Reserve Fund	$187.46
Balance on hand	108.34
Check	$574.17

To the Editor-in-Chief.

Dear Sir:—Allow me to say that both the synopsis and the cast of the pageant which was presented at Copley Hall, Boston, on April 24 were taken verbatim from the printed programs for that evening and not especially written up for the May number of the Monthly. In that very brief account of a pleasant little affair there was not attempted any controversy about Anglo-Chinese orthography or high theology. In the phonetic spelling of Chinese names—and it should be remembered Sinologists of renown as well as Chinese authorities disagree violently on this subject—your correspondent understands the committee which arranged the program did the logical thing by following personal preferences. Where the personal part of a written name was short, it was often spelt out in full; where it was too long, in some such a name as "Chuan Hsiang Yuen-kyuing Owyang" for example, it would be in good common sense abbreviated into initials. Those who are ignorant of comparative philology and Chinese language in particular talk glibly of standardizing the spelling of names, but others who do appreciate something of the complexity and historical background of the problem would not attempt to impose uniform standards where there has been no official standardization. And it would be much more reasonable to call a person "Chinaman No. 1, Chinaman No. 2, etc." or "Chang family No. 1, Huang family No. 2, etc." than to standardize the spelling of the personal part of a written name. As I said, the committee that arranged the program did the logical thing by following personal preferences where there could be no official standard to follow.

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Yours, etc.,

Z. T. J. ZEE.

Communications

May 18, 1914.

To the Editor, *Chinese Students' Monthly.*

Dear Sir:

We take great pleasure to inform our student body of the summer conferences held by the Chinese Students' Christian Association in North America at Lake Geneva and Northfield. The dates for the two conferences are respectively June 16 to 21 and June 23 to 28. This year the American Student Conferences have invited all foreign students who are studying in North America to be their guests during the whole or part of the Conferences. The dates of their sessions are, Lake Geneva, June 12 to 21, and Northfield, June 19 to 28. So the only expenses we have to look after is the traveling.

Those of us who have attended one of these Conferences in the past know well what a privilege it is to enjoy the few days of friendship and outdoor life and the opportunity to study problems of vital interest, as well as to observe one phase—undoubtedly the most elevating phase—of American student life. This year we hope there will be large numbers present at these Conferences and that the days we spend together may be made precious by the parts we each contribute.

Yours truly,

P. C. Chang, General Secretary.

P. S. Please apply to P. C. Chang, 124 East 28th Street, New York City, for application blanks.

Mr. W. P. Wei,
Chief Editor, *Chinese Students' Monthly,*
New York City.

Dear Mr. Wei:

My attention has been called to a matter which I consider as having an important bearing on the culture and the future study of the past civilization of our people. It is the appropriation and public sale to foreigners of antiquities in our provinces. There can be no doubt that once the treasures of our past civilization are sold to foreigners to enrich private collections or public museums, the loss will be almost irreparable, as probably their recovery in the future, when our people will consider these treasures as living records of a civilization, and when they will be studied in the future by historians and scientists to interpret and understand the past, will mean that great sums must be appropriated. It may even be probable that such recovery will be rendered impossible.

Realizing the importance of conserving such treasures for the benefit of the education of future generations, and of preserving them in our own country as memorials of the past and its civilization, it is necessary that we of this generation exert our influence and efforts to prevent such thoughtless disposal of them. This must be done by the educated men of our country. It is somewhat humiliating, it seems to me, that our attention to this important matter should have been called first by foreigners, who are interested in the culture and civilization of our country. Of course we are grateful to these foreign friends who have called our attention to what is taking place at present regarding these treasures and emphasized to us on the value of conserving them. But if conservation and preservation of these treasures are to be carried out, it must be done by us, and not by foreign friends, though we would appreciate their co-operation in this important work.

There are several ways by which conservation and retention of these treasures, which must vary, of course, in effectiveness, can be carried out. First, to interest the government, central and provincial, to prevent the sale of *unique antiquities* and their removal from the country, to purchase them from their owners, whether private persons or institutions, and make provisions for their careful storage in a museum. They can be stored in a national museum or provincial museums, to be established. This method, I consider to be most effective, and must be ultimately adopted, whatever preliminary action may be taken by public-spirited citizens in the conservation of these treasures in the meantime.

Secondly, public-spirited men may organize themselves into a society in each province to buy these treasures and make provision for their safe keeping. If later the government realizes their cultural and historical value, it should take them over and have them kept in a public museum for the benefit of all the people.

Thirdly, if the people do not yet realize the loss to the country when such treasures are sold and removed from the country, measures should be taken to educate our people on the question through the press. Editorials should be written by enlightened newspapers counseling and urging for the preservation and retention of the ancient treasures. To this same end private individuals should write articles in the newspapers and magazines. In this way it may be practical to educate public opinion to a point where concrete and vigorous action will be demanded by the enlightened public to prevent the sale and removal of these treasures of the past out of the country, for the preservation and transmittal of which to future generations we are truly responsible.

Some one of the methods described should be adopted, and which one to select depends on present circumstances and the state of public opinion. Perhaps all three may be adopted at once, namely, that the government to take concrete action in part; private organizations of public-spirited men to do so in part, especially in the conservation of local treasures; and finally, newspapers and private individuals to educate public opinion on the question. At any rate, the last method is the most ready at hand and should be used under any circumstances. In all this work we should welcome every source of aid, including cooperation from our foreign friends, such as the "Asiatic Society" in the United States, which, I have been given to understand, is taking an interest in the matter.

It is our duty to do this work of preservation of a heritage from the past. We owe it to posterity that we should. When we are successful in preserving and placing these treasures in suitable museums within our own country, we are preserving living records of a civilization and culture of the past that will enable future generations in some large measure to interpret and understand the true significance of a great civilization and the works of their forefathers. They will be the material for research and study by future scholars, historians and scientists, not of our own country alone, but also of foreign countries, for the museums containing the records of culture of every people should be open to serious students of all nations. Scholarship and knowledge knows no boundary of territory, nation or race.

Loy Chang.

Cambridge, Mass., May 12, 1914.

Announcements

The First Issue of *The Chinese Students' Quarterly*

The Chinese Students' Quarterly, a magazine in Chinese, published by the Chinese Students' Alliance to replace the publication known as "The Chinese Annual," will have its first issue ready for distribution by the first of May.

This magazine, although published four times a year, contains practically all the important features that the annual usually presented and also possesses many items of interest along the lines of industrial, educational and commercial development. That the publication has increased from one to four times a year is not the only reason why every Chinese in this country should pay special attention. It is a magazine that is really worth having.

The members of the Alliance who have paid their dues will have the whole year's publication sent to them without additional charges. The non-members, or those active members who wish to have more copies, can have the *Quarterly* by sending in their names to the chief manager of the *Quarterly* to be entered on the subscriber's list.

The charges are 60 cents per annum and 20 cents per copy.

M. C. Hou,
Chief Manager of *The Chinese Students' Quarterly,*
120 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Inter-Club Track Championship Cup

By a recent vote at one of its regular meetings, the Harvard Chinese Students' Club is now able to announce that the Inter-club Track Championship Cup will be awarded for permanent possession and ownership to any club having won said championship at the conferences of the Eastern Section or of the Alliance for three years only, *instead of three consecutive years,* as was originally announced.

Book Review

"The Currency Problem in China"

By W. P. Wei, Ph.D. In the Columbia University Series of Studies in Economics, History and Public Law. Apply to Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman.

This is the first book that has attempted to cover the whole field of the subject either in Chinese or in English. The book is divided into two parts. The first part, containing two chapters, is a critical study of Chinese currency history. The second part contains three chapters, the first of which treats of currency conditions in modern China, while the other two chapters deal with the movement of currency reform from 1895 to 1911, when the Revolution occurred and reform work temporarily suspended. In the last two chapters different plans suggested by foreign experts are carefully and judiciously studied.

To a certain extent the monograph is a comparative study of the subject, but the author's attention is directed chiefly to Chinese affairs. For instance, three standards of money are described, namely: (1) the pure gold standard; (2) the pure silver standard, and (3) the gold-exchange system. The last named is again divided into (a) the British-India precedence, adopted by Siam; (b) the Philippine system, recommended to China by Prof. Jenks and adopted by Mexico, etc., and (c) the Dutch East Indies system, recommended to China by Dr. Vissering. Then the author gives reasons why the gold-exchange system might not have succeeded in China under the circumstances found in China in 1903-4.

The use of token coins, which is a necessary feature of this species of gold standard, gives rise to many objections thereto. The chief difficulty lies in the process of fixing the exchange value of silver in gold. The consequence of adopting a ratio either too high or too low is serious. In the former case the two dangers are "the private coinage of pieces of full weight and the strain upon national credit required to maintain the legal coins at their full value." The risk involved in the opposite system consists, of course, in the fact that under such a system a slight change or rise in the price of silver might derange the entire monetary circulation by making it more profitable to export the standard coin as bullion than to employ them as coins.

Chang Chih Tung's famous memorial against the adoption of gold standard covers the following principal points: (1) the employment of a foreign controller is inadvisable; (2) that the gold standard is impracticable in China, and (3) that the adoption of the silver standard for the new uniform coinage is necessary. The author here clearly points out that the trouble he made lies in the fact that he did not understand that in international relations the coins are and must always be taken at their bullion value and that his wrong conclusion is also through the failure of recognizing the distinction between the silver coin and the silver bullion. The criticism of Chang's position is very subtle and is well worth reading.

Dr. G. Vissering's gold standard plan has also been presented in Appendix I. According to Dr. Vissering, the gold-exchange standard is the only feasible system for China and must be the goal of currency reform. In order, however, to avoid the danger of introducing token coins at the very beginning, he suggested a "double standard." By this is not meant bimetallism, but two independent standards—a gold-exchange standard in coexistence with the present practically silver standard, the former gradually to supplant the latter during the period of transition.

The New National Coinage Act, just recently promulgated, is also discussed here. To every student who is anxious to know something about the monetary problems in China, this book is certainly most welcome.

C. CHU.

C S

VOL. IX
JUNE 10, 1914
No. 8

The CHINESE STUDENTS' MONTHLY

中國留美學生月報

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